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# CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH CLASSICS 

# The Complete Works of 

Sir Philip Sidney

In Three Volumes Volume II

## SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

Born 1554
Died 1586


Title-page of the fivst folio

## SIR PHILIP SIDNET

# THE LAST PART OF <br> TḦE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES ARCADIA ASTROPHEL \& STELLA AND OTHER POE THE LADY OF MAY 

EDITED BY<br>ALBERT FEUILLERAT<br>Professor of English Literature in the University of Rennes



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## PREFATORY NOTE

THE present volume-the second of Sir Philip - Sidney's Complete Works-contains the last part of Arcadia, a collection of all the poems that are known to exist, either printed or in manuscript, and the Masque of the Lady of May.

- In accordarice with the method adopted in the first volume, the text given is that of the earliest edition. Thus, the last part of Arcadia and the Poems (from page 208 to page $23^{88}$ ) are printed from the folio of 593 ; the Sonets (from page 301 to page 322) and the Lady of May, from the folio of 5998 ; the Dialogue betweene two Sbepberds, from the folio of 1613 ; Astropbel and Stella, from the first Newman quarto of 1591 . The only exception is that of the $\tau_{\text {woo Pastorels (page 325), which are printed }}$ from the I6II edition of Davison's Poetical Rbapsody.

The text is reproduced without any deviations from the originals in the matter of spelling or punctuation. I have, however, corrected a few evident misprints, a list of which will be found on page 389 . As regards $A$ stropbel and Stella, I have also thought it expedient to number the sonnets, and in this I have followed the edition of 1598 , even though the omission of the "Rich Sonnet" in Q I involved a little anomaly on page 257 , where readers will notice the absence of number xxxvii. But I thought that this irregularity was amply compensated by the advantage, of leaving their customary numbering to the followir sonnets.

I have reserved for the Appendix a certain number of poems, most of them circulated or published after the death of the Countess of Pembroke, whose intrinsic value

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did not seem sufficiein to warrant their attribution to Sidney. ${ }^{\circ}$ These doubtful poems are printed from the originals, with the exception of To Queen Elizabeth (page 340), the Answer to the Earl of Oxford (page 341), Sir Pbilip Sydneis Song (page 342), the manuscripts" of which were not accessible to me at the time when I was collecting the material of this volume.

My thanks are due to the authorities of Emmanuel College(Cambridge), of the BodleianLibrary, of Queerf's College(Oxford), for permission to examine some of their treasures; to MrA. W. Pollard and to Mr R. F. Sharp, of the British Museum, for valuable help; lastly to Mr A. R. Waller who, as the volume was passing through the press, assisted me in many ways.

A. FEUILLERAT

October, 1921

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and shall thinke the better halfe of it alreadienatchieved, beeing begunne in: the fortunate houre of my friendes colttentment. These wordes, as they were not knitte together with such a constant course of flowing eloquence, as Dorus was woont to use : so was hisvoice interrupted with sighes, and his countenaunce with enterchanging coulour dismayed. So much his owne hearte did finde him faultie to unbende any way the continuall use of theyr deare friendshippe. But Zelmane, who had all this while gladlie hearkened to the other tydings of her friends happye successe, when this last determination of Dorus strake her attentive eares, she stayed a great while oppressed with a dead amazement. Ther came streight before her mind, made tender with wees, the images of her own fortune. Her tedious longings, her causes to despaire, the combersome follie of Basilius, the enraged Jealousie of Gynecia, her selfe a Pxince without retinewe; a man annoyed with the troubles of woman-kinde; lothsomely loved, and daungerouslie loving; And now for the perfecting of all, her friend to be taken away by himself, to make the losse the greater by the unkindnes. But within a while she resolutely passed over all inwarde objections, and preferring her friends proffitt to her owne desire, with a quiet but hartie looke, she thus aunsweared him. If I bare thee this Love vertuous Musidorus, for mine owne sake, and that our friendshipp grew because I for my parte, might rejoyce to enjoye such a friend: I shoulde nowe so thorowly feele mine owne losse, that I should call the heavens and earth to witnesse, howe cruelly yee robbe mee, of my greatest comforte, measuring the breach of friendshippe by myne owne passion. But because indeede I love thee for thy selfe, and in my judgement judge of thy worthines to be loved, I am content to builde my pleasure uppon thy comforte: And then will I deeme my happe in friendshippe great, when I shall see thee, whome I love happie. Let me be onely sure, thou lovest me still, the onely price of trew affection goe therefore on, worthye Musidorus, with the guide of vertue, and service of fortune. Let thy love be loved, thy desires prosperous, thy escape safe, and thy jornye easie. Let every thing yeeld his helpe to thy deserte, for my part absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor affictions shall barre mee from gladding in thy good, nor a possessed harte shall keepe thee from the place it hath for ever allotted unto thee. Dorus would faine have replied againe, to

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have made a liberall conféssion that Zelmane had of her side the advantagerof well performing friendshippe: but partelie his owne griefe of parting from one he loved so dearely, partly the kinde care in what state hee should leave Zelmane bredd such a conflicte in his minde, that many times he wished, he had either never attempted, or never revealed this secreat enterprise. But Zelmane, who had now looked to the uttermoste of it, and established her minde upon an assured determination, my onely friend said shee since to so good towardnes, your courteous destinies have conducted you, let not a ceremoniall consideration of our mutuall love, be a barre unto it. I joye in your presence, but I joye more in your good, that friendshipp brings foorth the fruites of enmitie, which preferres his owne tendernes, before his friendes domage. For my parte my greatest griefe herein shalbe, I can bee no further serviceable unto you $O$ Zelmane saide Dorus with his eyes even covered with water, I did not think so soone to have displayed my determination unto you, but to have made my way first in your loving judgement. But alas as your sweet disposition drew me so farre: so doth it now strengthen me in it. To you therefore be the due commendation given, who can conquere me in Love, and Love in wisedome. As for mee, then shall goodnes turne to evill, and ungratefulnes bee the token of a true harte when Pyrocles shall not possesse a principall seate in my soule, when the name of Pyrocles shall not be helde of me in devout reverence.

They would never have come to the cruell instant of parting, nor to the il-faring word of farewell, had not Zelmane sene a farre off the olde Basilius, who having perfourmed a sacrifice to Apollo, for his daughters, but principally for his mistresse happy returne, had since bene every where to seeke her. And nowe being come within compasse of discerning her, he beganne to frame the loveliest countenance he could, stroking up his legges, setting his bearde in due order, and standing bolte upright. Alas said Zelmane, behold an evill fore-token of your sorrowfull departure. Yonder see I one of my furies, which doth daylie vexe me, farewell fare wel my Musidorus, the Gods make fortune to waite on thy vertues, and make mee wade through this lake of wrechednes. Dorus burst out into a floud of teares wringing her fast by the hande. No, no, said he, I go blindfold, whither the course of my ill happe caries me: for now. too late my harte

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gives me this our separating can never be prosperous. But if I live, attend me here shortly with an army. Thus both appalled with the grievous renting of their long Combination, (havingfirst resolved with théselves that, whatsoever fell unto them, they should never upon no occasion utter their names for the conserving the honour of their Royal parentage, but keep the names of Daiphantus \& Palladius, as before had ben agreed between thẽ) they tooke diverse waies: Dorus to the lodg-ward, wher his heavy eyes might besomthing refreshed; Zelmane towards Basilius: sâying to her selfe with a skornefull smiling: yet hath not my friendly fortune deprived me of a pleasant companion. But he having with much searche come to her presence, Doubt \& Desire bred a great quarrel in his mind. For his former experience had taught him to doubt: \& true feeling of Love made doubts daungerous, but the working of his desire had ere long wonne the fielde. And therefore with the most submissive maner his behaviour could yeeld: O Goddesse, said hee towardes whom I have the greatest feeling of Religion, be not displeased at some shew of devotion I have made to Apollo: since he (if he know any thing) knowes that my harte beares farre more awful reveréce to your self then to his, or any other the like Deity. You wil ever be deceaved in me, answered Zelmane: I wil make my selfe no competitor with Apollo, neither can blasphemies to him be duties to me. With that Basilius tooke out of his bosome certaine verses he had written, and kneling downe, presented them to her. They contained this:

DHæbus farewell, a sweeter Saint I serve, The bigh conceits thy beav'nly wisedomes breed My thoughts forget: my thoughts, which never swerve From her, in whome is sowne their freedomes seede, And in whose eyes my dayly doome I reede. Phæbus farewell, a sweeter Saint I serve. Thou art farre off, thy kingdome is above: She beav'n on earth with beauties doth preserve. Thy beames I like, but ber cleare rayes I love: Thy force I feare, ber force I still do prove.
Phæbus yeelde up thy title in my minde.
She doth possesse, thy Image is defaste,
But if thyorage some brave revenge will finde,

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On ber, urbo bath in me thy temple raste, Efrploy thy might, that she my fires may taste. And bow much more ber worth surmounteth thee, Make her as much more base by lovilig me.

This is my Hymne to you, said he, not left me by my auncestors, but begone in my selfe. The temple wherin it is daylie songe, is my soule: and the sacrifice I offer to you withall is all whatsoever I am. Zelmane, who ever thought shee founde in his speeches the ill taste of a medecine, and the operal tion of a poyson, would have suffred a disdainful lookento have bene the onely witnesse of her good acceptation; but thatt Basilius began a fresh to lay before her many pittifull prayers, and in the ende to conclude that he was fully of opinion it was onely the unfortunatenes of that place that hindered the prosperous course of his desires. And therefore since the hatefull influence; which made him embrace this solitary life, was now past over him (as he doubted not the judgment of Pbilanax would agree with his) and his late mishapes had taught him how perillous it was to commit a Princes state to a place so weakely guarded: He was now enclined to returne to his pablace in Mantinea, and there he hoped he should be beter able to shew how much he desired to make al he had hers: with many other such honnie wordes which my penne growes almost weary to set downe : This indeede neerely pierced Zelmane. For the good beginning shee had there obtained of Pbiloclea made her desire to continue the same trade, till unto the more perfecting of her desires : and to come to any publike place shee did deadly feare, lest her maske by many eyes might the sooner be discovered, and so her hopes stopped, and the state of her joyes endaungered. Therefore while shee rested, musing at the dayly chaunging labyrinth of her owne fortune, but in her selfe determined it was her onely best to keepe him there: and with favors to make him love the place, where the favors were received, as disgraces had made him apte to chaunge the Soyle.

Therefore casting a kinde of corner looke upon him it is truely saide, (saide she) that age cooleth the bloud. Howe soone goodmaf you are terrified before you receave any hurte? Doe you not knowe that daintines is kindly unto us? And that hard obtayning, is the excuse of womans graunting? Yet speake I

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not as though you were like to obtaine, or I to graũt. But because I would not have you imagin, I am to be wonne by courtely vanities, or esteeme a man the more, because he bath handsome men to waite of him, when he is affraid to live without them. You might have seene Basilius humbly swell, and with a lowly looke stand upon his tiptoes; such diversitie her words delivered unto him. O Hercules aunswered he; Basilius afraide? Or his bloud cold, that boyles in such a fournace? Care I who is with mee, while I enjoy your presence? Or is any pace good or bad to me, but as it pleaseth you to blesse or curse it? $O$ let me be but armed in your good grace, and I defie whatsoever there is or can be against mee. No, no, your lave is forcible, and my age is not without vigoure. Zelmane thought it not good for his stomacke, to receave a surfet of too much favoure, and therefore thinking he had enough for the time, to keepe him from any sodaine removing, with a certaine gracious bowing downe of her heade towarde him, she turned away; saying, she would leave him at this time to see how temperately hee could use so bountifull a measure, of her kindenes. Basilius that thought every dropp a flood that bred any refreshment, durst not further presse her, but with an ancient modestie left her to the sweete repast of her owne fancies. Zelmane assoone as he was departed went towarde Pamelas lodge in hope to have seene her friende Dorus, to have pleased her selfe with another paynefull farrewell, and further to have taken some advise with him toüching her owne estate, whereof before sorowe had not suffered her to thinke. But being come even neere the lodge, she saw the mouth of a cave, made as it should seeme by nature in despite of Arte: so fitly did the riche growing marble serve to beautifie the vawt of the first entrie. underfoot, the ground. semed mynerall, yeelding such a glistering shewe of golde in it, as they say the ryver Tagus caries in his sandie bed. The cave framed out into many goodly spatious Roomes such as the selfeliking men, have with long and learned delicacie founde out the most easefull. There rann through it a little sweete River, which had lefte the face of the earth to drowne her selfe for a smale waye in this darke but pleasant mansion. The very first shewe of the place entised the melancholy minde of Zelmane to yeelde her selfe over there to the flood of her owne thoughtes. And therefore sitting downe in the first entrie, of the Caves mouth,

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with a song sheenhad lately made, shee gave a dolefull waye to her bitter* Affectes, shee sunge to this effecte:
> - Ince that the stormy rage of passions darcke
> (Of passions darke, made darke of beaiuties ligbt)
> Whith rebell force, bath closde in dungeon darke
> My minde ere now led foorth by reasons light:
> Since all the thinges which give mine eyes their light
> Do foster still, the fruites of fancies darke:
> So that the windowes of my inward light
> Do serve, to make my inward powers darke:
> Since, as I say, both minde and sences darke Are burt, not belpt, with piercing of the light: While that the light may shewe the horrors darke But cannot make resolved darkenes lighte:

> I like this place, whereat the least the darke
> May keepe my thoughtes, from thought of wonted light.

In steede of an instrument, her song was accompanied with the wringing of her hands, the closing of her weary eyes, and even sometime cut off with the swellinge of hir sighes, which did not suffer the voice to have his free and native passage. But as she was a while musing upon her songe, raising up her spirites, which were something falne into the weakenes of lamentation, considering solitary complaints do no good to him whose helpe stands with out himselfe, shee might a far off, first heare a whispering sounde which seemed to come from the inmost parte of the Cave, and being kept together with the close hollownes of the place, had as in a Truncke the more liberall accesse to her eares, and by and by she might perceave the same voice, deliver it selfe into musicall tunes, and with a base Lyra give foorth this songe:

1 Arke plaintfull ghostes, infernall furies barke
The beavens conspir'd, to make my vitall sparke A wreched wracke, a glasse of Ruines ende.
Seeing, Alas; so mightie powers bende
TFEir ireful shotte against so weake a marke, Come cave, become my grave, come death, and lende Receipte to me, within thy bosome darke.

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For what is life to dayly dieng minde, $=$ Where drawing breath, I sucke the aire of woe: Where too much sigbt, makes all the bodie blinde, And bighest thoughts, downeward most headlong tbrow?

Tbus then my forme, and thus my state I finde,
Death wrapt in flesh, to living grave assign'd.
And pawsing but a little, with monefull melodie it continued this octave :

> Like those sicke folkes, in whome strange bumors flowe,
> Cay taste no sweetes, the sower onely please:
> So to my minde, while passions daylie growe,
> Whose fyrie chaines, uppon bis freedome seaze,
> Joies strangers seeme, I cannot bide their showe,
> Nor brooke oughte els but well acquainted woe.
> Bitter griefe tastes me best paine is my ease,
> Sicke to the death, still loving my disease.

O Venus, saide Zelmane, who is this so well acquainted with mee, that can make so lively a portracture of my miseries? It is surely the spirit appointed to have care of me, which doth now in this darke place beare parte with the complaints of his unhappie charge. For if it be so, that the heavens have at all times a measure of their wrathefull harmes, surely so mar 1 y have come to my blistlesse lot, that the rest of the world hath too small a portion, to make with cause so wailefull a lamentation. But saide she; whatsoever thou be, I will seeke thee qut, for thy musique well assures me wee are at least-hand fellowe prentises to one ungracious master. So raise shee and went guiding her selfe, by the still playning voice, till she sawe uppon a stone a little waxe light set, and under it a piece of paper with these verses verie lately (as it should seeme) writter in it :

> TOwe is my Sunn, whose beames are shining bright
> IBecome the cause of $m y$ darke ouglie night?
> Or bowe do I captiv'd in this darke plight, Bewaile the case, and in the cause delight? $\dot{M}$ y mangled mind buge borrors still doe fright, With sense possest, and claim'd by reasons right: Betwixt which two in me I have this fight, Wher who so,wynns, I put my selfe to fligbt.

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> Come clowdif feares close up my daseled sight,
> Sorrowes suck up the marowe of my might,
> Due sighes blowe out all sparkes of joyfull light,
> Tyre on despaier uppon my tyred sprite. An ende, an ende, my dulde penn cannot write, Nor mas'de bead tbinke, nor faltring tonge recite.

And hard underneath the sonnet, were these wordes written:

## This cave is darke, but it had never light.

$T$ bis waxe doth waste it selfe, yet painelesse dyes.
These wordes are full of woes, yet feele they nome.
I darkned am, who once bad clearest sigbt.
I waste my barte, which still newe torment tryes. I plaine with cause, my woes are all myne owne, No cave, no wasting waxe, no wordes of griefe, Can bolde, shew, tell, my paines without reliefe.
She did not long stay to reade the wordes, for not farre off from the stone shee might discerne in a darke corner, a Ladie lieng with her face so prostrate upon the ground, as she could neither know, nor be knowen. But (as the generall nature of man is. desirous of knowledge, and sorrow especially glad to find fellowes,) she went as softely as she could convey her foot, neere unto her, where she heard these words come with vehement sobbingsfrom her. O darkenes (saide shee) which doest light somly (me thinks) make me see the picture of my inward darknes: since I have chosen thee, to be the secret witnesse of my sorows, let me receive a safe receipte in thee; and esteeme them not tedious, but if it be-possible, let the uttering them be some discharge to my overloaden breast. Alas sorrowe, nowe thou hast the full sack of my conquered spirits, rest thy selfe a while, and set not stil new fire to thy owne spoiles: O accursed reason, how many eyes thou hast to see thy evills, and thou dimme, nay blinde thou arte in preventing them? Forlorne creature that I am! I would I might be freely wicked, since wickednesse doth prevaile, but the foote steppes of my overtroden vertue, lie still as bitter accusations unto me: I am devided in my selfe; howe ciln I stande? I am overthrowne in my selfe, who shall raise mee? Vice is but a nurse of new agonies, and the vertue I am divorsed from, makes the hatefull comparison the more

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manyfest. No, no vertue, either I never had but a shadow of thee, or thou thy selfe, art but a shadow. For how is my soule abandoned? How are all my powers laide waste? My desire is payned, because it catnnot hope, and if hope came, his best shoulde bee but mischiefe. O strange mixture of humaine mindes! onely so much good lefte, as to make us languish in our owne evills. Yee infernall furies, (for it is too late for mee, to awake my dead vertue, or to place my comforte in the angrie Gods) yee infernall furies I say, aide one that dedicates her selfe unto you, let my rage bee satisfied, since the effecte of it is fit for your service. Neither bee afraide to make me too happie, since nothing can come to appease the smart of my guiltie cóscience. I desire but to asswage the sweltring of my hellish longing, dejected Gynecia. Zelmane, no sooner heard the name of Gynecia, but that with a colde sweate all over her, as if she had ben ready to treade upon a deadly stinging Adder, she would have withdrawne her selfe, but her owne passion made her yeelde more unquiet motions, then she had done in comming. So that she was perceaved, \& Gynecia sodainely risne up, for in deed it was Ginecia, gotten into this Cave, (the same Cave, wherein Dametas had safelie kept Pamela in the late uprore) to passe her pangs, with change of places. And as her minde ranne still upon Zelmane, her piercing lovers eye had soone found it was she. And seeing in her a countenance to flye away, she fell downe at her feete, and catching fast hold of her: Alas, sayd she, whether, or from whome doost thou flye awaye? the savagest beastes are wonne with service, and there is no flint but may be mollifyed: How is Gynecia so unworthie in thine eyes? or whome cannot aboundance of love, make worthie? $O$ thinke not that crueltie, or ungratefulnes, can flowe from a good minde! O weigh, Alas! weigh with thy selfe, the newe effectes of this mightie passion, that I unfit for my state, uncomely for my sexe, must become a suppliant at thy feete! By the happie woman that bare thee, by all the joyes of thy hart, and successe of thy desire, I beseech thee turne thy selfe to some consideration of me; and rathershew pittie in now helping me, then into late repenting my death which hourely threatens me. Zelmane imputing it, to one of her continuall mishaps, thus to have met with this Lady, with a full weary countenance; Without doubt Madame, said she, where the desire is such, as may be obtained, and the partie well

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deserving as your selfe, it must be a great excuse that may well cullour $\&$ deniall ; but when the first motion carries with it a direct impossibilitie, then must the only answere be, comfort without helpe, and sorrow to both parties; "to you not obtaining to me not able to graunt. O sayd Gynecia, how good leisure you have to frame these scornefull answeres? Is Ginecia thus to be despised? am I so vile a worme in your sight? no no, trust to it hard harted tigre, I will not be the only Actor of this Tragedy: since I must fall, I will presse downe some others with my ruines: since I must burne, my spitefull neighbors shafll feele of my fire. Doest thou not perceave that my diligent eyes have pierced through the clowdie maske of thy desguisemẽt? Have I not told thee, 6 foole, (if I were not much more foole) that I know thou wouldest abuse us with thy outward shew? Wilt thou still attend the rage of love in a womans hart? the girle thy well chosen mistresse, perchaunce shall defend thee, when Basilius shal know how thou hast sotted his minde with falsehood, and falsely sought the dishonour of his house. Beleeve it, beleeve it unkind creature, I will end my miseries with a notable example of revenge, and that accursed cradle of mine shal feele the smart of my wound, thou of thy tiranny, and lastly (I confesse) my selfe of mine owne work. Zelmane that had long before doubted her selfe to be discovered by her, and now plainely finding it, was as the proverbe saith, like them that hold the wolfe by the eares, bitten while they hold, and slaine if they loose. If she held her off in these wonted termes, she sawe rage would make her love worke the effects of hate; to graunt unto her, her hart was so bounde upon Philoclea, it had ben worse then a thousand deaths. Yet found she it was necessarie for her, to come to a resolution, for Gynecias sore could bide no leasure, and once discovered, besides the däger of Pbiloclea, her desires should be for ever utterly stopped. She remëbred withall the words of Basilius, how apt he was to leave this life, \& returne to his court, a great barre to her hopes. Lastly she considered Dorus enterprise, might bring some strange alteration of this their well liked fellowship. So that encompassed with these instant difficulties, she bent her spirits to thinke of a remedie, which fight at once both save her from them, and serve her to the accomplishment of her only pursuite. Lastly, she determined thus, that there was no way but to yeeld to the violence of their

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desires, since striving did the more chafe them. And that following their owne current, at length of it selfe it woyld bring her to the other side of her burning desires.

Now in the meane while the divided Dorus, long divided betwene love and frendship, and now for his love divided frö his frend, though indeed without prejudice of frendships loyaltie, which doth never barre the minde from his free satisfaction : yet still a cruell judge over himselfe, thought he was somewayes faultie, and applied his minde how to amend it, with a speedie and behovefull returne. But then was his first studie, how to get away, whereto already he had Pamelas consent, confirmed and concluded under the name of Mopsa in her owne presence, Dorus taking this way, that whatsoever he would have of Pamela he would aske her, whether in such a case it were not best for $M o p s a$ so to behave her selfe, in that sort making Mopsas envie, an instrument of that she did envie. So having passed over, his first and most feared difficultie, he busied his spirites how to come to ' the harvest of his desires, whereof he had so faire a shew. And thereunto (having gotten leave for some dayes of his maister Dametas, who now accompted him as his sonne in lawe,) he romed round about the desart, to finde some unknowne way, that might bring him to the next Sea port, as much as might be out of all course of other passengers; which all very well succeeding him, and he having hired a Bark for his lives traffick, and provided horsses to carrie her thither, returned homeward, now come to the last point of his care, how to goe beyond the loathsome watchfulnes of these three uncomely companions, and therin did wisely consider, how they were to be taken with whom he had to deale, remembring that in the particularities of every bodies mind $\&$ fortune, there are particuler advantages, by which they are to be held. The muddy mind of Damatas, he found most easily sturred with covetousnes. The curst mischevous hart of Miso, most apt to be tickled with jealousie, as whose rotten brain could think wel of no body. But yong mistres Mopsa, who could open her eys upon nothing, that did not all to bewonder her, he thought curiositie the fittest bait for her. And first for Dameetas, Dorus having imploid a whole days work, about a tenne mile off from the lodge (quite contrary way to that he ment to talde with Pamela) in digging \& opening the ground, under an auncient oke that stood there, in such sort as might longest hold Damaetas

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greedy hopes, in some sliewe of comfort, he came to his master, with a cquntenance mixt betwixtcherefulnes and haste, and taking him by the right hand, as if he had a great matter of secrecie to reveale unto him: Master said he, I did never thinke that the gods had appointed my mind freely brought up, to have so longing a desire to serve you, but that they minded therby to bring some extraordinary frute to one so beloved of them, as your honesty makes me think you are. This bindes me even in conscience, to disclose that which I perswade my self is alotted unto you, that your fortune may be of equal ballance with your deserts. He said no further, because he would let Damatas play uponsthe bit a while, who not understanding what his words entended, yet well finding, they caried no evil news, was so much the more desirous to know the matter, as he had free scope to imagin what measure of good hap himselfe would. Therefore putting off his cap to him, which he had never done before, \& assuring him he should have Mopsa, though she had bene all made of cloath of gold, he besought Dorus not to hold him long in hope, for that he found it a thing his hart was not able to beare. Maister, answered Dorus, you have so satisfied me, with promising me the uttermost of my desired blisse, that if my duty bound me not, I were in it sufficiently rewarded. To you therefore shall my good hap be converted, and the fruite of all my labor dedicated. Therewith he told him, how under an auncient oke, (the place he made him easily understand, by sufficient marks he gave unto him) he had found digging but a little depth, scatteringly lying a great number of rich Medailles, and that percing furcher into the ground, he had met with a great stone, which by the hollow sound it yeelded; seemed to be the cover of some greater vaut, and upon it a boxe of Cypres, with the name of the valiant Aristomenes graven upon it: and that within the box, he found certaine verses, which signified that some depth againe under that all his treasures lay hidden, what time for the discord fell out in Arcadia he lived banished. Therwith he gave Damatas certaine Medailles of gold he had long kept about him, and asked him because it was a thing much to be kept secret, and a matter one man in twenty houres might easily performe, whether he would have him go and seeke the botome of it, which he had refrained to do till he knew his mind, promising he would faithfully bring him what he found, or else that he himselfe would do it, and be the first beholder

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of that comfortable spectacle. No man need doubt which part Dametas would choose, whose fancie had alredy devqured all this great riches, and even now began to grudge at a partenor, before he saw his owne share. Therefore taking a strong Jade, loaden with spades and mattocks, which he ment to bring back otherwise laden, he went in all speed thetherward, taking leave of no body, only desiring Dorus he would looke wel to the Princes Pamela. Promising him mountaines of his owne labor, which neverthelesse he little ment to performe, like a foole not considering, that no man is to be moved with part, that neglects the whole. Thus awey went Damatas, having alreadie made an image in his faircie, what Pallaces he would build, how sumptuously he would fare, and among all other things imagined what money to employ in making coffers to keepe his money, his tenne mile seemed twise so many leagues, and yet contrarie to the nature of it, though it seemed long, it was not wearysome. Many times he curssed his horses want of consideration, that in so important a matter would make no greater speede: many times he wished himself the back of an Asse, to help to carrie away the new sought riches, (an unfortunate wisher, for if he had aswell wished the head, it had bene graunted him.) At length being come to the tree, which he hoped should beare so golden Akornes, downe went all his instruments, and forthwith to the renting up of the hurtlesse earth, where by and by he was caught with the lime of a fewe promised Medailles, which was so perfect a pawne unto him of his further expectation, that he deemed a great number of howers well employed in groping further into it, which with loggs and great stones was made as cumbersome as might be, till at length with sweatie browes he came to the great stone. A stone, God knowes, full unlike to the cover of a Monument, but yet there was the Cipres box with Aristomenes graven upon it, and these verses written in it.

> Banisht man, long bard from bis desire By inward letts, of them his state possest, Hid beere his bopes, by which be might aspire To bave bis barmes with wisdomes helpe redrest.

Seeke then and see, what man esteemeth best, All is but this, this is our labours bire,

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> Of this we livie, in this wee finde our rest, ,$~ W h o ~ b o l d ~ t h i s ~ f a s t ~ n o ~ g r e a t e r ~ w e a l t h ~ r e q u i r e . ~$ Looke further then, so shalt thou finde at least, A baite most fit, for bungrie oninded guest.

He opened the box, and to his great comfort read them, and with fresh courage went about to lift up that stone. But in the meane time, ere Dameatas was halfe a mile gone to the treasure warde, Dorus came to Miso, whom he found sitting in the chimneys ende, babling to her selfe, and shewing me all her gestures that she was loathsomly weary of the worlds, not for any hope of a better life, but finding no one, good neythef in minde nor body, where-out she might nourish a quiet thought, having long since hated each thing else, began now to hate her selfe. Before this sweete humour'd Dame, Dorus set himselfe, and framed towardes her, such a smiling countenance, as might seeme to be mixt betwene a tickled mirth, and a forced pittie. Miso, to whome cheerefulnes in others, was ever a sauce of envie in her selfe, tooke quicklie marke of his behaviour, and with a looke full of foreworne spite: Now the Devill, sayd she, take these villaynes, that can never leave grenning, because I am not so fayre as mistresse Mopsa, to see how this skipjacke lookes at me. Dorus that had the occasion he desired, Truly mistresse aunswered he, my smiling is not at you, but at them that are from you, and in deede I must needes a little accord my countenance with other sport. And therewithall tooke her in his armes, and rocking her too and fro, In faith mistresse, sayd he, it is high time for you, to bid us good night for ever, since others can possesse your place in your owne time. Miso that was never voide of mallice enough to suspect the uttermost evill, to satisfye a further shrewdnes, tooke on a present mildnes, and gentlie desired him, to tell her what he meant, for, said she, I am like enough to be knavishly dealt with, by that churle my husband. Dorus fell off from the matter againe, as if he had meant no such thing, till by much refusing her intreatie, and vehemently stirring up her desire to knowe, he had strengthned a credit in her to that he should saye. And then with a formall countenance, as if the conscience of the case had touched himselfe: Mistresse, sayd he, I am much perplexed in my owne determination, for my thoughts do ever will me to do honestlie, but my judgement

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fayles me what is honest: betwixt the generall rule, that entrusted secreacies are holilie to be observed, and the particuler exception that the dishonest secreacies are to be revealed : eppecially there, whereby revealing they may eyther be prevented, or at least amended. Yet in this ballance, your judgement wayes me downe, because I have confidence in it, that you will use what you know moderately, and rather take such faults as an advantage to your owne good desert, then by your bitter using it, be contented to be revenged on others with your own harmes. So it is mistresse said he, that yesterday driving my sheepe up to the stately hill, which lifts his head over the faire Citie of Mantinea, I hapned upon the side of it, in a little falling of the ground which was a rampier against the Sunnes rage, to perceave a yong maid, truly of the finest stamp of beawtie, \& that which made her bewtie the more admirable, there was at all no arte added to the helping of it. For her apparell was but such as Shepheards daughters are wont to weare : and as for her haire, it hoong downe at the free libertie of his goodly length, but that sometimes falling before the cleare starres of her sight, she was forced to put it behinde her eares, and so open againe the treasure of her perfections, which that for a while had in part hidden. In her lap there lay a Shepheard, so wrapped up in that well liked place, that I could discerne no piece of his face, but as mine eyes were attent in that, her Angeliike voice strake mine eares with this song:

$\mathrm{M}^{1}$$r$ true love bath my bart, and I bave bis, By just exchange, one for the other giv'ne. I bolde bis deare, and myne be cannot misse: There never was a better bargaine driv'ne. His bart in me, keepes me and bim in one, My bart in him, bis thoughtes and senses guides: $\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ loves my bart, for once it was his owne: I cherish bis, because in me it bides. His hart bis wound receaved from my sight: My bart was wounded, with bis wounded bart, For" as from me, on bim bis burt did light, So still me thought in me bis burt did smart:

Both equall burt, in this change sought our blisse: My true love batb my bart and I bave his.

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But as if the Shepheaird that lay before her, had bene organes, which were only to be blowen by her breath, sle had no sooner ended with the joyning her sweete lips together, but that he recorded to her musick this rurall poesie:

OWords which fall like sommer deaw on me, $O$ breath more sweete, then is the growing beane, $O$ toong in which, all bonyed likoures bee, $O$ voice that doth, the Thrush in shrilnes staine, Do you say still, this is ber promise due, That she is myne, as I to ber am true.
Gay baire more gaie then straw when barvest lyes, Lips red and plum, as cherries ruddy side, Eyes faire and great, like faire great oxes eyes, 0 brest in which two white sheepe swell in pride:

Joyne you with me, to seale th is promise due, That she be myne, as Ito her am true.
But thou white skinne, as white as cruddes well prest, So smooth as sleekestone-like, it smoothes each parte, And thou deare flesh, as soft as wooll new drest, And yet as bard, as brawne made bard by arte:

First fower but say, next fowr their saying seale,
But you must pay, the gage of promist weale.
And with the conclusion of his song, he embraced her about the knees, $O$ sweet Charita said he, when shall I enjoy the rest of my toyling thoughts? And when shall your blisfull promise now due, be verified with just performance? with that I drew neerer to them, and saw (for now he had lifted up his face to glasse himselfe in her faire eyes) that it was my master Dametas, but here Miso interrupted his tale, with rayling at Dameetas, with all those exquisite termes, which. I was never good skolde inough to imagine. But Dorus, as if he had ben much offended with her impaciẽce, would proceed no further till she had vowed more stillnes. For said he, if the first drumme thus chafe you, what will you be when it commes to the blowes? Then he told her, how after many familiar entertainments betwix̂ them, Damistas, laying before her, his great credit with the Duke, and withall giving her very faire presents, with promise of much more, had in the ende concluded together to meete as that night

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at Mantinea, in the Oudemian streete, at Charitas uncles house, about tenne of the clocke. After which bargaine Dantetas had spied Dorus, and calling him to him, had with great bravery told him all his good happe, willing him in any case to returne to the olde witch Miso (for so indeede mistresse of livelinesse, and not of ill will he termed you) and to make some honest excuse of his absence, for sayde he, kissing Cbarita, if thou didst know what a life I lead with that drivell, it would make thee even of pittie, receave me into thy qnly comfort. Now Mistresse sayde hos exercise your discretion, which if I were well assured of, I would wish you to goe your selfe to Mantinea, and (lying secrete in some one of youre gossypps houses, till the time appoynted come) so may you finde them together, and using mercie, reforme my Maister from his evill wayes. There had nothing more enraged Miso, then the prayses Dorus gave to Cbaritas bewtie, which made her jealousie swell the more, with the poyson of envye. And that being increased with the presents she heard Damatas had given her (which all seemed torne out of her bowells) her hollow eyes, yeelded such wretched lookes, as one might well thinke Pluto at that time, might have had heir soule very good cheape. But when the fire of spite had fully caught hold of all her inward partes, then whosoever would have seene the picture of Alecto, or with what maner of countenance Medea kild her owne children, needed but take Miso for the full satisfaction of that point of his knowledge. She that could before scarce go, but supported by crutches, now flew about the house, borne up with the wings of Anger, there was no one sort of mortall revenge, that had ever come to her eares, but presented it selfe nowe to her gentle minde. At length with few words, for her words were choakt up with the rising of her revengefull hart, she ran downe, and with her own hands sadled a mare of hers, a mare that 7 . yeare before had not bene acquainted with a sadle, \& so to Mantinea she went, casting with her selfe, how she might couple shame with the punishmẽt of her accursed husband: but the person is not worthie in whose passion I should too long stand. Therefore now must I tell you that Mistresse Mopsa'(who was the last party Dorus was to practise his cunning withal) was at the parting of her parents, attending upfon the Princes Pamela, whom because she found to be placed in her fathers house, she knew it was for suspicion the Duke had of

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her. This made Mopsa with a right base nature (which joyes to see anieohard hap happen to them, they deeme happie) grow prowd over her, \& use great ostentation of her own diligẽce, in prying curiously into each thing that Parmela did. Neither is there any thing sooner overthrows a weak hart, then opinio of authority, like too strong a liquor for so feebl a glasse, which joined it self to the humor of envying Pamelas beauty, so far, that oft she would say to her self, if she had ben borne a Duchesse as well as Pamela, her perfections then should have beene as well seene as Pamelas, with this manner of woman, and placed in these termes, had Dorus to play his last parte, which hee would quickly have dispatched in tying her up in such a maner, that she should litle have hindred his enterprise. But that the vertuous Pamela, (whẽ she saw him so minded,) by countenaunce absolutlie forbad it, resolutely determining, she would not leave behinde her any token of wrong since the wrong done to her selfe was the best excuse of her escape. So that Dorus was compelled to take her in the maner hee first thought of, and accordingly Pamela sitting musing at the strange attempt shee had condiscended unto, and Mopsa harde by her, (looking in a glasse with very partiall eyes) Dorus put himselfe between them, and casting up his face to the top of the house, shrugging all over his bodie, and stamping somtimes upon the ground, gave Mopsa occasion (who was as busie as a Bee to know any thing) to aske her lover Dorus what ayled him, that made him use so strange a behaviour, he, as if his spirits had beene ravished with some supernaturall contemplation, stoodestill muett, somtimes rubbing his forchead, sometime starting in him selfe, that hee set Mopsa in such an itche of inquirie, that she would have offred her maydenhead, rather then be longe kept from it. Dorus not yet aunswearing to the purpose, still keeping his amazement. O Hercules, saide he, resolve me in this doubt. A tree to graunt ones wishes? Is this the cause of the Kinges solitarie life? Which parte shall I take? Happie in either, unhappie because I cannot know which were my best happ. These doubtful selfe-speches, made Mopsa yet in a further longing of knowing the matter, so that the prettie pigge, laying her sweete burden about his neck, my Dorus, saide she, tell mee these words, or els I know not what will befal mee, honny Dorus tell them me. Dorus having stretched her minde upon a right laste, extremely loved Mopsa,

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saide hee, the matters be so great, as my harte failes me in the telling them, but since you holde the greatest seate in it, it is reason your desire should adde life unto it. Ther with he told her a farre fet tale how that many millions of yeares before, Jupiter fallen out with Apollo had throwne him out of heaven, taking from him the priveledge of a God. So that poore Apollo was faine to leade a verie miserable life, unacquainted to worke and never used to begge, that in this order having in time learned to bee Admetus heardman, he had upon occasion of fetching a ceetaine breed of beastes out of Arcadia, come to that verie deserte, where wearied with travaile, and resting himselfe in the boüghes of a pleasaunt Ashe tree, stoode little of from the lodge, hee had with pittifull complaintes gotten his father Jupiters pardon, and so from that tree was receaved againe to his golden spheare. But having that right nature of a God, never to be ungratefull, to Admetus hee had graunted a double life, and because that tree was the chappel of his prosperous prayers, he had given it this equality, that whatsoever of such estate, and in such maner as he then was, sate downe in that tree, they should obtaine whatsoever they wished. This Basilius having understoode by the oracle, was the onely cause which had made him trie, whether framing himselfe to the state of an heardman, he might have the previledge of wishing onely graunted to that degree, but that having often in vaine attempted it, because indeede hee was not such, he had now opened the secret to Dametas, making him sweare hee should wish according to his direction. But because said Dorus, Apollo was at that time with extreme griefe muffled, round aboute hisface, with askarlet cloake, Admetus had given him, and because they that must wish must be muffled in like sorte, and with like stuffe, my master Dametas is gone I know not whither to provide him a skarletcloake, and to morrow doth appointe toreturne with it, my Mistresse I cannot tell how, having gotten some inckling of it, is trudged to Mantinea to get her selfe a cloake before him : because she woulde have the first wishe. My master at his parting of great trust tould me this secret, commaunding me to see no bodie should clime that tree. But now my Mopsa, said he, I have here the like cloake of mine owne and am not so verie a foole as though I keep his commaundement in others to barre my selfe, I rest onely extreemely perplexed, because having nothing in the worlde I wish for, but the enjoying you \& your

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favour, I think it a much pleasanter conquest to come to it by your owfie consent, then to have it by such a charming force, as this is. Now therefore choose since have you I will, in what sorte I shall have you. But never child was so desirous of a gay puppet, as Mopsa was to be in the tree, and therefore without squeamishnes, promising all he woulde, shee conjured him by all her' precious Loves, that she might have the first possession of the wishing tree, assuring him that for the enjoying her he should never neede to clime farre. Dorus to whom time was precious, made no great ceremonies with her, but helping leer up to the top of the tree, from whence likewise she ecould ill come downe without helpe, he muffled her round about the fáce, so truely that she her selfe could not undoe it. And so he tolde her the manner was, she should hold her mind in continuall devotion to Apollo, without making at al any noyse, till at the farthest within twelve howers space, she should heare a voice call her by name three times, \& that till the thirde time shee must in no wise aunswere; \& then you shall not need to doubt your cöming down, for at that time said he, be sure to wish wisely, \& in what shape soever he come unto you speake boldly unto him, and your wish shall have as certaine effecte, as I have a desire to enjoy your sweet Loves, in this plight did hee leave Mopsa, resolved in her hart, to be the greatest Lady of the world, \& never after to feede of worse then furmentie. Thus Dorus having delivered his hands of his three tormentors, took speedely the benefit of his devise, and mounting the gracious Pamela upon a faire horse he had provided for her he thrust himselfe forthwith into the wildest part of the desarte, where he had left markes to guide him, frö place to place to the next sea porte, disguising her very fitly with scarfes although he rested assured, he should meet that way with no body, till he came to his barck, into which hee ment to enter by night. But Pamela who al this while, transported with desire \& troubled with feare had never free scope of judgemẽt to look with perfect consideratió into her own enterprise but evẽ by the lawes of love, had bequeathed the care of her self upo him to whom she had gevẽ her self. Now that the pang of desire with evidént hope was ${ }^{\text {quieted, }} \&$ most part of the feare passed, reason began to renew his shining in her hart, $\& x$ make her see her self in her selfe; \& weigh with what wings she flew out of her native

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contry; and upon what ground she builte so strange a determinaciö. But love fortified with her lovers presence kept still his own in her hart. So that as they ridde together with her hand upon her faithfull servants shoulder, sodainly casting her bashfull eies to the ground, and yet bending her self towards him, (like the clyent that committes the cause of all his worth to a well trusted advocate,) frõ a milde spirit saide unto him these sweetely delivered wordes: Prince Musidorus, (for so my assured hope is I may justlie call you, since with no other my harte woulde ever have yeelded to goe; And if so I doe not rightlie tearme you, all pther wordes are as bootelesse, as my deede miserable and I as unfortunate, as you wicked) my Prince Musidorus I saye nowe that the veliement shewes of your faithfull Love towardes mee, have brought my minde to answeare it, in so due a proportion, that contrarie to all generall rules of reason, I have layde in you, my estate, my life, my honour : it is your part to double your former care, and make me see your vertue no lesse in preserving then in obtaining: and your faith to bee a faith asmuch in freedome, as bondage. Tender now your owne workemanshippe; and so governe your love towardes me as I may still remaine worthie to bee loved. Your promise you Remember, which here by the eternall givers of vertue, I conjure you to observe, let me be your owne as I am, but by no unjust conquest ; let not our joyes which ought ever to last, bee stayned in our own consciences, let no shadow of repentaunce steale into the sweet consideration of our mutuall happines. I have yeelded to bee your wife, staye then till the time that I may rightly bee so; let no other defiled name burden my harte. What shoulde I more saye? If I have chosen well, all doubte is past, since your action onely must determine, whether I have done vertuously or shamefully in following you. Musidorus that had more aboundaunce of joye in his hart, then Ulisses had what time with his owne industrie he stale the fatall Palladium, imagined to bee the only relicke of Troies safetie, taking Pamelas hand, and many times kissing it. What I am said he, the Gods I hope will shortly make your owne eyes Judges; and of my minde towards you, the meane time shalbe my pledge unto you your contentment is dearer to me then mine owne, \& tkerfore doubt not of his mind, whose thoughts are so thralled unto you, as you are to bend or slack them as it shall seeme best unto you.

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You do wrong to your selfe, to make any doubte that a base estate could ever undertake so high an enterprise; or a spotted minde bee hable to beholde gour vertues. Thus much onely I must confesse, I can never doe, to make sthe worlde see you have chosen worthily, since all the world is not worthy of you. In such delightfull discourses, kept they on their Journye, mayntaining their hartes in that right harmonie of affection, which doth enterchangeably deliver each to other the secret workinges of their soules, till with the unused travaile, the Princesse being weary, they lighted downe in a faire thyck woad, which did entise them with the pleasantnes of it to take their rest there. It was all of Pine trees, whose brodeheades meeting togither, yeelded a perfit shade to the ground, where their bodies gave a spacious and pleasant roome to walke in, they were sett in so perfet an order, that everie waye the eye being full, yet no way was stopped. And even in the middest of them, were there many sweete springes, which did loose themselves upon the face of the earth. Here Musidorus drew out such provision of fruites, \& other cates, as he had'brought for that dayes repaste, and layde it downe upon the faire Carpet of the greene grasse. But Pamela had much more pleasure to walke under those trees, making in their barkes prettie knottes, which tyed togither the names of Musidorus and Pamela, sometimes entermixedly changing there, to Pammedorus and Musimela, with twentie other flowers of her traviling fancies, which had bounde them selves to a greater restrainte, then they could without much paine well endure, and to one tree more beholdinge to her, then the rest she entrusted the treasure of her thoughtes in these verses:

D$O$ not disdaine, 8 streight up raised Pine That wounding thee, my thoughtes in thee I grave: Since that my thoughtes, as streigbt as streightnes thine No smaller wound, alas! farr deeper bave.
Deeper engrav'd, which salve nor time can save, . Giv'ne to my barte, by ny fore wounded eyne: Thus cruell to my selfe bow canst thou crave My inward burte should spare thy outward rine?
ret sstill faire tree, lifte up thy stately line, Live long, and long witnesse my chosen smarte, Which barde desires, (barde by my selfe) imparte

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And in this growing barke growe verses myne.
My barte my worde, my worde bath giv'ne my barte.
The giver giv'n from gifte shall never parte.
Upon a roote of the tree, that the earth had lefte something barer then the rest, she wrat this couplet:

SWeete roote say thou, the roote of my desire
DWas vertue cladde in constant loves attire.
Musidorus, seing her fancies drawne up to such pleasaunt coftemplations, accompanied her in them, and made the trees aswell beare the badges of his passions. As this songe engraved in them did testifie:

OOu goodly pines, which still with brave assent
1 In natures pride your beads to beav'nwarde beave,
Though you besides such graces earth bath lent,
Of some late grace a greater grace receave,
By ber who was (O blessed you) content,
With ber faire bande, your tender barkes to cleave,
And so by you ( $O$ blessed you) bath sent,
Such pearcing wordes as no thoughts els conceave:
$Y_{\text {et }}$ yeeld your graunt, a baser band may leave
His thougbtes in you, where so sweete thoughtes were spent,
For bow would you the mistresse thoughts bereave
Of waiting thoughts all to ber service ment?
Nay bigher thoughtes (though thralled thougbtes) I call
My thoughtes then bers, who first your ryne did rente.
Then hers, to whom my thoughts a lonely thrall
Rysing from lowe, are to the bighest bente;
Where bers, whom worth makes bighest over all
Comming from ber, cannot but downewarde fall.
While Pamela sitting her downe under one of them, and making a posie of the fayer undergrowinge flowers, filled Musidorus eares with the heavenly sounde of her musicke, which before he had never heard, so that it seemed unto him a new assaulte given to the castle of his hart, alredye conquered, which to signifie and with all replie to her sweete noates, hee sang in a kinde of still, but ravishing tune a fewe verses, her song was this, and his Replie followes:

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Pamela. The divers flowers, whose divers beauties serve Though each of them, bis private forme preserve, $Y_{\text {et }}$ joyning formes one sight of besutie breede.
Right so my thoughts, where on my bart I feedt:
Rigbt so my inwarde partes, and outward glasse,
Though each possesse a divers working kinde,
Tet all well knit to one faire end do passe:
That be to whome, these sondrie giftes I binde All what I am, still one, bis owne, doe finde.
Musidorus. All what you are still one, bis owne to finde, You that are borne to be the worldes cye, What were it els, but to make each thing blinde? And to the sunne with waxen winges to fie?
No no, such force with my small force to trye Is not my skill, or reach of mortall minde. Call me but yours, my title is most bye:
Holde me most yours, then my longe suite is signde.
You none can clayme but you your selfe aright, For you do passe your selfe, in vertues might. So both are yours: I, bound with gaged barte: You onely yours, too farr beyond desarte.

In this vertuous wantonnes, suffering their mindes to descend to each tender enjoying their united thoughts, Pamela, having tasted of the fruites, and growinge extreame sleepie, having ben long kept from it, with the perplexitie of her dangerous attempte, laying her head in his lappe, was invited by him to sleepe with these softly uttered verses:

Ocke up, faire liddes, the treasure of my barte:
LPreserve those beames, this ages onely lighte:
To ber sweete sence, sweete sleepe some ease imparte,
Her sence too weake to beare ber spirits mighte.
And while of sleepe thou closest up ber sight,
(Her sight where love did forge bis fayrest darte)
o barbour all her partes in easefull plighte :
Let no strange dreme make her fayre body starte.

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## But yet ô dreame, if thou wilt not departe In this rare subjelt from the common right: But wilt thy selfe in such a seate delighte,

Then take my sbape, and play a lovers parte: Kisse ber from me, and say unto ber spirite, Till ber eyes shine, I live in darkest night.

The sweete Pamela, was brought in to a sweete sleepe with this songe which gave Musidorus opportunity at leasure to beholde her excellent beauties. He thought her faire forehead was a fielde where all his fancies fought; and every haire of her heade semed a strong chain that tied him. Her fairer liddes then hiding her fairer eyes, seemed unto him sweete boxes of mother of pearle, riche in themselves, but contaning in them farre richer Jewells. Her cheekes with their coullour most delicately mixed would have entertained his eyes somewhile, but that the roses of her lippes (whose separating was wont to bee accompanied with most wise speeches) nowe by force drewe his sight to marke how preatily they lay one over the other, uniting their devided beauties: and thorough them the eye of his fancy delivered to his memorie the lying (as in ambush) under her lippes of those armed rankes, all armed in most pure white, and keeping the most precise order of military discipline. And lest this beautie might seeme the picture of some excellent artificer, fourth there stale a softe breath, carying good testimony of her inward sweetnesse: and so stealingly it came out, as it seemed loath to leave his contentfull mansion, but that it hoped to bee drawne in againe to that well cloased paradise, which did so tyrannize over $M u s i d o r u s$ affectes that hee was compelled to put his face as lowe to hers, as hee coulde, sucking the breath with such joye, that he did determine in himselfe, there had ben no life to a Cameleons if he might be suffered to enjoye that foode. But long hee was not suffered being within a while interrupted by the comming of a company of clownish vilaines, armed with divers sortes of weapons, and for the rest both in face and apparell so forewasted that they seemed to beare a great conformity with the savages; who miserable in themselves, taught to encrease their mischieves in other bodies harmes, came with such cries as they both awaked Pamela, and made Musidorus turne unto them full of a most violent rage, with the looke of a shee Tigree, when her whelpes are stolne away.

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But Zelmane whome I left in the Cave hardly bestead, having both great wittes and sturring passions to deale with, makes me lend her my penne a while to see with what dexteritie she could put by her daungers. For having in one instint both to resist rage and goe beyond wisedome, being to deale with a Ladie that had her witts awake in every thing, but in helping her owne hurte, she saw now no other remedy in her case, but to qualifie her rage with hope, and to satisfie her witt with plainesse. Yet lest to abrupt falling into it, shoulde yeelde too great advantage unto her, shee thought good to come to it by degrees with this kind of insinuation. Your wise, but very darke speeches, most excellent Lady, are woven up in so intricate a maner, as I know not how to proportion mine answere unto thê: so are your prayers mixte with threates, and so is the shew of your love hidden with the name of revenge, the natural effect of mortal hatred. You seeme displeased with the opinion you have of my disguising, and yet if bee not disguised, you must needes be much more displeased. Hope then (the only succour of perplexed mindes) being quite cut off, you desire my affection, and yet you your selfe thinke my affection already bestowed. You pretend crueltie, before you have the subjection, and are jealous of keeping that, which as yet you have not gotten. And that which is strangest in your jealousie, is both the unjustice of it, in being loath that should come to your daughter, which you deeme good, and the vaynnesse, since you two are in so divers respects, that there is no necessitie one of you should fall to be a barre to the other. For neyther (if I be such as you fancie) can I mary you, which must needes be the only ende I can aspire to in her: neither neede the maryeng of her keepe me from a gratefull consideracion how much you honor me in the love you vouchsafe to beare me. Gynacia, to whome the fearefull agonies she still lived in made any small reprivall sweete, did quickly finde her words falling to a better way of comfort, and therefore with a minde readie to shewe nothing could make it rebellious against Zelmane, but to extreme tyrannie, she thus sayd: Alas too much beloved Zelmane, the thoughts are but outflowings of the minde, and the tongue is but a servant of the thoughtes, therefore marvaile not that my words suffer contrarieties, since my minde doth hourely suffer in it selfe whole armyes of mortall adversaries. But, alas, if I had the use of mine owne reason, then should I not neede, for want of it, to finde my selfe

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in this desperate mischiefe, but because my reason is vanished, so have I likewise no power to correct my unreasonablenes. no you therefore accept the protection of my minde, which hath no other resting place, and drive it not, by being unregarded to put it selfe into unknowne extremities. I desire but to have my affection answered, and to have a right reflection of my love in you. That graunted, assure your selfe mine owne love will easily teach me to seeke your contentment: and make me thinke my daughter a very meane price to keepe still in mine eyes the foode of my spisits. But take heede that contempt drive me not into despaire, the most violent cause of that miserable effect. Zelmane that alreadie sawe some fruite of her last determined fancie (so farre as came to a mollifyeng of Gynecias rage) seeing no other way to satisfye suspicion, which was held open with the continuall prickes of love, resolved now with plainnesse to winne trust, which trust she might after deceyve with a greater subtletie. Therefore looking upon her with a more relenting grace, then ever she had done before, pretending a great bashfulnes before she could come to confesse such a fault, she thus sayde unto her: Most worthye Ladye, I did never thinke, till now, that pittie of another coulde make me betray my selfe, nor that the sounde of wordes could overthrow any wise bodies determinacion. But your words (I thinke) have charmed me, and your grace bewitched me. Your compassion makes me open my hart to you, and leave unharboured mine owne thoughts. For proofe of it, I will disclose my greatest secreate, which well you might suspect, but never knowe, and so have your wandring hope in a more painefull wildernesse, being neither way able to be lodged in a perfect resolucion. I will, I say, unwrappe my hidden estate, and after make you judge of it, perchance director. The truth is, I am a man : nay, I will say further to you, I am borne a Prince. And to make up youre minde in a through understanding of mee, since I came to this place, I may not denye I have had some sprinkling of I knowe not what good liking to my Lady Pbiloclea. For howe coulde I ever imagine, the heavens woulde have rayned downe so much of your favour upon me? and of that side there was a shtewe of possible hope, the most comfortable Counsellor of love. The cause of this my chaunged attyre, was a journey two yeares agoe I made among the Amazons, where having sought to trye my unfortunate valure, I met not one in all the Countrey

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but was too harde for me, till in the ende in the presence of their Queener-Marpesia, I hoping to prevayle agaynst her, challenged an-olde woman of fourescore yeares, to fight on horssebacke to the uttermost with me. Who having overthrowne me, for the saving of my life, made me sweare I should goe like an unarmed Amazon, till the comming of my beard did, with the discharge of my oath, deliver me of that bondage. Here Zelmane ended, not comming to a full conclusion, because she would see what it wrought in Gynecias minde, having in her speech sought to winne a beliefe of her, and, if it might be, by disgrace of her selfe to diminish Gynecias affection. For the first it had much prevaided. But Gynecia whose ende of loving her, was not her fighting, neytner could her love too deepely grounded receive diminishment; and besides she had seene her selfe, sufficient proofes of Zelmanes admirable prowesse. Therefore sleightly passing over that poynt of her fayned dishonor, but taking good hold of the confessing her manly sexe, with the shamefaste looke of that suitor, who having already obtayned much, is yet forced by want to demaunde more, put foorth her sorrowfull suite in these words: The gods, sayd she, rewarde thee for thy vertuouse pittie of my overladen soule, who yet hath receyved some breath of comfort, by finding thy confession to maintayne some possibilitie of my languishing hope. But alas! as they who seeke to enrich' themselves by minerall industrie, the first labour is to finde the myne, which to their cheerefull comfort being founde, if after any unlookedfor stop, or casuall impediment keepe them from getting the desired ure, they are so much the more greeved, as the late conceaved hope addes torment to their former wante. So falles it out with mee (happie or happlesse woman as it pleaseth you to ordayne) who am now either to receyve some guerdon of my most wofull labours, or to returne into a more wretched darkenes, having had some glimmering of my blisfull Sunne. O Zelmane, tread not upon a soule that lyes under your foote: let not the abasing of my selfe make me more base in your eyes, but judge of me according to that I am and have bene, and let my errors be made excusable by the immortall name of love. With that, under a fayned rage, tearing her clothes, she discovered some partes of her fayre body, which if Zelmanes harte had not bene so fully possest as there was no place left for any new guest, no doubt it would have yelded to that gallant assault. But Zelmane so much the more

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arming her determination, as she sawe such force threatened, yet still remembring she must wade betwixt constancie and curtesey, embracing Gynecia, and once or twise kissing her, Deare Ladje, sayd she, he were a great enemy to himselfe, that would refuse such an offer, in the purchase of which a mans life were blessedly bestowed. Nay, how can I ever yeeld due recompence, for so excessive a favour? but having nothing to geve you but my selfe, take that: I must confesse a small, but a very free gift what other affection soever I have had, shall geve place to as great perfection, working besides uppon the bonde of gratefulnes. The gods forbid I should be so foolish, as not to see, or so wicked as not to reithember, how much my small deserts are overballanced by your unspeakeable goodnes. Nay happye may I well accompt my mishap among the Amazons, since that dishonor hath bene so true a path to my greatest honor, and the chaunging of my outward rayment, hath clothed my minde in such inwarde contentacion. Take therefore noble Lady as much comfort to youre harte, as the full commandement of me can yeeld you: wipe your faire eyes, and keepe them for nobler services. And nowe I will presume thus much to saye unto you, that you make of your selfe for my sake, that my joyes of my new obtayned riches may be accomplished in you. But let us leave this place, least you be too long missed, and henceforward quiet your minde from any further care, for I will now (to my too much joye) take the charge upon me, within fewe dayes to worke your satisfaction, and my felicitie. Thus much she sayde, and withall led Gynecia out of the Cave, for well she sawe the boyling minde of Gynecia did easily apprehende the fitnesse of that lonely place. But in deede this direct promise of a short space, joyned with the cumbersome familiar of womankinde, I meane modestie, stayed so Gynecias minde, that she tooke thus much at that present for good payment: remayning with a paynefull joye, and a wearysome kinde of comfort, not unlike to the condemned prisoner, whose minde still running uppon the violent arrivall of his cruell death, heares that his pardon is promised, but not yet signed. In this sort they both issued out of that obscure mansion: Gynecia already halfe perswaded in her selfe (o weakenes of humane conceite) that Zelmanes affection was turned towards her. For such alas! we are all, in such a mould are we cast, that with the too much love we beare our selves, beeing first our owne flatterers, wee are

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easily hooked with our owne flattery, we are easily perswaded of others lave.

But Zelmane who had now to playe her prize, seeing no waye thinges could long remayne in that state, and now finding her promise had tyed her tryall to a small compasse of tyme, began to throwe her thoughtes into each corner of her invention howe shee might atchieve her lives enterprise: for well shee knewe deceite cannot otherwise be mayntayned but by deceite: and how to deceyve such heedfull eyes, and how to satisfye, and yet not satisfye such hopefull desires, it was no small skill. But both thgir thoughtes were called from themselves, with the sight of Basilius, - who then lying downe by his daughter Pbiloclea, uppon the fayte, though naturall, bed of greene-grasse, seeing the sunne what speede hee made, to leave our West to doo his office in the other Hemisphere, his inwarde Muses made him in his best musicke, sing this Madrigall.

DTHy dost thou haste away 0 Titan faire the giver of the daie?

> Is it to carry newes
> To Westerne wightes, what starres in East appeare?
> Or doost thou thinke that beare
> Is' left a Sunne, whose beames thy place may use?
> rat stay and well peruse,
> What be ber giftes, that make ber equall thee,
> Bend all thy light to see
> In earthly clothes enclosde a beavenly sparke.
> Thy running course cannot such beawties marke:
> No, no, thy motions bee
> Hastened from us with barre of sbadow darke, Because that thou the author of our sigbt Disdainst we see thee staind with others light.

And having ended, Deere Pbiloclea, said he, sing something that may diverte my thoughts from the continuall taske of their ruinous harbour: She obedient to him, and not unwilling to disburden her secret passion, made her sweete voice be heard in these words:

0Stealing time the subject of delaie, (Delay, the racke of unrefrain'd desire) Th bat strange dessein hast thou my bopes to staie My bopes which do but to mine owne aspire?

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> Mine owne? $\frac{1}{}$ word on whose sweete sound doth pray My greedy soule, with gripe of inward fire:
> Thy title great, I justlie chalenge may,
> Since in such porase bis faith be did attire.
> O time, become the chariot of my joyes:
> As thou drawest on, so let my blisse draw neere.
> Each moment lost, part of my bap destroyes:
> Thou art the father of occasion deare:
> Joyne with thy sonne, to ease my long annoy's.
> In, speedie belpe, thanke worthie frends appeare.

Pbiloclea brake off her Song, as soone as her mother with. Zelmane came neere unto them, rising up with a kindly bashfulnes, being not ignorant of the spite her mother bare her, and stricken with the sight of that person, whose love made all those troubles, seeme fayre flowers of her deerest garlond, Nay rather all those troubles, made the love encrease. For as the arrivall of enemyes, makes a towne so fortifye it selfe, as ever after it remaynes stronger, so that a man may say, enemyes were no small cause to the townes strength: So to a minde once fixed in a well pleased determinacion, who hopes by annoyance to overthrowe it, doth but teach it to knit together all his best grounds, and so perchance of a chaunceable purpose, make an unchangeable resolucion. But no more did Pbiloclea see, the wonted signes of Zelmanes affection towardes her; she thought she sawe an other light in her eyes, with a bould and carelesse looke upon her which was wont to be dazeled with her beawtie; and the framing of her courtesyes rather ceremonious then affectionate, and that which worst liked her, was, that it proceeded with such quiet setlednes, as it rather threatned a full purpose, then any sodayne passion. She founde her behaviour bent altogether to her mother, and presumed in her selfe, she discerned the well acquainted face of his fancies now turned to another subjecte. She sawe her mothers worthines, and too well knewe her affection. These joyning theyr divers working powers together in her minde, but yet a prentise in the paynefull misterye of passions, brought Pbiloclea into a newe travers of her thoughtes, and made her keepe her carefull looke the more attentive uppon Zelmanes behaviour, who in deede (though with much payne, and condemning her selfe to commit a sacriledge,

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against the sweete saincte that lived in her inmost Temple) yet strengehening her selfe in it, beeing the surest waye to make Gynecia bite off her other baytes, did so quite overrule all wonted showes of love to Pbiloclea, and convert athem to Gynecia, that the parte she played, did worke in both a full and lively perswasion : to Gynecia, such excessive comforte, as the beeing preferred to a rivall doth deliver to swelling desire: But to the delicate Pbiloclea, whose calme thoughtes were unable to nourish any strong debate, it gave so stinging a hurt, that fainting under the force of her inwarde torment, she withdrewe her selfe ta the Lodge, and there wearye of supporting her owne burden, cast her selfe uppon her bed, suffering her sorrowe to melte it'selfe into abundance of teares, at length closing her eyes, as if eache thing she sawe was a picture of her mishap, and turning upon her hurtside, which with vehement panting, did summon her to consider her fortune, she thus bemoned her selfe.

Alas Pbiloclea, is this the price of all thy paynes? Is this the rewarde of thy given awaye libertye? Hath too much yeelding bred crueltye? or can too greate acquaintance, make mee helde for a straunger? Hath the choosing of a companion, made mee lefte alone ? or doth graunting desire, cause the desire to bee neglected ? Alas, despised Pbiloclea, why diddest thou not holde thy thoughtes in theyr simple course, and content thy selfe with the love of thy owne vertuc, which would never have betrayed thee ? Ah sillie foole, diddest thou looke for truth in him, that with his owne mouth confest his falsehood? for playne proceeding in him, that still goes disguised? They say the falsest men will yet beare outward shewes of a pure minde. But he that even outwardly beares the badge of treacherie, what hells of wickednes must needes in the depth be contayned? But ô wicked mouth of mine, how darest thou thus blaspheme the ornament of the earth, the vessel of all vertue? O wretch that I am that will anger the gods in dispraysing their most excellent worke ! O no, no, there was no fault but in me, that could ever thinke so high eyes would looke so lowe, or so great perfections would stayne themselves with my unworthines. Alas! why could I not see? I was too weake a band to tye so heavenly a hart: I was not fit to limit the infinite course of his wonderfull destenies. Was it ever like that upon only Pbiloclea his thoughtes should rest? Ah silly soule that couldst please thy selfe with so im-

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possible an imagination! An universall happines is to flowe from him. How was I so inveagled to hope, I might be the marke of such a minde? He did thee no wrong, ô Pbiloclea, he did thae no wrong, it was thy wreakenes to fancie the beames of the sonne should give light to no eyes but thine! And yet, of Prince Pirocles, for whome I may well begin to hate my selfe, but can never leave to love thee, what triumph canst thou make of this conquest? what spoiles wilt thou carry away of this my undeserved overthrow? could thy force finde out no fitter field, then the feeble minde of a poore mayde, who at the first sight did wish thee all happines? shall it be sayde the mirrour of mankinde hath bene employed to destroy a hurtlesse gentlewoman? $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{m}}$ Pirocles, Pirocles, let me yet call thee before the judgement of thine owne vertue, let me be accepted for a plaintiffe in a cause which concernes my life: what need hadst thou to arme thy face, with the enchanting mask of thy painted passions? what need hadst thou to fortefy thy excellẽcies with so exquisit a cunning, in making our own arts betray us? what needest thou descend so far fro thy incomparable worthines, as to take on the habit of weake womankinde? Was all this to winne the undefended Castle of a friend, which being wonne, thou wouldest after raze? Could so small a cause allure thee? or did not so unjust a cause stop thee? $\hat{0}$ me, what say I more, this is my case, my love hates me, vertue deales wickedly with me, and he does me wrong, whose doing I can never accompt wrong. With that the sweet Lady turning her selfe uppon ber weary bed, she happly saw a Lute, upon the belly of which Gynecia had written this song, what time Basilius imputed her jealous motions to proceed of the doubt she had of his untimely loves. Under which vaile shecontented to cover her never ceassing anguish, had made the Lute a monument of her minde, which Pbiloclea had never much marked, till now the feare of a competitour more sturred her, then before the care of a mother. The verses were these.
> $\mathbf{M}{ }^{Y}$ Lute which in thy selfe thy tunes enclose, Thy mistresse song is now a sorrow's crie, Her band benumde with fortunes daylie blows, Her minde amaz'de can neithers helpe applie. Weare these my words as motrning weede of woes, Blacke incke becommes the state wherein I dye.

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> And though my mones be not in musicke bound, Of written greefes, yet be the silent ground.

The warld dotb yeeld such ill consarted sbows, With circkled course, which no wise stay can trye, That childish stuffe which knowes not frendes from foes, (Better despisde) bewondre gasing eye. Thus noble golde, downe to the bottome goes, When worthlesse corke, aloft doth floting lye.

Tbus in thy selfe, least strings are loudest founde, And lowest stops doo yeeld the byest sounde.
Pbiloclea read them, and throwing downe the Lute, is this the legacie you have bequeathed me, $O$ kinde mother of mine said she ? did you bestow the light upon me for this? or did you beare me to be the Author of my buriall? A trim purchase you have made of your owne shame; robbed your daughter to ruyne your selfe! The birds unreasonable, yet use so much reason, as to make nestes for their tender young ones; my cruell Mother turnes me out of mine owne harbour; Alas, plaint bootes not; for my case can receave no helpe, for who should geve mee helpe? shall I flye to my parents? they are my murtherers, shail I goe to him who already being woon and lost, must needs have killed all pittie? Alas I can bring no new intercessions, he knows already what I am is his. Shall I come home againe to my self? A me contemned wretch; I have given away my self. With that the poore soule beate her breast, as if that had bene guilty of her faults, neither thinking of revenge, nor studying for remedy, but sweete creature gave greefe a free dominion, keeping her chamber a few days after, not needing to faine her self sick, feeling even in her soule the pangs of extreeme paine. But little did Gynecia reck that, neyther when she sawe her goe awaye from them, neyther when she after found that sicknes made her hide her faire' face: so much had fancye prevailed against nature. But 6 you that have ever knowen, how tender to every motion love makes the lovers hart, how he measures all his joyes upon her contentment: \& doth with respectful eye hang al his behaviour ups her eyes, judg I praye yôu now of Zelmanes troubled thoughts, when she saw Pbiloclea, with an amazed kinde of sorrow, carrie awaye her sweete presence, and easely founde, (so happie a conjecture unhappie affection hath)

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that her demeanour was guiltie of that trespasse. There was never foolish'softe harted mother, that forced to beate hei childe, did weepe first for his paines, and doing that she was loath to do, did repent before"she began, did finde halfe that motion in her weake minde, as Zelmane did, now that she was forced by reason, to give an outward blowe to her passions, and for the lending of a small time, to seeke the usury of all her desires. The unkindnes she conceaved, Pbiloclea might conceave, did wound her soule, each teare she doubted she spent, drowned all oher comforte. Her sicknes was a death unto her. Often woulde shee speake to the image of Pbiloclea, which lived and ruled in the highest of her inwarde parte, and use vehement-*' othes and protestations unto her; that nothing shoulde ever falsifie the free chosen vowe she had made. Often woulde she desire her that she would looke wel to Pyrocles hart, for as for her shee had no more interest in it to bestow it any way: Alas woulde shee saye onely Philoclea hast thou not so much feeling of thine owne force, as to knowe no new conquerer can prevaile against thy conquestes? Was ever any daseled with the moone, that had used his eyes to the beames of the Sunne? Is hee carried awaye with a greedie desire of Akornes, that hath had his senses ravished with a garden of most delightfull fruites? O Pbiloclea Pbiloclea, be thou but as mercifull a Princesse to my minde, as thou arte a trewe possessour, and I shal have as much cause of gladnes as thou hast no cause of misdoubting. O no no, when a mans owne harte is the gage of his debte, when a mans owne thoughts are willing witnesses to his promise, lastly when a man is the gaylour over himselfe: There is little doubte of breaking credit, and lesse doubt of such an escape. In this combat of Zelmanes doubtfull imaginations, in the ende reason well backed with the vehement desire, to bring her matters soone to the desired haven, did over rule the boyling of her inward kindnes, though as I say with such a manifest strife, that both Basilius and Gynecias well wayting eyes, had marked her muses had laboured in deeper subjecte, then ordinarie, which she likewise perceaving they had perceaved, awaking her selfe out of those thoughtes, and principally caring howe to satisfie Gynecia (whose judgement and passion shee stood most in regarde of) bowing her head to her attentive eare, Madame saide she, with practise of my thoughts, I have found out a way by which your

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contentment shall draw on my happines. Gynecia delivering in her face as thankfull a joyfulnes, as her harte coulde holde, saide ir was then time to retire themselves to their rest, for what, with riding abroade the day before, and late sitting up for Egloges, their bodyes had dearely purchased that nightes quiet. So went they home to their lodge, Zelmane framing of both sides bountifull measures of loving countenaunces to eithers joye, and neythers jealousie; to the especiall comforte of Basilius, whose weaker bowels were streight full with the least liquour of hope. So that still holding her by the hand, and sometimes tickling it, he went by her with the most gay conceates that ever had entred his braines, growing now so harted in his resolucion, that hee little respected Gynecias presence. But with a Iustier note then wonted, clearing his voice, and chearing his spirits, looking still upon Zelmane (whome now the moone did beautifie with her shining almost at the full) as if her eyes had beene his songe booke, he did the message of his minde in singing these verses:

> W Hen two Sunnes do appeare As Princes sosse or change: Two gleaming Sunnes of splendour like I see, And seeing feele in mee Of Princes barte quite lost the ruine strange.

> But nowe each where doth range
> With ouglie cloke the darke envious night:
> Who full of guiltie spite,
> Such living bea mes sbould ber black seate assaile, Too weake for them our weaker sighte doth vaile.

No saies faire moone, my ligbte
Shall barr that wrong, and though it not prevaile
Like to my brothers raise, get those I sende
Hurte not the face, which nothing can amende.
And by that time being come to the lodge, and visited the sweete $P$ biloclea, with much lesse then naturall care of the parents, and much:lesse then wonted kindenes of Zelmane, each partie full fraught with diversly working fancies, made their pillowes weake proppes of their over loaden heades. Yet of all other were Zelmanes braynes most tormoyled, troubled with love both active

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and passive; and lastely and especially with care, howe to use her shorte limitted time, to the beste purpose, by some wise and happie diverting her two lovers unwelcome desires. Zelmaye having had the night her onely councellour in the busie enterprise shee was to undertake, and having all that time mused, and yet not fully resolved, howe shee might joyne prevailing with preventing, was offëded with the daies bould entrie into her chamber, as if he had now by custome growne an assured bringer of evill newes. Which she taking a Citterne to her, did laye to Auyoras chardge with these wel songe verses.

> Aurora now thou shewst thy blushing light (Which of to bope laies out a guilefull baite, That trusts in time, to finde the way aright To ease those paines, which on desire do waite)
> Blush on for shame: that still with thee do light On pensive soules (in steede of restfull baite) Care upon care (in steede of doing right)
> To over pressed brestes, more greevous waight.
> As obl my selfe, whose woes are never lighte (Tide to the stake of doubt) strange passions baite, While thy known course, observing natures right Sturres me to thinke what dangers lye in waite. For mischeefes greate, daye after day doth sbowe: Make me still feare, thy faire appearing showe.

Alas saide she, am not I runne into a strange gulfe, that am faine for love to hurt her I love? And because I detest the others, to please them I detest? O onely Pbiloclea, whose beautie is matched with nothing, but with the unspeakeable beautie of thy fayrest minde, if thou didst see upon what a racke my tormented soule is set, little would you thinke I had any scope now, to leape to any new chaunge, with that, with hastie hands she got her selfe up turning her sight to everie thinge, as if chaunge of objecte might helpe her invention. So went she againe to the cave where forthwith it came into her head, that shoulde bee the fittest place to"performe her exploite, of which she had now a kinde of confused conceipte, although she had not set downe in her fancie, the meeting with each particularitie that might fall out. But as the painter doth at the first but showe a rude proportion of the thing

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he imitates, which after with more curious hande, hee drawes to the representing each lineament. So had her thoughts beating about it continually, receaved into them a ground plot of her devise, although slie had not in each parte nhapte it according to a full determination. But in this sorte having earelie visited the morninges beautie, in those pleasant desartes, she came to the King and Queene and tolde them, that for the performance of certaine her countrie devotions, which onely were to be exercised in solitarines, shee did desire their leave shee might for a fewe daies, lodge her selfe in the Cave, the fresh sweetnes of which did greately delight her, in that hot countrie; and that for that smal space, they would not otherwise trouble themselves in visiting her, but at such times as she would come to waite upon them, which shoulde bee everie daye at certaine houres, neither should it be long, shee would desire his priviledged absence of them. They whose mindes had alredie taken out that lesson, perfectly to yeelde a willing obedience to all her desires, which consenting countenaunce made her soone see her pleasure was a lawe unto them. Both indeede inwardlie glad of it, Basilius hoping that her deviding her selfe from them, might yet give him some freer occasion of comming in secrete unto lier, whose favourable face, had lately strengthened his fainting courage. But Gynecia of all other most joyous, holding her selfe assured that this was but a prologue to the play she had promised her. Thus both flattering them selves, with diversly grouñ"ded"hop"es, they rang a bell which served to call certaine poore women which ever lay in cabins not far off, to do the houshould services of both lodges, and never came to either but being called for: And commaunded them to carry foorthwith Zelmanes bed and furniture of her chamber, into the pleasaunt Cave; and to decke it up as finelie, as it was possible for them, That their soules rest might rest her body to her best pleasing maner, that was with all diligence performed of them, and Zalmane alredie in possession of her newe chosen lodging, where she like one of Vestaes nunnes, entertaind herselfe for a fewe dayes in all showe of streightnes, yet once a day comming to doe her dutie to the King and. Queene, in whom the seldomnes of the sight encreased the more unquiet longing, though somwhat qualified, as her countenaunce was decked to either of them with more comforte then wonted. Especially to Gynecia who seing her wholy neglecting her

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daughter Pbiloclea, had now promisd her selfe a full possession of Zelmanes harte, still expecting the fruite, of the happie 8 hoped for invention. But both she and Basilius kept such a continuall watch about the Preainets of the Cave, that either of them was a bar to the other from having any secret, commoning with Zelmane. While in the meane time the sweete Pbiloclea forgotten of her father, despised of her mother, and in apparance lefte of Zelmane had yeelded up her soule to be a pray to sorow and unkindnes, not with raging conceite of revenge as had passed thorow the stout and wise harte of her mother, but with a kindly meeknes taking upon her the weight of her owne woes, and suffering them to have so full a course as it did exceedinglie weaken the estate of her bodie, aswell for which cause as for that, shee could not see Zelmane, without expressing (more then shee woulde) how farr now her love, was imprisoned in extremitie of sorrow, she bound her selfe first to the limits of her own chamber, and after, (griefe breeding sicknes) of her bed. But Zelmane having now a full libertie to cast about every way, how to bring her conceaved attempt to a desired successe, was ofte so perplexed with the manifould difficultie of it, that sometimes she would resolve by force to take her away, though it were with the death of her parents, somtimes to go away her self with Musidorus and bring both their forces, so to winne her. But lastly even the same day that Musidorus by feeding the humor of his three loathsome gardiens, had stolne awaye the Princes Pamela (whether it were that love ment to match them everie waie, or that her friendes example had holpen her invention, or that indeede Zelmane forbare to practise her devise till she found her friend had passed through his.) The same daye, I saye, shee resolved on a way to rid out of the lodge her two combersome lovers, and in the night to carrie away Pbiloclea: where unto shee was assured her owne love, no lesse then her sisters, woulde easely winne her consent. Hoping that although their abrupt parting had not suffered her to demaund of Musidorus which way he ment to direct his jorney) yet either they should by some good fortune, finde him: or if that course fayled, yet they might well recover some towne of the Helotes, neere the frontieres of Arcadia, who being newly againe up in armes against the Nobilitie, shee knew would bee as glad of her presence, as she of their protection. Therefore having taken order for all

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thinges requisite for their going, and first put on a sleight undersute of ${ }_{\text {atmans }}$ apparel, which before for such purposes she had provided, she curiously trimmed her self to the beautifing of ber beauties, that being now at her last triall, she might come unto it in her bravest armour. And so putting on that kinde of milde countenaunce, which doth encourage the looker on to hope for a gentle answere, according to her late receaved maner, she lefte the pleasant darkenes of her melancholy cave, to goe take her dinner of the King and Queene, and give unto them both a pleasant foode of seing the owner of their desires. But eken as the Persians were aunciently wont, to leave no rising Sun unsaluted, but as his faire beames appeared clearer unto thẽ wold they more hartely rejoyce, laying upo them a great fortoken, of their following fortunes: So was ther no time that Zelmane encountred their eies, with her beloved presence, but that it bred a kind of burning devotiô in thẽ, yet so much the more glading their gredy soules, as her countenance were cleared with more favour unto thẽ, which now being determinatly framed to the greatest descẽt of kindnesse, it took such hold of her infortunate lovers, that like children aboute a tender father, from a long voyage returned, with lovely childishnes hange about him, and yet with simple feare measure by his countenance, how farr he acceptes their boldnes: So were these now throwne into so serviceable an affection, that the turning of Zelmanes eye, was a strong sterne enough to all their motions, wending no way, but as the inchaunting force of it; guided them. But having made a light repaste of the pleasunt, fruites of that countrye, enterlarding their foode with such manner of generall discourses, as lovers are woont to cover their passions in, when respecte of a thirde person keepes them from plaine particulars, at the earnest entreatie of Basilius, Zelmane, first saluting the muses with a base voyal hong hard by her, sent this ambassade in versified musicke, to both her ill requited lovers.

BEautie bath force to catche the humane sight. Sight doth bewitch, the fancie evill awaked. Fancie we feele, encludes all passions mighte, Passion rebelde, oft reasons strength bath shaked. No wondre then, though sigbte my sighte did tainte, And though thereby my fancie was infected,

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> Though (yoked so) my minde with sicknes fainte, Had reasons weight for passions ease rejeeted.
> But now the fitt is past: and time bath giv'ne Leasure to weigh what due deserte requireth. All thoughts so spronge, are from their dwelling driv'n, And wisdome to bis wonted seate aspireth. Crying in me: eye bopes deceitefull prove. Thinges rightelie prizde, love is the bande of love.

And after her songe with an affected modestie, shee threwe downe hes eye, as if the conscience of a secret graunt her inward miffde made, had sodainely cast a bashfull vaile over her. Which Basilius finding, and thinking now was the time, to urge his painefull petition, beseeching his wife with more carefull eye to accompanie his sickly daughter Pbiloclea, being rid for that time of her, who was content to graunt him any scope, that she might after have the like freedome, with a gesture governed by the force of his passions, making his knées his best supporters hee thus saide unto her.

Yf either, said he, O Ladie of my life, my deadly pangues coulde beare delaye or that this were the first time the same were manifested unto you, I woulde nowe but maintaine still the remembraunce of my misfortune, without urging any further reward, then time and pittie might procure for me. But, alas, since my martirdome is no lesse painefull, then manifest, and that I no more feele the miserable daunger, then you know the assured trueth thereof: why shoulde my tonge deny his service to my harte? Why should I feare the breath of my words who daylie feele the flame of your workes? Embrace in sweete consideration I beseech you, the miserie of my Case, acknowledge your selfe to bee the cause, and thinke it is reason for you to redresse the effectes. Alas let not certaine imaginatife rules, whose trueth standes but upon opinion, keepe so wise a mind from gratefulnes and mercie, whose never fayling laws nature hath planted in us. I plainly lay my death unto you, the death of him that loves you, the death of him whose life you maye save, say yout absolute determination, for hope it selfe is a paine, while it is over mastered with feare, and if you do resolve to be cruel, yet is the speediest condemnation, as in evills, most welcome. Zelmane who had fully set to her selfe the traine she wrould keepe,

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yet knowing that who soonest meanes to yeelde doth well to make the bravest parley, keeping countenaunce alofte. Noble prince said she, your wordes are to well couched, to come out of a restlesse minde, and thanked be the Gods your face threatens no daunger of death. These are but those swelling speeches, which give the uttermost name to everie trifle, which all were worth nothinge, if they were not enammeled with the goodly outside of love. Truely love were verie unlovely, if it were halfe so deadly, as your lovers (still living) tearme it I thinke well it may have a certaine childish vehemencie, which for the timento one desire will engage al the soule, so long as it lasteth. But with what impacience you your selfe showe, who confesse the hope of it a paine, and thinke your owne desire so unworthy, as you would faine bee ridd of it, and so with overmuch love sue hard for a hastie refusall. A refusall! (cried out Basilius, amazed with al, but perced with the last) Now assure your self, when soever you use that word diffinitively, it will be the undoubted dome of my approching death. And then shall your owne experience knowe in mee, how soone the spirites dryed up with anguish, leave the performaunce of their ministerie, whereupon our life depêdeth. But alas what a crueltie is this, not only to tormẽt but to think the tormêt slighte? The terriblest tirants would say by no man they killed, he dyed not, nor by no man they punished, that he escaped free, for of all other, ther is least hope of mercie where there is no acknowledging of the paine: and with like crueltie, are my wordes breathed out from a flamy harte, accompted as messingers of a quiet mind. If I speake nothing, I choake my selfe, and am in no way of reliefe: if simplye neglected: if confusedly not understoode: if by the bending together all my inwarde powers, they bring forth any lively expressing of that they truly feele, that is a token, forsooth, the thoughts are at too much leasure. Thus is silence desperate, follie punished, and witt suspected. But indeed it is vaine to say any more, for wordes can bind no beliefe. Lady, I say, determine of me, I must confesse I cannot beare this battell in my minde, and therefore let me soone know what I may accompt of my selfe, for it is a hell of dolours, when the miná still in doubt for want of resolution, can make no resistaunce.

In deed aunswered Zelmane, if I should graunt to your request, I should shew, an example in my selfe that I esteeme the holy

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bande of chastitie to bee but an Imaginatife rule, as you tearmed it: and not the truest observaunce of nature the moste noble commaundement that mankinde can have over themselves, as indeede both learnisg teacheth, and inward feeling assureth. But first shal Zelmanes grave, become her marriage bedd, before my soule shall consent to his owne shame, before I will leave a marke in my self of an unredemable trespasse. And yet must I confesse that if ever my hart were sturred, it hath ben with the manifest $\& x$ manifold shewes of the misery you live in for me. For in trueth so it is, nature gives not to us her degenerate children, any more general precepte, then one to helpe the other, one to feele a true compassion of the others mishappe. But yet if I were never so contented to speake with you, (for further' never ô Basilius looke for at my hands) I know not howe you can avoyde your wives jealous attendaunce, but that her suspicion shall 'bring my honour into question. Basilius whose small sailes the leaste winde did fill, was forth with as farre gonne into a large promising him selfe his desire, as before hee was striken downe with a threatned devill. And therefore bending his browes as though he were not a man to take the matter as he had done, what saide hee, shall my wife become my misteris? Thinke you not that thus much time hath taught mee to rule her? I will mewe the gentlewoman till she have cast all her feathers, if she rouse her selfe against me. And with that he walked up and downe, nodding his head, as though they mistooke him much that thought he was not his wives maister. But Zelmane now seeing it was time to conclude, of your wisdome and manhood sayd she, I doubt not, but that sufficeth not me, for both they can hardly tame a malicious toong, and impossibly barre the freedom of thought, which be the things that must be only witnesses, of honor, or judges of dishonor. But that you may see I doo not set light your affection, if to night after your wife be assuredly asleepe, whereof by your love I conjure you, to have a most precise care, you will steale handsomely to the cave unto me, there do I graunt you as great proportion as you will take of free conference with me, ever remembring you seeke no more, for so shall you but deceyve your selfe, and for ever loose me. Basilius that was olde inough to know, that women are not wont to appoint secreat night meetings for the purchasing of land, holding fimselfe"alreadye an undoubted possessour of his

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desires, kissing her hand, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, as if the grearnes of the benefit did goe beyonde all measure of thankes, sayde no more, leaststurring of more words, might bring forth some perhaps contrarye matter. In which traunce of joye, Zelmane went from him, sayeng she would lcave him to the remembrance of their appoyntment, and for her she would goe visite the Ladie Pbiloclea, into whose chamber being come, keeping still her late taken on gravitie, and asking her how she did, rather in the way of dutifull honour, then any speciall affection, with extreeme inward anguish to them both, she turned from her, and taking the Queene Ginacia, ledde her into a baye windowe of the same Chamber, determining in her selfe, not to -rutter to so excellent a wit as Gynecia had, the uttermost poynt of her pretended devise, but to keepe the clause of it for the last instant, when the shortnes of the time should not geve her spirits leasure to looke into all those doubts, that easily enter to an open invention. But with smiling eyes, and with a delivered over grace, fayning as much love to her, as she did counterfeit love to Pbiloclea, she began with more credible then eloquent speech to tell-her, that with much consideracion of a matter so neerely importing her owne fancie, and Gynacias honour, she had nowe () concluded that the night following should be the fittest time for the joyning together their severall desires, what time sleepe should perfectly do his office upon the King her husband, and that the one should come to the other into the Cave. Which place, as it was the fyrst receipt of their promised love, so it might have the fyrst honour of the due performance. That the cause why those fewe dayes past, she had not sought the lyke, was, least the newe chaunge of her lodging, might make the Duke more apte to marke anye sodayne event: which nowe the use of it would take out of his minde. And therefore nowe, most excellent Ladie sayde she, there resteth nothing but that quicklie after supper, you trayne up the King to visit his daughter Pbiloclea, and then fayning your selfe not well at ease, by your going to bedde, drawe him not long to be after you. In the meane time I will be gone home to my lodging, where I will attend you, with no lesse devocion, but as I hope with better fortune, then Thisbe did the toomuch loving and toomuch loved Piramus. The blood that quicklie came into Ginecias fayre face, was the only answeare she made, but that one might easily see,

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contentment and consent were both to the full in her; which she did testifie with the wringing Zelmane fast by the hand, cloasing her eyes, \& letting her head fall, as if she would geye her to knowe, she was not ignorant of her fault, although she were transported with the violence of her evill. But in this triple agreement did the daye seeme tedious of all sides, till his never erring course, had given place to the nightes succession: And the supper by eache hande hasted, was with no lesse speede ended, when Gynecia presenting a heavie sleepines in her countenance, brought up both Basilius and Zelmane to see Pbiloclea still keeping her bedde, and farre more sicke in minde then bodye, and more greeved then comforted with any such visitacion. Thence, Zelmane wishing easefull rest to Philoclea, did seeme to take that nightes leave of this princely crewe, when Gynecia likewise seeming somewhat deseased, desired Basilius to stay a while with her daughter, while she recommended her sicknes to her beds, comfort, in deede desirous to determine agayne of the manner of her stealing away; to no lesse comfort to Basilius, who the sooner she was asleepe, the sooner hoped to come by his long pursued praye. Thus both were bent to deceave each other, and to take the advantage of either others disadvantage. But Gynacia having taken Zelmane into her bed-chamber, to speake a little with her of their sweete determinacion: Zelmane upon a sodaine (as though she had never thought of it before) Now the Gods forbid, sayde she, so great a Lady as you are should come to me: or that I should leave it to the handes of fortune, if by eyther the ill governing of your passion, or your husbands sodayne waking, any daunger might happen unto you. No, if there be any superioritie in the poyntes of true love, it shall be yours: if there be any daunger, since my selfe am the author of this devise, it is reason it should be mine. Therefore doo you but leave with me the keyes of the gate, and upon your selfe take my upper garment, that if any of Damatas house see you, they may thinke you to be my selfe, and I will presently lye downe in your place, so muffled for your supposed sicknes, as the King shall nothing knowe me. And then as soone as he is a sleepe, will I (as it much better becommes me) waite upon you. But if the uttermost of mischiefes should happen, I can assure you the Kings life shall sooner pay for it, then your honour. And with the ending of her words, she threwe off her gowne, not geving Gynacia any

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space to take the full image of this newe chaunge into her fancie. But sesing no readye objection against it in her heart, and knowing that there was no time then to stand long disputing; besides, remembring the gever was to order the maner of his gift, yeelded quickly to this conceit, in deede not among the smallest causes, tickled thereunto by a certayne wanton desire, that her husbands deceipt might be the more notable. In this sort did Zelmane, nimbly disarayeng her selfe, possesse Gynacias place, hiding her head in such a close manner, as grievous and overwatched sicknesse is wont to invite to itselfe the solace of sleepe. And of the other side the Queene putting on Zelmanes utmost apparell, went fyrst into her closet, there quicklf to beawtifie her selfe, with the best and sweetest night deckings. But there, casting an hastie eye over her precious things, which ever since Zelmanes comming, her head otherwise occupied had left unseene, she hapned to see a bottle of golde, upon which downe along were graved these verses:

## Let bim drinke this, whome long in armes to folde Thou doest desire, and with free power to bolde.

She remembred the bottle, for it had bene kept of long time by the Kings of Cyprus, as a thing of rare vertue, and given to her by her mother, when she being very young maried to her. husband of much greater age, her mother perswaded it was of propertie to force love, with love effects, had made a precious present of it to this her beloved child, though it had bene received rather by tradition to have such a qualitie, then by any approved experiment. This Gynecia, (according to the common disposition, not only (though especiallie) of wives, but of all other kindes of people, not to esteeme much ones owne, but to thinke the labor lost employed about it) had never cared to geve to her husband, but suffred his affection to runne according to his owne scope. But now that love of her particular choyse had awaked her spirits, and perchance the very unlawfulnes of it had a litle blowne the coale: among her other ornaments with glad minde she tooke most part of this liquor, putting it into a faire cup, all set with diamonds: for what dares not love undertake armed with the night, and provoked with lust? And thus downe she went to the Cave-ward, guyded only by the Moones faire shining, suffering no other thought to have any familiaritie with her

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braines, but that which did present unto her a picture of her approching contentment. She that had long disdayned this solitary life her husband had entred into, now wished it much more soli., tary, so she might only obtaine the private presence of Zelmane. She that before would not have gone so farre, especially by night, and to so darke a place, now tooke a pride in the same courage, and framed in her minde a pleasure out of the payne it selfe. Thus with thicke doubled paces she went to the Cave, receyving to her selfe, for her first contentment, the only lying where Zelmane had done: whose pillow she kist a thousand times, for having borge the print of that beloved head. And so keeping, with ${ }^{\text {p }}$ anting heart, her travelling fancies so attentive, that the winde could stirre nothing, but that she stirred her selfe, as if it had bene the pace of the longed-for Zelmane, she kept her side of the bed; defending only and cherishing the other side with her arme, till after a while wayting, counting with her selfe how many steps were betwixt the Lodge and the Cave, and oft accusing Zelmane of more curious stay then needed, she was visited with an unexpected guest.

For Basilius, after his wife was departed to her fayned repose, as long as he remayned with his daughter, to geve his wife time of unreadying her selfe, it was easily seene it was a very thorny abode he made there : and the discourses with which he entertayned his daughter, not unlike to those of earnest players, when, in the middest of their game, trifing questions be put unto them, his eyes still looking about, and himselfe still changing places, beginne to speake of a thing, and breake it off before it were halfe done. To any speach Pbiloclea ministred unto him, with a sodayne starting, and casting up his head, make an answere farre out of all Grammer: a certayne deepe musing, and by and by out of it: uncertayne motions, unstayed graces. Having borne out the limit of a reasonable time with as much payne as might be, he came darkeling into his chamber, forcing himselfe to treade as softly as he coulde. But the more curious he was, the more he thought every thing créaked under him: and his minde being out of the way with anöthier thought, and his eyes not serving his turne in that darke place, each Coffer or Cupbord he met, one saluted his shinnes, another his elbowes: sometimes ready in revenge to strike them agayne with his face. Till at length, fearing his wife were not fully asleepe, he came lifting up the

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cloathes, as gently as (I thinke) poore Pan did, when, in stead of Iole bedde, he came into the rough imbracings of Hercules: and laying himselfe downe, as tenderly as a new Bride, rested a while with a very open eare, to marke each breath of his supposed wife. And sometimes he himselfe would yeeld a long fetched sigh, as though that had bene a musike to drawe one another to sleepe, till within a very little while, with the other parties well counterfeyt sleepe (who was as willing to be rid of him, as he was to be gone thence) assuring himselfe he left all safe there, in the same order stale out agayne, and putting on his night gowne, with much groping and scrambling, he gate himselfe out of the little house, and then did the Moone-light gerve to guide his feete. Thus with a greate deale of payne, did Basilius goe to her whome he fledde, and with much cunning left the person for whome he had employed all his cunning. But when Basilius was once gotten (as he thought) into a cleare coast what joye he then made, how each thing seemed vile in his sight, in comparison of his fortune, how farre already he deemed himselfe in the chiefe tower of his desires, it were tedious to tell: once his heart could not choose but yeeld this song, as a fayring of his contentment.

$G^{A}$Et bence foule Griefe, the canker of the minde:
Farewell Complaint, the misers only pleasure: Away vayne Cares, by which fewe men do finde Their sought-for treasure.
$Y_{e}$ belplesse Sighes, blowe out your breatb to nought, Teares, drowne your selves, for woe (your cause) is wasted, $T$ hought, thinke to ende, too long the frute of thought My minde bath tasted.
But thou, sure Hope, tickle my leaping heart. Comfort, step thou in place of wonted sadnes. Fore-felt Desire, begin to savour parts

Of comming gladnes.
Let voice of Sighes into cleare musike runne, Eyes, let your Teares with gazing now be mended, In stede of Tbought, true pleasure be begunne, And never ended.
Thus imagining as then with himselfe, his joyes so held him

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up, that he never touched ground. And, like a right olde beaten souldiour, that knewe well enough the greatest Captayhes do never use long Orations, when it commes to the very point of execution, as soone as he was gotten into the Cave, and to the joyfull (though silent) expectation of Gynacia, come close to the bed, never recking his promise to looke for nothing. butconference, he lept into that side reserved for a more welcome guest. And layeng his lovingest hold upon Gynacia: O Zelmane, sayd he, embrace in your favor this humble servant of yours: hold within me my heart, which pantes to leave his maister to come unto you. In what case poore Gynecia was, when she knewe the voyce, and felt the bodie of her husband, faire Ladies, it is better to knowe by imagination then experience. For straight was lier minde assaulted, partly with the being deprived of her unquenched desire, but principallic with the doubt that Zelmane had betrayed her to her husband, besides the renewed sting of jealosie, what in the meane time might befall her daughter. But of the other side, her love, with a fixed perswasion she had, taught her to seeke all reason of hopes. And therein thought best before discovering of her selfe, to marke the behaviour of her husband; who, both in deedes and wordes still using her, as taking her to be Zelmane, made Gynecia hope that this might be Basilius owne enterprise, which Zelmane had not stayed, least she should discover the matter which might be perfourmed at another time. Which hope accompanyed with Basilius maner of dealing, (he being at that time fuller of livelier fancies, then many yeares before he had bene) besides the remembrance of her daughters sicknesse, and late strange countenance betwixt her \& Zelmane, all comming together into her mind, which was loth to condemne it selfe of an utter overthrow, made her frame her selfe, not truly with a sugred joye, but with a determinate patience to let her husband thinke he had found a very gentle and supple-minded Zelmane; which he good man making full reckening of, did melt in as much gladnesse as she was oppressed with divers ungratefull burthens.

But Pyrocles who had at this present no more to play the part of Zelmare, having so naturally measured the maner of his breathing, that Basilius made no doubt of his sounde sleeping, and layne a preatie while with a quiet unquietnes to perfourme his entended enterprise, as soone as by the debate betwixt Basilius

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shinnes and the unregarding fourmes he perceived that he had fully left the Lodge : after him went he with stealing steps, having his sword under his arme (still doubting least some mischance might turne Basilius backe againe) downe to the gate of the Lodge. Which not content to locke fast, he barred and fortified with as many devises, as his wit and haste would suffer him, that so he might have full time both for making readye Pbiloclea, and conveying her to her horse, before any might come in to finde them missing. For further endes of those endes, and what might ensue of this action, his love and courage well matched never looked after, houlding for an assured grounde, that whosoever in great things will thinke to prevent all objections, must lye still, and doo nothing. This determination thus wayed, the first part thus perfourmed, up to Pbilocleas chamber dore went Pyrocles, rapt from himselfe with the excessive fore-feeling of his (as he assured himselfe)neere comming contentment. What ever paynes he had taken, what daungers he had runne into, and especially those sawcy pages of love, doubts, griefes, languishing hopes, and threatning despayres, came all now to his minde, in one ranke to beawtifye his expected blisfulnesse, and to serve for a most fit sawce, whose sourenesse might give a kinde of life to the delightfull cheare his imagination fed upon. All the great estate of his father, all his owne glorie, seemed, unto him but a trifling pompe, whose good stands in other mens conceit, in cöparison of the true comfort he found in the depth of his mind, and the knowledge of any miserie that might ensue this joyous adventure, was recked of but as a slight purchase of possessing the top of happines, for so farre were his thoughts past through all perils, that alreadie he conceyved himselfe safelie arrived with his Ladie at the stately pallace of Pella, among the exceeding joyes of his father, and infinite congratulacions of his frends, geving order for the royall entertayning of Pbilaclea, and for sumptuous shewes and triumphes against their mariage. In the thought wherof as he found extremity of joy, so well found he that extremitie is not without a certayne joyfull paine, by extending the heart beyond his wonted limits, and by so forcible a holding all the senses to one object, that it confounds their mutuall working, not without a charming kinde of ravishing them, from the free use of their owne function. Thus grieved only with too much gladnes, being come to the doore, which should be the entrie to

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his happines, he was met with the latter end of a song, which * Pbiloclea like a solitarie Nightingale, bewayling her gailtesse punishment, and helplesse misfortune, had newly delivered oves, meaning none should be judge of her passiõ, but her owne conscience. The song having bene accorded to a sweetly playde on Lute, conteyned these verses, which she had lately with some arte curiously written, to enwrap her secret and resolute woes.

$M_{8} y_{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$, eyes, eares, with wonder, love, delight:
First, second, last, did binde, enforre, and arme,
His workes, showes, suites, with wit, grace, and vow's might.
Thus bonour, liking, trust, much, farre, and deepe,
 Till wrong, contempt, deceipt, did growe, steale, creepe,
Bandes, favour, faith, to breake, defile, and kill.
Then greefe, unkindnes, proofe, tooke, kindled, tougbt, $W^{3}$ ell grounded, noble, due, spite, rage, disdaine, But ab, alas! (In vayne) my minde, sight, tbougbt, Dotb bim, bis face, bis words, leave, shunne, refraine, ${ }_{z}^{3}$

For no thing, time, nor place, can loose, quench, ease, Mine owne, embraced, sougbt, knot, fire, desease.
The force of love to those poore folke that feele it, is many wayes very strange, but no way stranger, then that it doth so enchaine the lovers judgement upon her that holdes the raines of his minde, that what soever she doth is ever in his eyes best. And that best, being by the continuall motion of our changing life, turned by her to any other thing, that thing againe becommeth best. So that nature in each kinde suffring but one superlative, the lover only admits no positive. If she sit still, that is best, for so is the conspiracie of her severall graces held best together to make one perfect figure of beawtie. If she walke, no doubt that

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is best, for besides the making happie the more places by her steps, the very sturring addes a pleasing life to her native perfectiốs. If she be silent, that without copmparison is best, since by that meanes the untroubled eye, most freely may devoure the sweetnes of his object. But if she speake, he will take it upon his death that is best, the quintessence of each worde, beeing distilled downe into his affected soule. Example of this was well to be seene in the given over Pyrocles, who with panting breath, and somtime sighes, not such as sorrowe restrayning the inwarde partes doth make them glad to deliver, but such as the impacience of delay, with the unsuretie of never so sure hope, is wont to breath out nowe being at the doore, of the one side, hearing her voice, which hee thought if the Philosophers said true of the heavenly seven sphered harmony, was by her not only represented, but farre surmounted, and of the other having his eyes overfilled with her beautie, (for the King at his parting had left the chamber open, and she at that time laye, as the heate of that countrie did wel suffer, upon the toppe of her bedd, having her beauties eclipsed with nothing but with a faire smock, wrought al in flames of ash-coullour silke and golde, lying so upõ her right side, that the left thigh downe to the foote, yeelded his delightfull proportion to the full vew which was seene by the helpe of a ritche lampe, which thorowe the curtaines a little drawne caste forth a light upon her, as the moone doth when it shines into a thinne wood) Pyrocles'I saye was stopped with the violence of so many dartes, cast by Cupid altogether upon him, that quite forgetting him selfe, and thinking therein alreadie he was in the best degree of felicitie, he would have lost much of his time, and with too much love omitted the enterprise undertaken for his love, had not Pbilocleas pittifull accusing of him forced him to bring his spirites againe, to a newe bias, for shee laying her hand under her faire cheek, upon which there did privilie tickle the sweet droppes of her delightfull though sorrowfull teares, made these wordes waite tripon her monefull"songe. And hath that cruell Pyrocles saide shee, deserved thus much of me, that I should for his sake lift up my voice in my best tunes, and to him continually, with powring out my plainte, make a disdayned oblacion? Shall my soule still doe this honour to his unmercyfull tirranie, by my lamenting his losse, to show his worthines and my weakenes?

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He heares thee not simple Pbiloclea, he heares thee not; and if he did, some hartes grow the harder, the more they filld their advantage. Alas what a miserable constitution of minde haxe I! I disdaine my fortune, and yet reverence him that disdaines me. I accuse his ungratefulnes, and have his vertue in admiration. O yee deafe heavens, I would either his injury could blot out myne affection, or my affection could forget his injury. With that geving a pittiful but sweet shriche, shee tooke againe the lute, and beganne to sing this sonnet which might serve as an evplaining to the other:

THe love which is imprinted in my soule With beauties seale, and vertue faire disguis'de,
With inward cries putts up a bitter role Of buge complaintes, that now it is despis'de.

> Thus thus the more I love, the wronge the more Monstrous appeares, long truath receaved late, Wrong sturres remorsed greefe, griefes deadly sore Unkindnes breedes, unkindnes fostreth bath.

> But ab the more I bate, the more I thinke Whome I doe bate, the more I thinke on bim, The more bis matchlesse giftes do deepely sinck Into my breste, and loves renewed swimme. What medicin then, can such desease remove Where love draws bate, and bate engendreth love?

But Pyrocles that had heard his name accused, \& cödemned by the mouth which of all the world, and more then all the world, he most loved : had then cause enough to call his minde to his home, and with the most haste he could (for true love feares the accident of an instant) to match the excusing of his faulte, with declaration of his arrand thither. And therefore blowne up \& downe with as many contrary passions, as Folus sent out windes upon the trojan reliques, guided upon the sea by the valiant Eneas, hee went into her chamber with such a pace as reverent feare doth teach, where kneeling downe, and having prepared a long discourse for her, his eies were so filled with her sight that as if they woulde have robbed all their fellowes of their services, both his hart fainted, and his toung fayled in such sorte, that he could not bring forth one word,

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but referred her understanding to his eyes language. But she in extremitie amazed to see him there, at so undue a season, \& ashamed that her beautifull body made so naked a prospect, drawing in her delicate lims into the weake guard of the bedd, and presenting in her face to him such a kinde of pittifull anger, as might shew, this was only a fault, therfore because she had a former grudge unto him, turning away her face from him she thus said unto him: O Zelmane or Pyrocles, (for whether name I use it much skils not, by the one I was first deceived, $\& \&$ by the other now betrayed) what strange motion is the guide of thy cruel mind hither? Dost thou not thinke the day torments thou hast given me sufficient, but that thou doest envie me the nights quiet? Wilt thou give my sorrowes no truce, but by making me see before mine eyes how much I have lost, offer me due cause of coffirming my plainte? Or is thy hart so full of rancour, that thou dost desire to feede thine eyes with the wretched spectacle of thine overthrowen enemie, and so to satisfie the full measure of thy undeserved rage, with the receving into thy sight the unrelevable ruines of my desolate life? O Pyrocles, Pyrocles for thine own vertues sake, let miseries be no musique unto thee, \& be content to take to thy selfe some coloure of excuse, that thou didest not knowe to what extremitie thy inconstancic, or rather falshood hath brought me. Pyrocles to whom every sillable she pronounced, was a thunderboult to his hart, equally distraught betwixt amasement \& sorow, abashed to se such a stop of his desires, greved with her paine, but tormẽted to find himself the author of it, with quaking lips, \& pale cheere, alas divine Lady said he, your displeasure is so contrary to my deserte, \& your words so farre beyond all expectations, that I have least abilitie now I have most need, to speake in the cause upõ which my life dependeth. For my troth is so undoubtedly cõstät unto you, my hart is so assured a witnes to it self, of his unspotted faith, that having no one thing in me, wherout any such sacriledg might arise, I have likewise nothing in so direct a thing to say for my selfe, but sincere \& vehemêt protestatiõs, for in truth, there may most words be spent, where there is some probabilitie, to breed of both sids cöjectural allegatiõs. But so perfect a thing as my love is of you, as it suffers no questió, so it semes to receive injurie by additiõ of any words unto it. Yf my soule could have ben polluted with 56

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treachery, it woulde likewise have provided for itself, due furniture of coullourable answeres, but as it should upo the naked cõscience of his untouched dutie, so I must cõfes it is altogethar unarmed against so ủnjust a violẽce as you lay upo me, alas! let not the paines I have takẽ to serve you, be now accoũted injurious unto you, let not the dãgerous cüning I have used to pleasure you be demed a treasó against you, since I have deceved thë whom you feare for your sake, doe not you destroye mee for their sake what can I without you further doe? Or to what more forwardnes can any counsell bring our desired happines? I bave provided whatsoever is needfull for our going, I have rid them both out of the lodge, so that there is none here to bee hinderers or knowers of our departure, but only the almightie powers, whom I invoke as triers of mine innocencie and witnesses of my wel meaning. And if ever my thoughts did receive so much as a fainting in their affections: if they have not continually with more and more ardoure, from time to time pursued the possession of your sweetest favour ; if ever in that possession they receaved either spott, or falshoode: Then let their most horrible plagues fall upon me, let mine eyes be deprived of the light which did abase the heavenly beames that strake them, let my falsified toung serve to no use but to bee more mine owne wretchednes, let my harte empoysoned with detestable treason, be the seate of infernall sorrowe, let my soule with the endles anguish of his conscience become his owne tormentor. O false mankind cried out the sweete Pbiloclea. How can an impostumed heart, but yeelde forth evill matter by his mouth? Are oathes there to be believed, where vowes are broken? No no, who doth wounde the eternall justice of the Gods, cares little for abusing their names : and who in doing wickedly doth not feare due recompencing plagues, doth little feare that invoking of plagues, will make them come ever a whit the sooner. But alas what ayleth this new conversation, have you yet another sleight to playe, or doe you think to deceave me in Pyrocles forme, as you have done in Zelmanes! Or rather now you have betrayed me in both, is some third sex left you, into which you can transforme your selfe to inveigle my simplicitie? Enjoye, enjoye the conquest you have already wone: and assure your selfe you are come to the farthest pointe of your cunning. For my parte unkinde Pyrocles, my only

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defence shalbe beleefe of nothing, my comforte my faithfull innoceftie, and the punishment I desire of you shalbe your owne conscience. Pbilocleas hard persevering in this unjust condemnation of him, did so overthrowe all the might of Pyrocles minde (who saw that time woulde not serve to prove by deedes, and that the better wordes he used, the more they were suspected of deceiptfull cunning.) That voide of all counsell, and deprived of all comforte, finding best desertes punished, and nearest hopes prevented, hee did abandon the succour of himselfe, and suffered griefe so to close his harte, that his breath fayling him, with a deathfull shutting off his eyes hee fell downe at her bedside, having had time to say no more," but oh whom doest thou kil Pbiloclea? She that litle looked for such an extreame event of her doinges, starte out of her bedd, like Venus rising from her mother the sea, not so much striken downe with amazement, and griefe of her faulte, as lifted up with the force of love and desire to helpe, she laide her faire body over his brest, and throwing no other water in his face, but the streame of her teares nor giving him other blowes but the kissing of her wrelformed mouth, her onely cries were these lamentations: O unfortunate suspicion, saide shee, the very meane to loose that we most suspect to loose. O unkind kindnesse of mine, which returnes an imagined wrong with an effectuall injury. O foole to make quarell my supplication or to use hate as the mediator of love, childish Pbiloclea, had thou throwne away the Jewell wherein all thy pride consisted? Hast thou with too much hast overrun thy selfe? Then would she renew her kisses: O yet not finding the life retourne, redouble her plaintes in this manner: O divine soule, saide she, whose vertue can possesse no lesse then the highest place in heaven, if for mine eternall plague, thou haste utterly lefte this most sweet mansion, before I follow thee with Thisbes punishment for my rashe unwarinesse, heare this protestation of mine: That as the wrong I have done thee proceeded of a most sincere, but unresistable affection: so led with this pittifull example it shall ende in the mortall hate of my selfe, and (if it may be) I will make my soule a tombe of thy memory. At that worde with anguish of minde and weakenes of body encreased one by the other, and both augmented by this feareful accident, she had falne downe in a sounde: but that Pyrocles then first severing

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his eye liddes, and quickly apprehending her daunger, to him more then death, beyond all powers striving to recover the commaundement of al his powers, staied her from falling : and then, lifting the sweet burthen of her body in his armes, laid her againe in her bedd. So that she, but then the Physition, was nowe become the pacient:: \& he, to whom her weaknesse had bene serviceable- was-now enforced to do service to her weaknesse, which-performed by him with that härtie care," which" the most carefull love on the best lovied subject in greätest extremitie could employ, prevailed so farre, that ere long shee was able (though in strength exceedingly dejected) to call home her wandering senses, to yeelde attention to that her beloved Pyrocles had to deliver. But he lying downe on the bed by her, holding her hand in his, with so kind an accusing her of unkindnes, as in accusing her he condemned himself, began from pointe to pointe to discover unto her all that had passed betwene his loathed lovers $\&$ him. How he had entertained, \& by entertaining deceived, both Basilius \& Gynecia : \& that with such a kind of deceipt, as either might see the cause in the other but neither espie the effect in themselves. That al his favors to the had tended only to make them strangers to this his action : \& al his strangnes to her to the final obtaining of her long promised, \& now to be perfourmed favour. Which devise seing it had so well succeeded to the removing all other hinderances, that only her resolution remained for the taking their happy journie, he conjured her by al the love she had ever borne him, shee would make no longer delay to partake with him whatsoever honors the noble kingdõe of Macedon, \& al other Euarchus dominiõs might yeeld him, especially since in this enterprise he had now waded so farr, as he could not possibly retire himself back, without being overwhelmed with daũger \& dishõour. He neded not have used further arguments of perswasiõ: for that only conjuration had so forcibly bound all her spirits, that could her body have secõded her mind, or her mind have strengthened her body, without respect of any worldly thing, but only feare to be againe unkind to Pyrocles, she had condiscended to goe with him. Bủt raising her selfe a litle in her bed, \& finding her own unabilitie in any sorte to endure the aire: My Pyrocles said she (with tearefull eyes $8 x$ a pittifull coütenance, such as well witnessed she had no will to deny any thing she had power to

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performe) if you can convey me hence in such plight as you see me; I Am most willing to make my extreamest daũger a testimonie, that I esteme no daüger in regard of your vertuous satisfaction. But if shee fainted so faste, that she was not able to utter the rest of her conceived speech : which also turned Pyrocles thoughts from expecting further answere, to the necessary care of reviving her, in whose fainting himself was more thẽ overthrown. And that having effected with al the sweet meãs his wits could devise, though his highest hopes were by this unexpected downfall sunke deeper thë any degree of dispaire : yet lest the appearãce of his inward grief might occasion her further discõfort, having racked his face to a fiore cöfortable semblãce, he sought some shew of reason, to shew shee had noreason, either for him, or for her selfeso to be aflicted. Which in the sweete minded Pbiloclea, whose consideration was limited by his wordes, and whose conceite pearced no deeper then his outwarde countenaunce, wrought within a while such quietnesse of mind, and that quietnesse againe such repose of bodie, that slepe by his harbingers weakenesse, wearines, and watchfulnes, had quickly taken up his lodging in all her senses. Then indeed had Pyrocles leasure to sit in judgement on himselfe, and to heare his reason accuse his rashnes, who, without forecaste of doubte, without knowledge of his friende, without acquainting Pbiloclea with his purpose or being made acquainted with her present estate, had falne headlong into that attempt, the successe whereof hee had long since set downe to himselfe as the measure of all his other fortunes. But calling to minde howe weakely they do that rather finde faulte with what cannot be amended, then seek to amend wherein they have beene faultie: he soone turned him from remembring what might have beene done to considering what was now to be done, and when that consideration fayled what was now to be expected. Wherein having runne over all the thoughts, his reason called to the strictest accountes could bring before him, at length he lighted on this: That as long as Gynecia bewraied not the matter (which he thought she woulde not doe, aswell for her owne honour and safetie, as for the hope she might stil have of him, which is loth to die in a lovers hart) all the rest might turne to a preatie meryment, and enflame his lover Basilius, againe to cast aboute for the missed favour. And as naturally the harte stuffed up

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with wofulnes is glad greedelie to sucke the thinnest aire of comforte: so did hee, at the first, embrace this condeite as offeringe great hope, if not assurance of well doing. Till looking more neerely into it, and not able to answere the doubts and difficulties he sawe therein more and more arising the night being also farre spent, his thoughtes even wearie of their owne burthens, fell to a straying kind of uncertaintie: and his minde standing onely upon the nature of inward intelligences lefte his bodie to give a sleeping respite to his vitall spirites, which he, according to the qualitie of Sorrow, received with greater greedines then ever in his life before. According to the nature of sorrow, I say, which is past cares remedie. For care sturring the braines, and making thinne the spirites breaketh rest: but those griefes wherein one is determined there is no preventing, do brede a dull heavinesse which easely clothes it selfe in sleepe. So as laid downe so neare the beautie of the worlde Pbiloclea, that their neckes were subject each to others chaste embracements, it seemed love had come thither to laye a plott in that picture of death how gladly, if death came, their soules would goe together.

## The thirde Egloges.

THyrsis not with many painted words nor falsified promises, had wone the consent of his beloved Kala, but with a true \& simple making her know he loved her not forcing himselfe beyond his reach to buy her affection, but giving her such preatie presentes, as neither coulde wearie him with the giving, nor shame her for the taking. Thus the first Strawberies he could find, were ever in a cleane washt dish sent to Kala thus poesies of the spring flowers were wrapt up in a litle grene silke and dedicated to Kalas brestes, thus somtimes his sweetest Creame, sometimes the best Cakebread his mother made, were reserved for Kalas taste. Neither would hee stick to kil a lamb when she would be content to come over the way unto him. But thẽ lo, how the house was swept \& rather no fire thẽ any smoke lefte to trouble her. Then love songes were not daintie, when she would lieare them, and as much manerlie silence when shee would not: in going to Church great worship to Kala. So that all the parish said, never a maide they knew so well wayted on: and when dauncing was about the Maypole, no body taken out

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but she, and he after a leape or two to shewe her his owne activitie, woulde frame all the rest of his dauncing, onely to geace her. As for her fathers sheepe, he had no lesse care of them then his owne: so that she might play her as she would, warranted with honest Tbyrsis carefulnes. But if he spied Kala favourd any one of the flocke more then his fellowes, then that was cherished : shearing him so (when shorne he must be) as might most become him: but while the wole was on, wrapping within it some verses, wherin Thyrsis had a speciall gifte, and making the innocent beast his unweting messinger. Thus canstantly, continuing, though he were none of the fayrest, at length he wanne. Kalas harte, the honestest wenche in all those quarters. And so with consent of both parents (without which nether Thyrstis would aske, nor Kala grant) their marring day was appointed, which because it fell out in this time, I thinke it shall not be impertinent, to remember a little our shepheards, while the other greater persons, are either sleeping or otherwise troubled. Thyrsis mariage time once knowne, there needed no inviting of the neighbours in that valley, for so well was Thyrsis beloved, that they were already to doe him credit, neither yet came they like Harpies to devoure him : but on bought a fat pigge, the other a tender kidd, the thirde a great goose: as for chese, milke, \& butter, were the gossips presents. Thither came of strange shepheards onely the melancholy Pbilisides, for the vertuous Coridon had long since left off al his joyful solemnities. And as for Strepborn and Klaius, they had lost their mistresse, which put them into such extreme sorrowes as they could scarcely abide the light of the daye, much lesse the eyes of men. But of the Arcadian borrie shepheardes, thither came good olde Geron, young Histor, though unwilling, and upright Dicus, mery Pass and jolly Nico. As for Dametas they durst not presume (his pride was such) to invite him: and Dorus they founde might not bee spared. And there under a bower was made of bowes (for Thyrsis house was not able to receave them) every one placed according to his age. The women (for such was the maner of the country) kept together to make good cheare among themselves, from which otherwise a certaine painefull inodestie restraines them, and there might the sadder matrones give good counsel to Kala: who poore soule wept for feare of that she desired. But among the shepheards was al honest libertie, no

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feare of daungerous tel-tales, who hunt greater prayes, nor indeede mindes in them to give tell-tales any occasion; tut one questioning with another of the manuring his ground, and governing his flock, the highest pointe they reached to was to talke of the holines of mariage, to which purpose assoone as their sober dynner was ended, Dycus insteede of thankes, sange this songe with a cleare voice and cheerfull countenaunce.

> TEt mother earth now decke ber selfe in flowers, To see ber ofspring seeke a good increase, Where justest love doth vanquish Cupids power And ware of thoughts is swallow'd up in peace

> Which never may decrease
> But like the turtells faire
> Live one in two, a well united paire,
> Which that no chaunce may staine,
> $O$ Himen long tbeir coupled joyes maintaine.
> O beav'n awake shewe forth thy stately face,
> Let not these slumbring clowds thy beawties bide, But with thy cheerefull presence belpe to grace The honest Bridegroome, and the bashfull Bride,

> Whose loves may ever bide,
> Like to the Elme and Vyne,
> With mutuall embracements them to twyne:
> In which delightfull paine,
> $O$ Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
> Tee Muses all which chaste affects allow, And bave to Thyrsis sbewd your secret skill, To this chaste love your sacred favours bow,
> And so to bim and her your giftes distill,
> That they all vice may kill:
> And like to lillies pure
> May please all eyes, and spotlesse may endure.
> Where that all blisse may raigne,
> $O$ Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
> $\gamma_{\text {Ge }}$ Nymphes which in the waters empire bave, Since Thyrsis musick oft doth yeeld you praise, Graunt to the thing which we for Thyrsis crave. Let one time (but long first) close up their daies,

> One grave their bodies serze:

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And like two rivers sweete, When they though divers do tagether meate:
One streame both streames containe,
$O$ Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
Pan, father Pan, the god of silly sheepe,
Whase care is cause that they in number growe,
Have much more care of them that them do keepe,
Since from these good the others good doth flowe,
And make their issue sbowe
In number like the bearde
Of yonglings, which thy selfe with love hast searde. :Or like the drops of raine.
$O$ Himen long their coupled jayes maintaine.
Vertue (if not a God) yet Gods chiefe parte,
Be thou the knot of this their apen vowe,
That still be be ber bead, sbe be his barte, He leane to her, she unto bim do bow:
Each other still allow :
Like Oke and Mistletoe.
Her strength from bim, bis praise from her do growe.
In which most lovely traine,
O Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
But thou foule Cupid syre to lawlesse lust,
Be thou farre bence with thy empoyson'd darte,
Whicb though of glittring golde, shall beere take rust
Where simple love, which chastnesse doth imparte,
Avoydes thy burtfull arte,
Not needing charming skill,
Such mindes with sweet affections for to fill,
Which being pure and plaine,
$O$ Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
All churlish wordes, shrewd answeres, crabbed lookes, All privatenes, selfe-seeking, inward spite, All waywardnes, which nothing kindly brookes,
All strife for toyes, and clayming masters right:
Be bence aye put to fight,
All sturring busbands bate
Gainst neighbors good for womanish debate
Be fed as things most waine,
O Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3 .

All peacock pride, and fruites of peacocks pride
Langing to be with losse of substance gay
With retchlesnes what may thy bouse betide, $\quad$ -
So that you may on byer slippers stay
For ever bence awaye:
$\gamma_{\text {at }}$ let not sluttery,
The sinke of filth, be counted buswifery:
But keeping bolesome meane,
O Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.

- But above all away vile jealousie,

The"evill of evils just cause to be unjust,
(How can be love suspecting treacheric?
How can she love where love cannot win trust?)
Goe snake bide thee in dust,
Ne dare once shew thy face,
Where open bartes do bolde so constant place,
That they thy sting restraine,
O Himen long their coupled joyes maintaine.
The earth is deckt with flowers, the beav'ns displaid, Muses graunt guiftes, Nymphes long and joyned life, Pan store of babes, vertue their thoughts well staid, Cupids lust gone, and gone is bitter strife,

Happy man, bappy wife.
No pride shall them oppresse,
Nor yet shall yeeld to loathsome shuttishnes, And jealousie is slaine:
For Himen will their coupled joyes maintaine.
Truly Dicus, sayd Nico, although thou didst not graunt me the price the last day, when undoubtedly I wan it, yet must I needes say, thou for thy parte hast soong well and thriftelie. Pas straight desired all the companie they would beare witnes, that Nico had once in his life spoken wisely; for sayde he, I will tell it his father, who will be a glad man when he heares such newes. Very true, sayd Nico, but indeede so would not thine in like case, for he would looke thou shouldest live but one houre longer, that a discreate word wandred out of thy mouth. And I pray thee (sayd Pas) gentle Nico, tell me what mischaunce it was that brought thee to taste so fine a meate?

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

Mary goodman blockhead sayde Nico, because hee speakes against jealousie, the filthie traytor to true affection, and yet disguising et selfe in the rayment of love. Sentences, Sentences, cried Pas. Alas howe ripe witted these young folkes be now adayes! But well counselled shall that husband be, when this man commes to exhort him not to be jealous. And so shall he, aunswered Nico, for I have seene a fresh example, though it be not very fit to be knowen. Come, come, sayde Pas, be not so squeamish, I knowe thou longest more to tell it, then we to heare it. But for all his wordes Nico would not bestowe his voyce till he was generally entreated of all the rest. And then with a mensy marriage looke, he sang this following discourse, for with a better grace he could sing then tell.

> A Neighbor mine not long agoe there was, (But namelesse be, for blamelesse be shall be)
> That married bad a trick and bonny lasse As in a sommer day a man might see:

> But be bimselfe a foule unbansome groome, And farre unfit to bold so good a roome.
> Now whether mov'd with selfe unworthines, Or with ber beawtie fit to make a pray, Fell jealousie did so bis braine oppresse, That if be absent were but balfe a day, He gest the worst (you wot what is the worst) And in bimselfe new doubting causes nurst.

> While thus be fear'd the silly innocent, Who yet was good, because she knewe none ill,
> Unto bis house a jollie shepebeard went, To whome our prince did beare a great good will,

> Because in wrestling and in pastorall He farre did passe the rest of Shepheards all.
> And therefore be a courtier was benamed, And as a courtier was with cheere receaved, (For they have toongs to make a poore man blamfed.
> If be to them bis dutie misconceaved) And for this Courtier should well like bis table, The goodman bad bis wife be serviceable.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3 .

And so she was, and all with good intent,
But fewe dayes past while she good maner us'de,
But that ber husband thougbt ber service bent
To such an end as be might be abus'de.
ret like a coward fearing strangers pride,
He made the simple wench bis wrath abide.
With chumpish lookes, bard words, and secret nips,
Grumbling at ber when she his kindnes sougbt,
Asking ber how she tasted Courtiers lips,
Heforst her thinke that which she never thought.
In fine be made ber gesse, there was some sweet
In that which be so fear'd that she should meet.
When once this entred was, in womans bart,
And that it had enflam'd a new desire,
There rested then, to play a womans part,
Fuell to seeke and not to quench the fire:
But (for his jealous eye she well did finde)
She studied cunning bow the same to blinde.
And thus she did. One day to bim she came, And (though against his will) on bim she leand, And out gan cry, ab well away for shame,
If you belpe not our wedlocke will be staind,
The goodman starting, askt what did her move?
She sigh'd and sayd, the bad guest sought her love.
He little looking that sbe should complaine
Of that, whereto be feard she was enclinde, Bussing her oft, and in bis bart full faine,
He did demaunde what remedy to finde;
How they might get that guest, from them to wend, And yet the prince (that lov'd him) not offend.

Husband, quoth sbe, go to bim by and by, And tell bim you do finde I doo bim love,
Avd therefore pray bim that of courtesie
He will absent bimselfe, least be should move
A young girles bart, to that were shame for both,
Whereto you knowe, bis bonest barte were loath.

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

Thus shall you show that bim you do not doubt, And as for me (sweete busband) I must beare. Glad was the man when be bad heard ber out, And did the same, although with mickle feare.

For feare be dil, least be the young man might
In choller put, with wham be would not fight.
The Courthie shepheard much agast at this, Not seeing earst such token in the wife, Tbough full of scorne, would not bis duty misse, Knowing that evill becommes a housbold strife, Did goe bis way, but sojourn'd neere thereby, That yet the ground bereof be might espie.

The wife thus baving settled husbands braine, Who would have sworne bis spowse Diana was, Watched when she a furder point might gaine, Which little time did fitie bring to passe. For to the Courte ber man was calld by name, Whither be needes must goe for feare of blame.
Three dayes before that be must sure depart, She written bad (but in a band disguisde) A letter such which might from either part Seeme to proceede, so well it was devisde.

She seald it first, then she the sealing brake, And to her jealous busband did it take.

With weeping eyes (ber eyes she taught to weepe)
Sbe told bim that the Courtier bad it sent:
Alas, quoth she, tbus womens shame doth creepe.
The goodman read on both sides the content,
It title had, Unto my only love, Subscription was, Yours most, if you will prove.

The pistle selfe, such kinde of wordes it had, My sweetest joy, the comfort of my sprite,
So may thy flockes encrease thy deere bart glad,
So may each thing, even as thou wishest lighte, As thou wilt deigne to reade and gentlie reede This mourning inck, in which my bart doth bleede.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3 .

Long have I lav'd, (alas thou wortby arte)
Long have I low'd, (alas love craveth love)
Long have I liv'd thy selfe, alas my barte
Doth breake, now toong unto thy name doth move,
And thinke not that thy answere answere is,
But.that it is my doome of bale or blisse.
The jealous wretch must now to Courte be gone:
Ne can be faile, for prince batb for him sent:
Now is the time we may be bere alone,
And geve a long desire a sweet content.
Thus shall you both reward a lover true, And eke revenge bis wrong suspecting you.
And this was all, and this the busband read With chafe enough, till she him pacifed:
Desiring, that no griefe in bim be bread
Now that be had her words so truely tried:
But that he would, to bim the letter show
That with bis fault be might her goodnes know.
That streight was done with many a boistrous threat, That to the King, be would bis sinne declare,
But now the Courtier gan to smell the feate, And with some words which shewed little care, He stayd untill the goodman was departed, Then gave he bim the blow which never smarted.
Thus may you see, the jealous wretch was made
The Pandare of the thing, be most did feare,
Take beed therefore, how you ensue that trade,
Least the same markes of jealousie you beare.
For sure, no jealousie can that prevent, Whereto two parties once be full content.

Behold, sayd Pas, a whole dicker of wit: he hath pickt out such a tale with intention to keepe a husband from jealosie, which wete enough to make a sanctified husband jealous, to see subtleties so much in the feminine gender. But, sayd he, I will strike Nico dead, with the wise words shall flowe out of my gorge. And without further entreatie thus sang.

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

> WHo doth desire that chaste bis wife should be, First be be true, for trath doth trusth deserve:
> Then such be be, as she bis worth may see, And one man still credit with ber preserve. Not toying kinde, nor causlesly unkinde, Not sturring thoughts, nor yet denying right Not spying faults, nor in plaine errors blinde, Never hard band, nor cver raines too light. As farre from want, as farre from vaine expence. (The one cloth force, the later doth entise) Allow gool campany, but kepe from thence Al filthy mouth's that glory in their vice.
> This done, thou bast no more, but leave the rest
> To vertue, fortune, time Es womans brest.

Wel corcluded said Nice, When he hath done al, he leaves the matter to his wives discretion. Now whensoever thou mariest, let her discretion decke thy head with Actaons ornament, Pas was so angrie with his wish, being in deede towards mariage, that they might perchaunce have falne to buffets, but that Dicus desired Pbilisides (who as a stranger sate among them, revolving in his mind al the tempests of evil fortunes hee had passed) that he woulde doe so much grace to the companie, as to sing one of his country songes. Philisides knowing it no good maners to be squemish of his comming, having put himself in their company, without further studie began to utter that, wherewith his thoughtes were then (as alwaies) most busied : and to shew what a straunger he was to himselfe, spake of himselfe as of a thirde person, in this sorte.
$T \begin{aligned} & \text { He ladd Philisides } \\ & \text { Lay by a rivers side, }\end{aligned}$
In flowury fielde a gladder eye to please:
His pipe was at bis foote
His lambs were bim besides, $A$ widow turtle neere on bared rootes Sate wailing without bootes. Each thing both swert $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ sadd
Did draw bis boyling braine
To thinke, Eo thinke with paine
Of Miras beames eclipst by absence bad.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3.

And thus, with eyes made dimme
With teares, be saide, or sorrow said for bim.
O earth, once answere give,
So may thy stately grace
By north, or south still rich adorned live:
So Mira Long may be
On thy then blessed face,
Whose foote doth set a beav'n on cursed thee,
$I$ aske, now answere me.
If th author of thy blisse
Phebus, that shepheard bigh

- Do turne from thee bis eye,

Doth not thy selfe, when be long absent is,
Like Rogue, all ragged goc,
And pine away with daily wasting woe?
Tell me you wanton brooke,
So may your sliding race
Shunn lothed-loving bankes with conning crooke:
So in you cver new
Mira may looke ber face,
And make you faire with shadow of ber bue:
So when to pay your due
To mother sea you come,
She chide you not for stay,
Nor beat you for your play,
Tell me if your diverted springs become
Absented quite from you,
Are you not dried? Can you your selves renew?
Tell me you fowvers faire
Cowslipp E Columbine,
So may your Make this wholsome springtime aire
With you embraced lie,
And lately thence untwine:
But with dew dropps engendre children by:
So may you never dy,
But pulld by Miras bande
$D_{r}^{\text {resse bosome hers or bedd, }}$
Or scatter on her bedd,
Tell me, if husband springtime leave your lande, When be from you is sent, :

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

Whitber not you, languisht with discontent?
'Tell me my seely pipe,
So may thee still betide A clenly slotb thy moistnes for to wipe:
So may the cheries redd
Of Miras lipps divide
Their sugred selves to kisse thy happy bedd:
So may ber eares be ledd,
Her eares where Musique lives,
To beare, $\mathrm{E}^{\circ}$ not despise
The liribliring cries,
Tell, if that breath, which thee thy sounding gives,
Be absent farre from thee,
Absent alone canst thou then piping be?
Tell me my lamb of gold,
So maist thou long abide
The day well fed; the night in faitbfull folde:
So graw thy wooll of note,
In time that richly di'de
It may be part of Miras peticoate,
Tell me, if wolves the throte
Have cought of thy deare damme,
Or she from thee be staide,
Or thou from her be straide,
Canst thou, poore lamme, become anothers lamme?
Or rather till thou die
Still for thy Dam with bea-waymenting crie?
Tell me ó Turtle true,
So may no fortune breed
To make thee nor thy better-loved rue:
So may thy blessings swarme
That Mira may thee feede
With band $\mathfrak{F}$ mouth, with lapp $\mathfrak{G}$ brest keepe warme,
Tell me if greedy arme,
Do fondly take away
With traitor lime the one,
The otber left alone,
Tell me poore wretch, parted from wretched pray
Disdaine not you the greene,
Wayling till death shun you not to be seene?

# ARCADIA. LIB. 3 . 

Earth, brooke, flow 's, pipe, lambe, Dove
Say all, E' I with them, Absence is death or worse, to them that love.
Sa I unlucky lad
Whome bills frome her do bemme,
What fitts me now but teares, ${ }^{\circ}$ sigbings sadd?
O fortune too too badd,
I rather would my sheepe
Thad'st killed with a stroke,
Burnt Caban lost my cloke,
When want one bower those eyes which my joyes keepe.
Ob! what doth wailing winne?
Speeche without ende were better not begin.
My song clime thou the winde
Which bolland sweet now gently sendeth in,
That on his wings the leavell thou maist finde
To bit, but Kissing bit
Her ear's the weights of wit.
If thou know not for whome thy Master dies,
These markes shall make thee wise:
She is the beardesse faire that shines in darke
And gives ber kidds no food, but willow's barke.
This said, at length be ended,
His oft sigb-broken dittie,
Then raise, but raise on leggs: which faintnes bended,
With skinne in sorrow died,
With face the plot of pittic,
With thoughts which thoughts their owne tormentors tried,
He rase, $\mathfrak{G}$ streight espied
His Ramme, who to recover
The Ewe another loved,
With bim proud battell proved.
He envied such a death in sight of lover,
And alwaies westward eying
More envied Phobbus for bis westerne fyinge.
The whole company would gladly have taken this occasion of requesting Pbilisides in plainer sorte to discover unto them his estate. Which he willing to prevent (as knowing the relation thereof more fit for funeralles than the time of a mariage) began

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

to sing this song he had learned before he had ever subject his thêughts to acknowledge no Master, but a Mistresse.
$\Delta^{S} I$ my little focke on Ister banke

- (A little flocke; but well my pipe the couthe)

Did piping leade, the Sunne already sanke Beyond our worlde, and ere I got my boothe Each thing with mantle black the night doth scothe; Saving the glowe worme, which would curteous be Of that small ligbt of watching shepheards see.
The welkin had full niggardly enclosed
In cofer of dimme clowedes bis silver groates,
Icleped starres; each tbing to rest disposed:
The caves zuere full, the mountaines voide of goates:
The birds eyes closld closed their chirping notes. As for the Nigbtingale woodmusiques King,
It August was, be daynde not then to sing.
Amid my sheepe, though I sawe nought to feare Yet (for I nothing sawe) I feared sore; Then founde I which thing is a charge to beare As for my sheepe I dradded mickle more Then ever for my selfe since I was bore. I sate me downe: for see to goe ne could, And sange unto my sheepe lest stray they should.
The songe I sange old Lanquet had me taught,
Lanquet, the shepheard best swift Ister knewe, For clerkly reed, and bating what is naught, For faithfull bart, cleane hands, and moutb as true:
Witb bis sweet skill my skillesse youth be drewe, To bave a feeling tast of bim that sitts
Beyond the beaven, far more beyond your witts.
He said, the Musique best thilke powers pleasd Was jumpe concorde betweene our wit and will:
Wbere bighest notes to godlines are raisd,
And lowest sinke not downe to jote of ill:
With old true tales: be woont mine eares to fill, How sheepheards did of yore, bow now they thrive, Spoiling their flock, or while twixt them they strive.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3 .

He liked me, but pitied lustfull youth:
His good strong staffe my slippry yeares upbore:
He still bop'd well, because be loved truth;
Till forste to parte, with barte and eyes even sore,
To worthy Coriden be gave me ore,
But thus in okes true shade recounted be Which now in nigbts deepe shade sheep beard of me.
Such maner time there was (what time I n'ot)
When all this Earth, this damme or mould of aurs
Was onely won'd with such as beastes begot:
Unknowne as then were they that builded towers:
The cattell wild, or tame, in natures bowers
Might freely rome, or rest, as seemed them:
Man was not man their dwellings into bem.
The beastes bad sure some beastly pollicie:
For nothing can endure where order n'is.
-For oñ ice the Liom by the Lambe did lie;
The fearefull Hinde the Leopard did kisse:
Furtles was Tygers paws and Serpents hisse.
This thinke I well, the beasts with courage clad
Like Senators a barmeles empire bad.
At which whether the others did repine,
(For envie barbreth most in feeblest hartes)
Or that they all to chaunging did encline,
(As even in beasts their dammes leave chaunging partes)
The multitude to Jove a suite empartes,
With neighing, blaying, braying, and barking, Roring, and bowling for to bave a King.
A King, in language theirs they said they would: (For then their language was a perfect speech)
The birdes likewise with cbirpes, and puing could
Cackling, and chattering, that of Jove beseech.
Onely the owle still warnde them not to seech
So bastily that which they would repent:
But sawe they would, and be to deserts went.
Jove wisely said (for wisedome wisely sayes)
$O$ beasts, take bred what you of me desire.
Rulers will thinke all things made them to please,

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

And soone forget the swincke due to their bire,
But since you will, part of my beav'nly fire
I will you lende; the rest your selves must give,
That it both seene and felte may with you live.
Full glad they were and tooke the naked sprite,
Which streight the Earth yclothed in bis claye:
The Lion, barte; the Ounce gave active might;
The Horse, good shape; the Sparrow, lust to playe;
Nightingale, voice, entising songes to saye.
Elephant gave a perfect memorie:
And Parot, ready tongue, that to applie.
The Foxe gave crafte; the Dog gave flatteric; Asse, pacience; the Mole, a working thought;
Eagle, bigh looke; Wolfe secrete crueltic:
Monkie, sweet breath; the Cow, her faire syes brought;
The Ermion, whitest skinne, spotted with nought;
The sheep, mild-seeming face; climing, the Beare;
The Stagge did give the harme eschewing feare.
The Hare, ber sleights; the Cat, bis melancholie;
Ante, industrie; and Connie, skill to builde;
Cranes, order; Storkes, to be appearing bolie;
Camaleon, ease to chaunge; Ducke, ease to yelde;
Crocodile, teares, which might be falsely spilde:
Ape great thing gave, though be did mowing stand,
The instrument of instruments, the band.
Ecb other beast likewise bis present brings:
And (but they drad their Prince they ought sbould want)
They all consented were to give bim wings:
And aye more awe towards bim for to plant,
To their owne worke this priviledge they graunt,
That from thenceforth to all eternitie,
No beast should freely speake, but onely be.
Thus Man was made; thus Man tbeir Lord became:
Who at the first, wanting, or hiding pride,
He did to beastes best use bis cunning frame;
With water drinke, herbes meate, and naked bide,
And fellow-like let bis dominion slide;
Nat in bis sayings saying $I$, but we:
As if he meant bis lordship common be.

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3 .

But when bis seate so rooted he had found, That they now skilld not, bow from bim to wend; Then gan in guifltesse eartb full many a wound, Iron to seeke, which gainst it selfe should bend, To teare the bowels, that good corne should send. But yet the common Damme none did bemone; Because (though burt) they never beard ber grone.
Then gan the factions in the beastes to breed; Where belping weaker sort, the nobler beastes, (As Tygers, Leopards, Beares, and Lions seed) Disaind with this, in deserts sought their restes; Where famine ravine taught their hungrie chestes,

That craftily be forst them to do ill, Which being done be afterwards would kill.
For murtbers done, which never erst was seene, By those great beastes, as for the weakers good, He chose themselves bis guarders for to bene, Gainst those of might, of whom in feare they stood, As borse and dogge, not great, but gentle blood:

Blith were the commons cattell of the fielde,
Tho when they saw their foen of greatnes kilde.
But they or spent, or made of slender might, Then quickly did the meaner cattell finde, The great beames gone, the bouse on shoulders light:
For by and by the horse faire bitts did binde:
The dagge was in a coller taught his kinde.
As for the gentle birds like case might rewe
When falcon they, and gossebauke saw in mewe.
Worst fell to smallest birds, and meanest beard,
Whom now bis owne, full like bis owne be used.
Yet first but wooll, or fethers off be teard:
And when they were well us'de to be abused,
For hungrie teeth their flesh with teeth be brused:
At length for glutton taste be did them kill:
At last for sport their sillie lives did spill.
But yet ô man, rage not beyond thy neede:
Deeme it no glorie to swell in tyrannie.
Thou art of blood; joy not to see things bleede:

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

Thau fearest death; thinke they are lothe to die.
H plaint of guiltesse burt dotb pierce the skie. And you poore beastes, in patience bide your bell, Or know your strengths, and then you shall do well.

> Thus did I sing, and pipe eight sullen boures
> To sheepe, whom love, not knowledge, made to beare,
> Now fancies fits, now fortunes balefull fowers:
> But then I bomewards call'd my lambkins deare:
> For to my dimmed eyes began t'appeare
> The night growne old, ber blacke bead waxen gray, Sure shepherds signe, that morne should soone fetch day.

Ccording to the nature of diverse eares, diverse judgements
streight followed: some praising his voice, others his words fit to frame a pastorall stile, others the strangenes of the tale, and scanning what he should menne by it. But old Geron (who had borne him a grudge ever since in one of their Eclogues he had taken him up over-bitterly) tooke hold of this occasion to make his revenge, and sayd, He never saw thing worse proportioned, then to bring in a tale of he knewe not what beastes at such a sport-meeting, when rather some song of love, or matter for joyfull melody was to be brought forth. But, said he, This is the right conceipt of young men, who thinke, then they speake wiseliest, when they cannot understand themselves. But little did the melancholike shepherd regard either his dispraises, or the others praises, who had set the foundation of his honour there; where he was most despised. And therefore he returning againe to the traine of his desolate pensivenesse, Geron invited Histor to answere him in Eclogue-wise; who indeed having bene long in love with the faire Kala, and now by Lalus overgone; was growne into a detestation of mariage. But thus it was.

Geron. Histor.
Geron. N faith, good Histor, long is your delay, 1 From boly marriage sweete and surest meane: Our foolish lust in honest rules to stay. I pray thee doo to Lalus sample leane: Thou seest, bow friske, and jolly now be is, That last day seem'd, he could not chew a beane,

## ARCADIA. LIB. 3.

Beleeve me man, there is no greater blisse, Then is the quiet joy of lowing wife; Which who so, wants, balfe of himselfe doth misse.

Friend without cbange, playfellow without strife:
Foode without fulnes, counsaile without pride, Is this sweet doubling of our single life.

Histor. No doubt to whom so good chance did betide, As for to finde a pasture strawed with golde, He were a foole, if there be did not bide.

Who would not have a Phoenix if be could? The bumming Waspe, if it bad not a sting, Before all fies the Waspc accept I would.

But this bad world, few golden fieldes dotb bring, Phœenix but one, of Crowes we millions have:
The Waspe seemes gay, but is a combrous thing.
If many Kalaes our Arcadia gave,
Lalus example I would soone ensue, And thinke, I did my selfe from sorrow save.

But of such wives we finde a slender crew; Shrewdnes so stirres, pride so puffes up the bart, They seldome ponder what to them is due.

With meager lookes, as if they still did smart;
Puiling, and whimpring, or else scolding flat, Make bome more paine then following of the cart. Either dull silence, or eternall chat;
Still contrarie to what ber busband sayes;
If be do praise the dog, she likes the cat. Austere she is, when be would bonest playes; And gamesome then, when be thinkes on his sheepe;
She bids bim goe, and yet from jorney stayes.
She warre dotb ever with bis kinsfolke keepe,
And makes them fremb' $d$, who friends by nature are, $\therefore$
Envying shallow toyes with malice deepe.
And if forsooth there come some nerv found ware,
The little coine bis sweating browes bave got,
Must goe for that, if for her lowres be care:
Or els; Nay faith, mine is the lucklest lot,
That ever fell to bonest woman yet:
No wife but I bath such a man, God wot.

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Such is their speech, wubo be of sober wit; But who doo let their tongues shew well their rage, Lard, what bywords they speake, what spite they spit?

The bouse is made a very lothsome cage,
Wherein the birde dotb never sing but cry;
With such a will as nothing can asswage.
Dearely the servants doo their wages buy,
Revil'd for ech small fault, sometimes for none:
They better live that in a gaile doo lie.
Let other fowler spots away be blowne;
For I seeke not their shame, but still me thinkes, $A$ better life it is to lye alone.

Geron. Who for ech fickle feare from vertue shrinkes, Shall in bis life embrace no worthy thing:
No mortall man the cuppe of suretie drinkes.
The beav'ns doo not good baps in bandfuls bring,
But let us pike our good from out much bad:
That still our little world may know bis king.
But certainly so long we may be glad,
While that we doo what nature doth require, And for th'event we never ought be sad.

Man oft is plag'de with aire, is burnt with fire,
In water drownd, in earth bis buriall is;
And shall we not therefore their use desire?
Nature above all things requiretb this,
That we our kind doo labour to maintaine;
Which drawne-out line doth hold all humane blisse.
Thy father justly may of tbee complaine,
If thou doo not repay bis deeds for thee,
In granting unto bim a grandsires gaine.
Thy common-wealth may rightly griewed be,

- Which must by this immortall be preserved,

If thus thou murther thy pasteritie.
His very being be bath not deserved, Who for a selfe-conceipt will that forbeare, Whereby tbat being aye must be conserved.

And God forbid, women such cattell were, As you paint them: but well in you 1 finde, No man doth speake aright, who speakes in feare.

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Who onely sees the ill is worse then blind. These fiftie winters maried bave I beene; And yet finde nowsuch faults in womankind.

I have a wife worthie to be a Queene, So well she can command, and yet obay;
In ruling of a bouse so well sbee's seene.
And yet in all this time betwixt us tway, We beare our double yoke with such consent,
That never past foule word, I dare well say.
But these be your love-toyes, which still are spent
In lavelesse games, and love not as you sbould,

- But with much studie learne late to repent.

How well last day before our Prince you could
Blinde Cupids workes with wonder testifie?
ret now the roote of him abase you would.
Goe to, goe to, and Cupid now applie
To that where thou thy Cupid maist avowe, And thou shalt finde, in women vertues lie.

Sweete supple mindes which soone to wisdome bowe
Where they by wisdomes rule direfted are,
And are not forst fonde thraldome to allow.
As we to get are fram'd, so they to spare:
We made for paine, our paines they made to cherish:
We care abroad, and they of home bave care.
0 Histor, seeke within thy selfe to fourish:
Thy house by thee must live, or els be gone:
And then who shall the name of Histor nourish?
Riches of children passe a Princes tbrone;
Which touch the fathers bart with secret joy,
When without shame he saith, these be mine owne.
Marrie therefore ; for marriage will destroy
Those passions which to youthfull bead doo clime,
Mothers and Nurses of all vaine annoy.

He spake these wordes with such affection, as a curious eye might easilie have perceyved he liked Thyrsis fortune better then he loved his person. But then in deede did all arise, and went to the women, where spending all the day, and good part of the night in dauncing, carolling, and wassalling. Lastly, they left

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Thyssis, where he long desired to be left, and with many unfayned thankes returned everie man to his home. But some of - them having to crosse the way of the two Lodges, might see a Ladie making dolefull lamentations over a bodie which seemed dead unto them. But me thinkes Damatas cries unto me, if I come not the sooner to comfort him, he will leave of his golden worke that hath alreadie cost him so much labour and longing.

## The ende of the third Booke.

## THE FOURTH BOOKE

## OF THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES ARCADIA.

THE almightie wisedome evermore delighting to shewe the world, that by unlikeliest meanes greatest matters may come to conclusion: that humane reason may be the more humbled, and more willinglie geve place to divine providence : as at the first it brought in Dametas to play a part in this royall pageant, so having continued him still an actor, now that all things were growne ripe for an end, made his folly the instrument of revealing that, which far greater cunning had sought to conceale. For so it fell out that Damatas having spent the whole day in breaking up the cumbersome wrorke of the pastor Dorus, and feeling in all his labour no paine so much, as that his hungrie hopes received any stay, having with the price of much sweate and wearinesse gotten up the huge stone, which he thought should have such a golden lining, the good man in the great bed that stone had made; founde nothing but these two verses, written upon a broad piece of velume:

> Who bath bis bire, hath well his labour plast: Earth thou didst seeke, and store of earth thou bast.

What an inward discountenance it was to maister Damaetas, to finde his hope of wealth turned to poore verses, for which he never cared much, nothing can describe, but either the feeling in ones selfe the state of such a minde Damoetas had, or at least the bethinking what was Midas fancie, when after the great pride he conceived to be made Judge betweene Gods, he wras rewarded with the ornament of an Asses eares. Yet the deepe apprehension he had received of such riches, could not so sodainlie loose the coullor that had so throughlie died his thicke braine, but that he turned and tossed the poore bowels of the innocent earth, till the comming on of the night, and the tediousnes of his frutelesse labor made him content rather to exercise his discontentation at home then there. But forced he was (his horse being otherwise

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burthened with digging instruments) to returne, as he came, most part of the way on foote: with such grudging lamentations as a - nobler minde would (but more noblie) make for the losse of his mistresse. For so farre had he fed his foolish soule with the expectation of that which he reputed felicitie, that he no lesse accompted himselfe miserable, then if he had falne from such an estate his fancie had embraced. So then home againe went $D a$ matas, punished in conceite, as in conceite he had erred, till he founde himselfe there from a fancied losse falne to essentiall miserie. For entring into his house three houres within night, in steede of the lightsome countenance of Pamelr, which gave such an inwarde decking to that lodge, as prowdest pallaces might have cause to envie it; and of the gratefull conversation of Dorus, whose wittie behaviour made that lonelines to seeme ful of good company: in steed of the loude scolding of Miso, and the busie rumbling up and downe of Mopsa, which though they were so shorte, as quite contrarie to the others praise-worthines, yet were they farre before them in filling of a house: he founde nothing but a solitarie darkenesse; which as naturally it breedes a kinde of irksome gastfulnes, so it was to him a most present terror, remembring the charge he had left behinde, which hee well knew imported no lesse then his life unto him. Therefore lighting a candle, there was no place a mouse could have dwelled in, but that he with quaking diligence sought into. But when be saw hee could see nothing of that hee most cared for, then became hee the right patterne of a wretch dejected with feare: for crying and howling, knockinge his head to the wall hee began to make pittifull complaintes where no body coulde heare him: and with too much dread he should not recover her, leave all consideration how to recover her. But at length looking like a she goate, when she casts her kidd, for verie sorrow he tooke in his owne behalfe, out of the lodge hee went running as hard as he could; having now received the verie forme of hanging into his consideration. Thus running as a man would gladly have runne from himselfe, it was his foolish fortune to espie, by the glim'ring light of the moone did then yeelde him, one standing aloft among the bowes of a faire ashe. He that woulá have asked counsell at that time of a dogg, cast up his face, as if his tooth had bene drawing: and with much bending his sight perceived it was mistres Mopsa, fitly seated there for wit and dignitie: There

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(I wil not say with joye, for how could he tast of joy, whose imagination was falne from a pallace, to a gallowes?') But yet with some refreshing of comfort, in hope he should learne better ${ }^{*}$ tidings: of her, he began to crie out: O Mopsa my beloved chicken, here am I thine owne father Damoetas, never in such a towardnes of hanging, if thou canst not helpe me. But never a word coulde his eloquence procure of Mopsa, who indeed was there attending for greater matters. This was yet a newe burthen to poore Damactas, who thought all the worlde was conspired against him: and thercfore with a seely choler he began another tune. Thou vile Mopsa, saide he, now the vengeance of my fatherly curse light overthwart thee, if thou doe not streight answere me. But neither blessing nor cursing coulde prevaile Mopsa, who was now great with childe, with the expectation of her may-game hopes, and did long to be delivered with the thirde time being named. Which by and by followed. For Damoetas rubbing his elbowe, stamping and whining, seing neither of these take place, began to throwe stones at her, and withall to conjure her by the name of hellish Mopsa. But when he had named her the third time, no chime can more sodainly follow the striking of a Clocke, then shee, verily thinking it was the God, that used her fathers voice, throwing our armes abroade, and not considering she was muffled upon so high a tree, came fluttering down, like a hooded hawke; like enough to have broken her neck, but that the tree full of bowes tossed her from one bow to another, and lastly well brused brought her to receive an unfrindly salutation of the earth. Damatas, as soone as she was downe, came running to her: and finding her so close wrapt, pulled of the scarlet cloake: in good time for her, for with the sorenesse of the fall, if she had not had breath given her, she had delivered a foolish soule to Pluto. But then Dameetas began a fresh to desire his daughter not to forget the paines he had taken for her in her childhoode (which he was sure she could not remember) and to tell him where Pamela was. O good Apollo, saide Mopsa, if ever thou didest beare love to Pbatbons mother, let me have a King to my husband. Alas, what speakest thou of Pbaethon? Saide Damestas: If by thy circumspect meanes I finde not out Paméla, thy father will be hanged to morow. It is no matter though he be hanged, answered Mopsa: doe but thou make Dorus a King, and let him bee my husband, good Apollo: for my courage doth

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much pricke mee towarde him. Ah Mopsa, cryed out Damaetas, where is thy witt? Doest thou not know thy father? How hast thou forgotten thy selfe? I do not aske vitt of thee mine owne God, said shee: but I see thou wouldest have me remember my father, and indeede forget my selfe. No, no, a good husband, thou shalt have thy fill of husbandes saide Damertas, and doe but answere me my question. O I thanke thee saide $M o p s a$, withall my harte hartely : but let them bee all Kinges. Damatas seing no other way prevaile fel downe on his knees, Mopsa Mopsa, saide. he, doe not thus cruelly torment me: I am already wretched enough, alas either helpe me or tell me thou canst rot. She that woulde not bee behinde Apollo in curtesie, kneeled downe on thother side, I wil never leave tormenting thee said Mopsa, untill thou hast satisfied my longing, but I will proclaime thee a promise breaker, that even $\mathcal{F u p i t e r}$ shall heare it. Now by the fostring thou hast receaved in this place save my life saide Damatas, now by the faire Ash aunswered Mopsa, where thou didest receave so great a good turne, graunt post haste to my burning fancie. O where is Pamela saide Damaetas? O a lustie husband, saide Mopsa; Damatas that inowe verely assured himselfe, his daughter was madd, beganne utterly to dispaire of his life, and therefore amazedly catching her in his armes, to see whether hee coulde bring her to her selfe, hee might feele the weight of a greate cudgell light upon his shoulders, and for the first greeting hee knew his wife Misos voice, by the calling him ribaulde villaine, \& asking him whether she coulde not serve his turne as well as Cbarita? For Miso having according to Dorus counsaile, gone to Mantinea, and there harboured her selfe in an olde acquaintaunce house of hers, as soone as tenne of the clocke was striken (where shee had remayned closely all that while, I thinke with such an amiable cheare, as when jealous funo sate crosse-legged, to hinder the child-birth of her husbands love) with open mouth shee went to the Magistrate appointed over such matters, and there with the most scolding invective, her rage rather then eloquence could bring forth, she required his ayde to take Damatas, who had lefte his dutie to the Kinge and his daughter, to comit adultery in the house of Cbaritas uncle, in the Ondemian streete. But neither was the name of Charita remembred, nor any such streete knowne. Yet such was the generall mislike all men had of Dametas unworthy advancement, that every man was glad to

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make himselfe a minister of that, which might redounde to his shame, and therfore with Panike cries and laughters, there was no suspeCted place in all the cittie but was searched for under the title of Damatas; Miso ever formost encowraging them with all the shamefull blasings of his demeanoure, encreasing the sporte of hunting her husband, with her diligent barking, till at length having already done both him and her selfe, as much infamous shame, as such a tonge in such an action might performe, in the end not being, able to find a thing that was not, to her mare again she wët having neither suspition nor rage any thing mitigated. But $\alpha$ leaving behinde her a sufficient comedie of her tragicall fancies) away homewarde she came, imputing the not finding her husband, to any chaunce, rather then to his innocencie. For her harte being apt to receave and nourish a bitter thought it had so swallowed up a determinate condemnation, that in the verie anotomie of her spirits one should have found nothing but divelish disdaine, and hatefull jealousie. In this sorte grunting out her mischevous spite, shee came by the tree, even as Damatas was making that ill understoode intercession, to his foolish Mopsa. As soone as she harde her husbands voice, she verily thought she had her playe: and therefore stealing from her mare as softely as she coulde, shee came creeping and halting behinde him, even as he thinking his daughters little witts had quite lefte her great nowle; beganne to take her in his armes; thinking perchaunce her feeling sence might call her mind partes unto her. But Miso who sawe nothing but thorowe the coulloure of revengefull anger, established upon the fore-judgement of his trespasse, undoubtedly resolving that Mopsa was Cbarita, Dorus had tolde her of, mumping out her hoarse chafe, she gave him the wooden salutation you hearde of. Dametas that was not so sensible in any thing as in blows, turned up his blubbred face like a great lowt newe whipte: Alas thou woman, said hee, what hath thy poore husband deserved to have his owne ill lucke loaden with thy displeasure? Pamela is lost, Pamela is lost. Miso still holding on the course of her former fancie, what tellest thou mee naughtie varlet of Pamela, doest thou thinke that doth aunsweare me, for abusing the lawes of marriage? Have I brought thee children, have I bene a true wife unto thee, to bee dispised in mine olde age? And ever among shee would sawce her speeches with such Bastonados, that poore Damaztas beganne now to thinke, that

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either a generall madding was falne, or else that all this was, but a visidn. But as for visions the smarte of the cudgell put out of his fancie : and therefore againe turning to his wife, not knowing in the world what she ment, Miso said hee, hereafter thou maiest examine me, doe but now tell me what is become of Pamela. I will first examine this drabbe said she, and withall let fall her stafe as hard as she could upon Mopsa, still taking her for Charita. But Mopsa that was alredy angry, thinking that she had hindred her from Apollo, lepte up and caught her by the throte, like to have strangled her, but that Damatas from a condemned man was faine to become a judge and part this fraye, such a picture of a rude discord, where each was out with the other two. Andnthen getting the opportunitie of their falling out, to holde himselfe in suretie, who was indeede, the veriest coward of the three, he renewed his earnest demaund of them. But it was a sporte to see, how the former conceites Dorus had printed in their imaginations, kept still such dominion in them, that Miso though now shee founde and felte it was her daughter Mopsa, yet did Charita cotinually passe through her thoughts which she uttered with such crabbed questions to Damatas, that hee not possiblie conceaving any parte of her doubt, remained astonished, and the astonishment encreased her doubt. And as for Mopsa, as first she did assuredly take him to be Apollo and thought her mothers comming did marre the bargaine: So now much talkinge to and fro, had delivered so much light, into the mistie mould of her capacitie, as to know him to be her father: Yet remayned there such foote-steppes of the foretaken opinion, that shee thought verily her father and mother were hasted thether to gett the first wishe. And therefore to whatsoever they asked of her, she would never answere, but embracing the tree, as if she feared it had bene running awaye, nay sayes shee I will have the first wish for I was here first; which they understoode no more, then Damaetas did what Miso ment by Cbarita: till at length with much urging them, being indeede better able to perswade both, then to meete hande to hand with either, he prevailed so much with them, as to bring them into the lodge to see what losse their necligence had suffered. Then indeed the nere neighborhood they bate to themselves, made them leave other toyes, and look into what dangerous plight they were all faln, assone as the King should know his daughters escape. And as for the wemen they beganne a fresh

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to enter into their brawling, whether were in the faulte. But Dametas who did feare that among his other evils, the thenderbolt of that storme would fall upon his shoulders, slipte awax from them, but with so maigre a cheare as might much sooner engender laughter then pittie. O true Arcadia would he say (tearinge his haire and bearde, \& somtime for too much woe, making unweldie somersaults) how darest thou beare upon thee such a felonious traytor as I am? And you false harted trees, why woulde you make no noyse, to make her ungratious departure known? Ah Pamela Pamela, how often whë I brought thee in fine posies of all coulored flowers wouldest thou clappe me on the cheek, and say thou wouldst be on day even with me? Was this thy meaning to bring me to an evẽ paire of gallows? Ah il taught Dorus that camest hither to learne good maners of me? Did I ever teach thee to make thy maister sweate out his hart for nothing, \& in the meane time to run away with thy mistres? O my dun cow, I did think sõe evil was towards me, ever since the last day thou didst run away from me, \& held up thy taile so pitifully: did not I se an eagle kil a Cuckoe, which was a plain fore token unto me Pamela should be my : destructiö? O wife Miso (if I durst say it to thy face) why didst thou suspect thy husbãd, that loveth a peece of chese better then a womã? And thou litle Mopsa that shalt inherite the shame of thy fathers death, was it time for thee to clime trees, which should so shortly be my best buriall? ô that I could live without death, or die before I were aware. O hart why hast thou no hands at commaundement to dispatch thee? O hands why want you a hart to kill this villanie? In this sorte did he invey against every thing, sometimes thinking to have away, while it was yet night: but he that had included all the world within his shepecote, thought that worse the any death sometime for dread of hanging hee ment to hange limselfe: finding as in deede it is, that feare is farre more paynfull to cowardise, then death to a true courage. But his fingers were nothing nimble in that action; \& any thing was let inough thereto, he being a true lover of himselfe without any ryvall. But lastly guided by a farre greater constellacion then his owne, he remembred to search the other lodge where it might be Pamela that night had retired her selfe. So thether with trembling hammes hee carried himselfe, but employinge his double keye which the Kinge for speciall credit had

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unworthylie bestowed upon him, hee found all the gates so barred, that his key could not prevaile, saving onely one trapt doore which went down into a vault by the seller which as it was unknowen of Pyrocles so had he lefte it unregarded. But Dametas that ever knew the buttery better then any other place, got in that way and pasing softly to Pbilocleas chamber, where he thought most likely to finde Pamela, the doore being left open hee entred in, and by the light of the lampe, he might discerne on in bed with her: which he although hee tooke to bee Pamela, yet thinking no suretie enough in a matter touchinge his necke, hee went heard to the bedside of these unfortunate lovers, whoe at that time being not much before the breake of day (whetlfer it were they were so divinely surprised, to bring this whole matter to be destinied conclusion, or that the unresistable force of their sorrowes, had overthrowne the wakefull use of their senses) were as then possessed, with a mutuall sleep) yet not forgetting with viny embracements, to give any eye a perfect modell of affection. But Damatas looking with the lampe in his hande but neither with such a face nor mind) upon these excellent creatures, as Psyche did upon her unknowen lover, and giving every way freedome to his fearefull eyes, did not onely perceave it was Zelmane and therefore much different from the Lady hee sought: but that this same Zelmane did more differ from the Zelmane hee and others had ever taken her for, wherein the chaunge of her apparell chiefely confirmed his opinion satisfied with that, and not thinking it good to awake the sleeping Lyon, he went downe againe, taking with him Pyrocles sworde, (wherewith upon his sleight undersute Pyrocles came onely apparelled thether) being sure to leave no weapon in the chamber, and so making the doore as fast as hee coulde on the outside, hopinge with the revealing of this, (as hee thought greater fault) to make his owne the lesse, or at least that this injurie would so fill the Kinges head, that he should not have leysure to chastice his necligence (like a fool not considering that the more rage breeds the crueller punishment) he went first into the Kings chamber, and not finding him there, he ranne downe crying with open mouth, the Kinge was betrayde, and that Zelmane did abuse his daugliter. The noise he made being a man of no few wordes joyned to the yelping sound of Miso, and his unpleasant enheritrix brought together some number of the shepheards, to whom he without

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any regard of reserving it for the Kinges knowledge spattered out the bottom of his stomacke, swearing by him he never knew that Zelmane whom they had taken all that while to be a woman, was as arrant a man as himselfe was, whereof hee had seene sufficient signes and tokens; and that hee was as close as a butterflie with the Ladie Pbiloclea, the poore men jealous of their Princes honour, were readie with weapons to have entred the lodge; standing yet in some pause, whether it were not best, first to heare some newes from the King himselfe, when by the sodaine comming of other shepheards which with astonished lookes ranne from one cric to the other their griefes were surcharged, with the evil tydings of the Kings death. Turning therefore all their minds and eyes that way, they ranne to the Cave where they said he lay dead, the Sunne beginning now to send some promise of comming light, making hast I thinke to bee speCtator of the folowing tragedies. For Basilius having past over the night more happie in contemplation then action, having had his spirits sublymed with the sweete imagination of embrasing the most desired Zelmane, doubting least the Caves darknes might deceave him in the dayes approch, thought it nowe season to returne to his wedlocke bed, remembring the promise he had made Zelnane, to observe due orders towards Gynecia. Therefore departing but not departing without bequeathing by a will of wordes, sealed with many kisses, a full guifte of all his love and life to his misconceaved bedfellowe, he went to the mouth of the Cave, there to apparel himselfe, in which doing the motion of his joye coulde not bee bridled from uttering such like wordes. Blessed be thou $O$ night said he, that hast with thy sweete winges shrowded mee in the vale of blisse it is thou that art the first gotten childe of time, the day hath bene but an usurper upon thy delightfull inheritaunce, thou invitest all living thinges to comfortable rest, thou arte the stop of strife and the necessarie truce of aproching battels. And therewith hee sange these verses, to confirme his former prayses:

> ONight the ease of care the pledge of pleasure, Desires best meane, barnest of bartes affected, The seate of peace, the throne which is erected Of bumane life to be the quiet measure,

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Be vietor still of Phcebus golden treasure: Who bath our sight with too much sight infected, Whose light is cause we have our lives neglected Turning all natures course to selfe displeasure.

> These stately starrs in their now shining faces, With sinlesse sleepe, and silence wisdomes mother, Witnesse bis wrong which by thy belpe is eased:

> Thou arte therefore of these our desart places
> The sure refuge, by thee and by no other My soule is bliste, sence joyde, and fortune raysed.

And yet farther would his joyes needes breake foorth. O Basilius, sayde hc, the rest of thy time, hath bene but a dreame unto thee: it is now onely thou beginnest to live, now onely thou hast entred into the way of blisfulnes. Should fancie of marriage keepe me from this paradise? Or opinion of I know not what promise binde me from paying the right duties to nature and affection? $O$ who woulde have thought there could have been such difference betwixt women? Bee jealous no more O Gynecia, but yeelde to the preheminence of more excellent guiftes, supporte thy selfe with such marble pillers as she doth, decke thy brest with those alablaster boules that Zelmane doth: then accompanied with such a tittle, perhapes thou maist recover the possession of my otherwise enclined love. But alas Gynecia thou canst not shew such evidence; therefore thy plea is vaine. Gynecia hearde all this hee saide who had cast about her Zelmanes garment, wherein she came thether, and had followed Basilius to the Caves entrie; full of inward vexation, betwixt the deadly accusation of her own guiltines, and the spitefull doubt shee had Zelmane had abused her. But because of the one side (finding the King did thinke her to be Zelmane she had libertie to imagine it might rather be the Kings owne unbridled enterprise, which had barred Zelmane, then Zelmanes cunning deceiving of her, and that of the other if shee shoulde heddilie seeke a violent revenge her owne honour might bee as much interessed, as Zelmane endaungered: she fell to this determination. First with fine handling of the King to settle in him a perfect good opinion of her, and then as shee shoulde learne, how things had passed, to take into her selfe new devised counsaile, but this beinge her first action,

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having geven unlooked for attendaunce to the King, she heard with what partiality he did prefer her to her self, she saw in him how much fancy doth not onely darken reasõ but beguile sence shee foũd opinion Mistres of the lovers judgement, which serving as a good lesson to her good conceite, she went out to Basilius, setting her selfe in a grave behaviour and stately silence before him: untill he, (who at the first thinking her by so much shadow as he could see to bee Zelmane, was beginning his loving ceremonies) did now being helped by the peeping light, wherewith the morning did overcome the nights darkenes, knowe her face and his error, which acknowledging in himself with starting back from her, she thus with a modest bitternes spake unto him : Alas my Lorde, well did your wordes discipher your minde, and well be those wordes confyrmed with this gesture. Verie loathsome must that woman be, from whome a man hath cause to goe backe; and little better liked is that wife, before whome the husband preferrs them hee never knewe. Alas, hath my faithfull observing my parte of duety made you thinke your selfe ever a whit the more exempted ? Hath that which should claime gratefulnes, bene a cause of contempt? Is the being the mother of Pamela, become an odious name unto you? If my life hetherto ledde have not avoyded suspicion? If my violated truth to you be deseruing of any punishment, I refuse not to be chastised with the most cruell torment of your displeasure, I refuse not misery, purchased by mine owne merite. Hard I must needes saye, (although till now I never thought I should have had cause to saye) is the destinie of womankinde, the tryall of whose vertue must stande upon the loving of them, that employe all theyr industrie not to be beloved. If Zelmanes young yeares had not had so much gravitie hidden under a youthfull face, as your graye heares have bene but the visar of unfitting youthfulnes, your vicious minde had brought some fruites of repentance, and Gynaccia might then have bene with much more right so basely despised.

Basilius that was more ashamed to see himselfe so overtaken, then Vulcan was, when with much cunning hee proved himselfe a Cuckolde, beganne to make certayne extravagant excuses: but the matter in it selfe hardly brooking any purgacion, with the suddainnes of the time, which barred any good conjoyned invention, made him sometimes alledge one thing, to which by and by he would bring in a contrarye, one time with flat denyall,

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another time with mitigating the fault, now brave, then humble, use such a stammering defensive, that Gynacia, the violence of whose sorein deede ranne another waye, was content thus tofasten up the last stitch of her anger. Well, well my Lorde, sayde she, it shall well become you so to governe your selfe, as you may be fit rather to direct me, then to be judged of me; and rather to be a wise maister of me, then an unskilfull pleader before me. Remember the wrong you have done is not onely to me, but to your children, whome you had of mee: to your countrey, when they shall finde they are commaunded by him, that can not commaund his owne undecent appetites: lastly to your selfe, since with these paynes you do but build up a house of shame to dwell in : if from those moveable goods of nature (wherewith, in my fyrst youth my royall parents bestowed me uppon you) bearing you children, and encrease of yeares have withdrawen me, consider I pray you, that as you are cause of the one, so in the other, time hath not left to worke his neverfayling effectes in you. Truly, truly Sir, very untimely are these fyres in you: it is time for us both to let reason enjoye his due soveraigntie. Let us not plant anewe those weedes, which by natures course are content to fade.

Basilius that would rather then his life the matter had bene ended, the best rethorike he had, was flat demanding pardon of her, swearing it was the very force of Apollos destenye which had caryed him thus from his owne bias; but that nowe like as farre travellers were taught to love their owne countrie, he had such a lesson without booke, of affection unto her, as he would repay the debt of this error with the interest of a great deale more true honour then ever before he had done her: neyther am I to geve pardon to you my Lord, sayd she, nor you to beare honour to me. I have taken this boldnes for the unfayned love I owe unto you, to deliver my sorrowe unto fou; much more for the care I have of your well doing, then for any other selfe fancie. For well I knowe that by your good estate my life is mayntayned, neyther, if I would, can I separate my selfe from your fortune. For my parte therefore I clayme nothing but that which may be safest for your selfe; my life, will, honor, and what soever else, shall be but a shadow of that bodie. How much Basilius owne shame had found him culpable, and had alreadie even in soule read his owne condemnacion, so much did this

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unexpected mildnes of Gynaecia captive his harte unto her, which otherwise perchaunce would have growne to a desperat carelesnes. Therefore embracing her, and confessing that her vertue shined in his vice, he did even with a true resolved minde vowe unto her, that as long as he unworthie of her did live, she should be the furthest and onlie limit of his affection. He thanked the destenies, that had wrought her honour out of his shame, and that had made his owne striving to goe amisse, to be the best meane ever after to hold him in the right pathe. Thus reconciled to Basilius great contentacion, who began something to marke himselfe indhis owne doings, his hard hap guided his eye to the cuppe of golde, wherein Gynactia had put the lickourment for Zclmane, and laving fayled of that guest, was now carrying it home agayne. But he whome perchaunce sorrowe, perchaunce some long disaccustomed paynes, had made extremely thirstie, tooke it out of her handes, although she directly tolde him, both of whome she had it, what the effect of it was, and the little proofe she had seene thereof; hiding nothing from him, but that she ment to minister it to another pacient. But the Duke whose belly had no eares, and much drouthe kept from the desiring a taster, finding it not unpleasant to his pallate, dranke it almost off, leaving very little to cover the cuppes bottome. But within a while that from his stomacke the drincke had delivered to his principall vaynes his noysome vapours, first with a painefull stretching, and forced yawning, then with a darke yellownes dyeng his skinne, and a colde deadlie sweate principally about his temples, his bodie by naturall course longing to deliver his heavie burden to his earthly damme, wanting force in his knees, which utterly abandoned him, with. heavie fall gave some proofe whether the operation of that unknowne potion tended. For with pang-like grones, and gastly turning of his eyes, immediatlie all his limmes stiffened, and his eyes fixed, he having had time to declare his case only in these wordes. O Gynaecia I dye. Have care : of what or how much further he would have spoken, no man can tell. For Gynacia having well perceyved the changing of his cullour, and those other evill signes, ye? had not looked for such a sodaine overthrowe, but rather had bethought her selfe what was best for him, when she sodainely sawe the matter come to that periode, comming to him, and neyther with any cryes getting a worde of him, nor

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with any other possible meanes, able to bring any living action from him, the height of all ouglie sorrowes did so horriblie appeare before her amazed minde, that at the first, it did not only distract all power of speech from her, but almost wit to consider, remayning as it were quicke buried in a grave of miseries. Her paynefull memorie had streight filled her with the true shapes of all the fore-past mischiefes, her reason began to crye out against the filthye rebellion of sinfull sense, and to teare it selfe with anguish, for having made so weake a resistance, her conscience a terrible witnes of the inwarde wickednes, still nourishing this debatefull fyre; her complaynte nowe not having an ende to be directed unto something to disburden sorrowe, but a necessary downefall of inwarde wretchednes. She sawe the rigour of the lawes was like to lay a shamefull death upon her, which being for that action undeserved, made it the more insupportable, and yet in deapth of. her soule most deserved, made it more miserable. At length letting her tong goe as her dolorous thoughts guided it, she thus with lamentable demeanour spake.

O bottomles pit of sorrowe, in which I cannot conteyne my selfe, having the fyrebrands of all furyes within me, still falling, and yet by the infinitenes of it never falne. Neyther can I ridde myselfe, being fettred with the everlasting consideracion of it. For whether should I recommend the protection of my dishonored fall? to the earth? it hath no life, and waites to be encreased by the reliques of my shamed carcasse: to men? who are alwayes cruell in their neighboures faultes, and make others overthrowe become the badge of their ill masked vertue? to the heavens? ̂̂ unspeakeable torment of conscience, which dare not looke unto them. No sinne can enter there, oh there is no receipt for polluted mindes. Whether then wilt thou leade this captive of thine, o snakye despayre? Alas, alas, was this the free-holding power that accursed poyson had graunted unto me, that to be held the surer it should deprive life? was this the folding in mine armes promised, that I should fould nothing but a dead body? O mother of mine, what a deathfull sucke have you geven me? O Pbiloclea, Pbiloclea, well hath my mother revenged uppon me my unmotherly hating of thee. O Zelmane, to whome yet (least any miscrye should fayle me) remayne some sparkes of my detestable love, if thou hast (as now alas! now

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my minde assures me thou hast) deceaved me, there is a fayre stage prepared for thee, to see the tragicall ende of thy hated loves. With that worde there flowed out two rivers of teares " out of her fayre eyes, which before were drye, the remembraunce of her other mischiefes being dryed up in a furious fyre of selfe detestation, love only according to the temper of it melting it selfe into those briny tokens of passion. Then turning her eyes agayne upon the body, she remembred a dreame she had had some nights before, wherein thinking herselfe, called by Zelmane, passing a troublesome passage, she found a dead body which tolde her there should be her only rest. This no sooner caught holde of her remembraunce, then that she determining with her selfe, it was a directe vision of her fore-appoynted ende, tooke a certayne resolucion to embrace death, assoone as it should be offred unto her, and no way to seeke the prolonging of her annoyed life. And therefore kissing the cold face of Basilius; And even so will I rest sayd she, and joyne this faultye soule of mine to thee, if so much the angry gods will graunt mee.

As shee was in this plight, the Sunne nowe climing over our Horizon, the first Shepherds came by, who seeing the King in that case, and hearing the noyse Damatas made of the Lady Pbiloclea, ranne with the dolefull tidings of Basilius death unto him, who presently with all his company came to the Caves entrye where the Kings body lay: Damatas for his parte more glad for the hope he had of his private escape, then sorye for the publike losse his Countrie receaved for a Prince not to be misliked. But in Gynacia nature prevayled above judgement; and the shame shee conceaved to be taken in that order, overcame for that instant the former resolucion, so that assoone as she sawe the formost of the pastorall troupe, the wretched Princesse ranne to have hid her face in the next woods, but with such a minde, that she knewe not almost her selfe what she could wish to be the grounde of her safetie. Damatas that sawe her runne awaye in Zelmanes upper rayment, and judging her to be so, thought certaynely all the spirits in hell were come to play a Tragedie in these woods, such strange change he sawe every way. The King dead at the Caves mouth; the Queene as hee thought absent; Pamela fledde away with Dorus; his wife and Mopsa in divers franzies. But of all other things Zelmane conquered his

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capaçitie, sodainly from a woman growne to a man; and from a lockt chamber gotten before him into the fieldes, which hee gave the rest quicklie to understande; for in steede of doing any thing as the exigent required, he beganne to make circles, and all those fantasticall defences that hee had ever hearde were fortifications against Divells. But the other Shepheards who had both better wittes, and more faith, forthwith devided themselves, some of them running after Gynecia, and esteeming her running away, a great condemnation of her owne guiltinesse; others going to their Prince, to see what service was left for them eyther in recoverie of his life, or honoring his death. They that went after the Queene, had soone overtaken her, in whome nowe the fyrst feares were stayde, and the resolucion to dye had repossessed his place in her minde. But when they sawe it was the Queene, to whome besides the obedient dutie they ow'de to her state, they had alwayes carried a singuler love, for her courteous liberalities, and other wise and vertuous partes, which had filled all that people with affection and admiracion. They were all sodainely stopped, beginning to aske pardon for their followinge her in that sorte, and desiring her to be their good Ladie, as she had ever bene. But the Queene who nowe thirsted to be ridde of her selfe, whome she hated above all thinges with such an assured countenance as they have, who alreadie have dispensed with shame, and digested the sorrowes of death, she thus sayde unto them. Continue, continue, my friends: your doing is better then your excusing, the one argues assured faith, the other want of assurance. If you loved your Prince, when he was able and willing to doo you much good, which you could not then requite to him; doo you now publish your gratefulnes, when it shall be seene to the world, there are no hopes left to leade you unto it. Remember, remember you have lost Basilius a Prince to defend you, a Father to care for you, a companyon in your joyes, a friend in your wants. And if you loved him, shew you hate the author of his losse. It is I, faithfull Arcadians, that have spoyled the Countric of their protector. I, none but $I$, was the minister of his unnaturall end. Cary therfore my blood in your hãds, to testifie your own innocencie, neither spare for my titles sake, but consider it was he that so entituled me. And if you think of any benefits by my meanes, thinke with it that I was but the instrumẽt and he the spring. .What stay ye

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Shepheards whose great Shepheard is gone? you neede not feare a woman, reverence your Lords murtherer, nor have pittie of her, who hath not pittie of herself. With this she presented her* faire neck; some by name, others by signes, desired them to do justice to the world, dutie to their good king, honor to themselves, and favour to her. The poore men looked one upon the other, unused to be arbiters in Princes matters, and being now falne into a great perplexitie, betwixt a Prince dead and a Princesse alive. But once for them she might have gone whether she would, thinking it a sacriledge to touch her person, when she finding she was not a sufficiét oratour to perswade her own death by their hãds, well, said she, it is but so much more time of miserie, for my part I will not geve my life so much pleasure from hence forward as to yeeld to his desire of his own choise of denth; since all the rest is taken away, yet let me excell in miserie. Leade me therfore whether you will; only happy, because I can not be more wretched. But neyther so much would the honest Shepheards do, but rather with many teares bemoned this encrease of their former losse, till she was faine to lende them, with a very strange spectacle, either that a Princesse should be in the hands of Shepheards, or a prisoner should direct her gardiens: lastly, before either witnes or accuser, a Lady condemne her selfe to death. But in such monefull march they went towards the other Shepheards, who in the meane time had left nothing unassaied to revive the King, but all was bootles; and their sorrowes encreased the more they had suffred any hopes vainly to arise. Among other trialls they made to know at least the cause of his end, having espied the unhappy cup, they gave the little liquor that was left to a dogge of Dametas, in which within a short time it wrought the like effect; although Dametas did so much to recover him, that for very love of his life he dasht out his braines. But now all togither and having Gynacia among them, who to make her selfe the more odious, did continuallie record to their mindes the excesse of their losse, they yelded themselves over to all those formes of lamentacion that dolefull images do imprint in the honest but over tender hartes; especially when they thinke the rebound of the evill falls to their owne smart. Therefore after the auncient greeke maner, some of them remembring the nobilitie of his birth, continued by being like his Auncestors :

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others his shape, which though not excellent, yet favour and pittie drew all things now to the highest point ; others his peace'able government, the thing which most pleaseth men resolved to live of their owne; others his liberalitie, which though it cannot light upon all men, yet men naturallie hoping it may be, they make it a most amiable vertue. Some calling in question the greatnes of his power, which encreased the compassion to see the present change, (having a dolefull memorie how he had tempered it with such familier curtesie among them, that they did more feele the fruites, then see the pompes of his greatnes) all with one consent geving him the sacred titles of good, just, mercifull, the father of the people, the life of his Countrie, they ranne about his body, tearing their beards and garments; some sending their cryes to heaven, other inventing perticular howling musicke; manie vowing to kill themselves at the day of his funeralls, generallie geving a true testimonye, that men are loving creatures when injuries put them not from their naturall course: and howe easily a thing it is for a Prince by succession, deeplie to sinke into the soules of his subjects, a more lively monument then Mausolus Tombe. But as with such hartie lamentacion, they dispersed among those woods their resounding shrikes, the Sunne the perfectest marke of time, having now gotten up two howres journey in his dayly changing Circle, their voice helped with the only answering Echo, came to the eares of the faithfull and worthy Gentleman Pbilanax: who at that time was comming to visite the King, accompanyed with divers of the worthie Arcadian Lords, who with him had visited the places adjoyning for the more assurancee of Basilius solitarines, a thing after the late mutinie he had usually done, and since the Princesses returne more diligentlie continued, which having nowre likewise performed, thinking it as well his duty to see the King as of good purpose, being so neare, to receyve his further direction: accompanied as above sayd he was this morning comming unto him, when these unpleasant voices gave his minde an uncertaine presage of his neere approching sorow. For by and by he saw the bodie of his dearely esteemed Prince, and heard Gynecias lamenting: not such as the turtle-like love is wont to make for the ever over-soone losse of her only loved make, but with cursings of her life, detesting her owne wickednes, seeming only therefore not to desire death, because she would not shew a love

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of any thing. The Shepheards, especially Damatas, knowing him to be the second person in Aucthoritie, gave forthwith relacion unto him, what they knewe and had proved of this dolorous spectacle, besides the other accidents of his children. But he principally touched with his maisters losse, lighting from his horse with a heavie cheare, came and kneeled downe by him, where finding he could do no more then the Shepheards had for his recoverie, the constancie of his minde, surprised before he might call together his best rules, could not refraine such like words. Ah deere maister, sayd he, what change it hath pleased the Almightie Justice to worke in this place? How soone (not to your losse, who having lived long to nature, and to time longer by your well deserved glorie, but longest of all in the eternall mansion you now possesse) But how soone $I$ say to our ruine, have you left the fraile barke of your estate? O that the words in most faithfull dutie delivered unto you, when you first entred this solitarie course, might have wrought as much perswasion in you, as they sprang from truth in me perchaunce your servaunt, Pbilanax should not nowe have cause in your losse, to bewayle his owne overthrowe. And therewith taking himselfe; and in deede evill fitteth it me, sayde he, to let goe my harte to womanish complaints, since my Prince being undoubtedly well, it rather shewes love of my selfe, which makes me bewaile mine owne losse. No, the true love must be proved in the honor of your memorie, and that must be shewed with seeking just revenge upon your unjust and unnaturall enemies; and farre more honorable it will be for your Tombe, to have the blood of your murderers sprinkled upon it, then the teares of your friendes. And if your soule looke downe uppon this miserable earth, I doubt not it had much rather your death were accompanyed with well deserved punishment of the causers of it, then with the heaping on it more sorrowes with the ende of them, to whome you vouchsafed your affection, let them lament that have woven the webbe of lamentacion; let theyr owne deathes make them crye out for your death that were the authors of it. Therewith carying manfull sorowe and vindicatife resolucion in his face, he rose up, so looking on the poore guiltlesse princesse transported with an unjust justice, that his eyes were sufficient herauldes for him, to denounce a mortall hatred. She, (whome furies of love, fircbrands of her conscience, shame of the

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worle, with the miserable losse of her husband, towardes whome nowe the disdaine of her selfe bred more love; with the remembrance of her vision, wherewith she resolved assuredly the Gods had appointed that shamefull end to be her resting place, had set her mind to no other way but to death) used such like speeches to Pbilanax, as she had before to the Shepheards; willing him not to looke upon her as a woman, but a monster; not as a princesse, but a traytor to his prince; not as Basilius wife, but as Basilius murtherer. She tolde him howe the worlde required at his handes, the just demonstration of his friendship, if hee nowe forgot his Prince, hee shoulde shewe hee had never loved butphys fortune: like those vermine that sucke of the living bloud, and leave the body assoone as it is dead, poore Princesse needelesly seeking to kindle him, who did most deadly detest her, which he uttered in this bitter answere. Madame saide he, you do well to hate your selfe, for you cannot hate a worse creature; and though we feele enough your hellish disposition, yet we neede not doubt you are of counsell to your selfe of much worse then we know. But now feare not, you shall not long be combred with being guided by so evell a soule, therefore prepare your selfe that if it be possible you may deliver up your spirit so much purer, as you more wash your wickednes with repentaunce. Then having presently given order for the bringing from Mantinea, a great number of tents, for the receipt of the principall Arcadians: the maner of that countrie being, that where the Prince died, ther should be orders taken for the countries government, and in the place any murther was committed, the judgement should be given ther, before the body was buried, both concurring in this matter, and alredy great parte of the Nobilitie being arived, he delivered the Princes to a gentelman of greate trust, and as for Dameetas taking from him the keyes of both the lodges, calling him the moth of his Princes estate, and onely spot of his judgement, he caused him with his wife and daughter, to bee fettered up in as manye chaines and clogges, as they coulde beare, and every thirde howre to bee cruelly whipt, till the determinate judgement should be given of all these matters. That done having sent alredy at his comming, to all the quarters of the countrie to seeke Pamela, although with smal hope of overtaking them, he himself went wel accompanied to the lodge where the two unfortunate lovers were attending a cruell conclusion, of

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their long painefull, and late most painefull affection, Damaetas clownish eyes, having ben the onely discoverers of Pyrocles stratagem, had no sooner taken a full vewe of them (which in some sightes would rather have bred any thing, then an accusing minde) and looked the doore upon these two yong folkes, now made prisoners for love, as before they had bene prisoners to love; But that imediatly upon his going downe, (whether with noyse Damatas made, or with the creeping in of the light, or rather that as extreame griefe had procured his sleepe, so extreame care had measured his sleepe, givinge his sences a very early salice to come to themselves) Pyrocles awaked; And being up the first Evill hansell he had of the ill case wherein he was, was the seeing himselfe deprived of his sworde, from which he had never seperated himselfe in any occasion, and even that night first by the Kinges bedd, and then there had laid it, as he thought safe: putting great parte of the trust of his well doing in his owne cowrage so armed. For indeed the confidence in ones self is the chiefe nurse of magnanimitie, which confidence notwithstanding doth not leave the care of necessarie furnitures, for it: and therefore of all the Grecians Homere doth ever make Achilles the best armed. But that, as I say, was the first ill token: but by and by he perceaved he was a prisoner before any arest, for the doore which he had lefte open was made so fast of the outside, that for all the force he could employe unto it he could not undo Damatas doing, then went he to the windowes, to see if that waye, there were any escape for him and his deare Lady, but as vaine hee founde all his employment there not having might to breake out but onely one barre, wherin notwithstanding he strained his sinewes to the uttermost. And that he rather took out to use for other service, then for any possibilitie be had to escape, for even then it was, that Damoetas having gathered together the first comming sheepheards, did blabber out what hee had founde in the Ladye Pbilocleas chamber, Pyrocles markingly harkned to all that Dametas said, whose voice and minde, acquaintance had taught him sufficiently to know. But when he assuredly perceaved that his being with the Lady Pbiloclea was fullie discovered; \& by the follie or malice, or rather malicious follie of Damatas her honour therein touched in the hiest degree; remembring withal the crueltie of the Arcadian lawes which without exception did condemn al to death, who

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were foind (as Dametas reported of them) in acte of mariage without solemnitie of mariage; assuring himselfe besides the law, the King \& the Queene, woulde use so much more hate against their daughter, as they had found themselves sotted by him, in the pursute of their love; Lastly seing they were not only in the way of death, but fittly encaged for death, looking with a hartie griefe upon the honour of love, the fellowes Pbiloclea, (whose innocent soule now enjoying his owne goodnes did little knowe the daunger of his ever faire then sleeping harbour) his excellent wit strengthened with vertue but guided by love, had soone described to himselfe a perfect vision of their present condition, wherein having presently cast a resolute reckoning of his owne parte of the misery, not only the chiefe but sole burthen of his anguish consisted in the unworthy case, which was like to fall upon the best deserving Pbiloclea. He saw the misfortune not the mismeaning of his worke, was like to bring that creature to end, in whom the worlde as he thought did begin to receave honour hee saw the weake judgement of man, woulde condemne that as death deserving voice in her, which had in troth never broken the bonds of a true living vertue, \& how often his eye turned to his attractive adamant: so often did an unspeakable horror strike his noble hart: to coosider so unripe yeares, so fautles a beautie, the mansion of so pure goodnes, should have her youth so untimely cut off, her naturall perfections unnaturallie cossumed, her vertue rewarded with shame, somtimes he would accuse himselfe of necligence, that had not more curiously looked to al the house entries, \& yet coulde hee not imagine the way Damatas was gotten in, \& to call backe what might have ben to a mã of wisdom \& courage, caries but a vaine shadow of discourse somtimes he could not chose but with a dissolutio of his inward might lamentably consider with what face he might looke upon his (till then) joy Pbiloclea, when the next light waking should deliver unto her, should perchaunce be the last of her hurtles life. And that the first time she should bend her excellent eyes upon him, shee should see the accursed aucthor of her dreadfull end, \& even this consideration more then any other, did so set it selfe in his well disposed minde, that dispersing his thoughts to all the wayes that might be of her safetie, finding a verye small discourse in so narrowe lymits of time and place, at length in many difficulties he saw none 104

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beare any likelyhood for her life, but his death. For thẽ he thought it would fal out that when they found his body dead, having no accuser but Damatas as by his speach he found there was not, it might justly appeare that either Pbiloclea in defending her honour, or els he himself in dispaire of atchieving, had left his carcase profe of his intent but witnes of her clearenes, having a small while staied upon the greatnes of his resolution and loked to the furthest of it, be it so said the valiant Pyrocles : never life for better cause, nor to better end was bestowed, for if death be to follow this doing, which no death of mine could make me leave undon, who is to die so justly as my self? And if I must die, who can be so fit executioners as mine owne hands? Which as they were accessaries to the doing, so in killing me they shall suffer their owne punishment. But then arose ther a new impediment, for Dameatas having caried away any thing, which he thought might hurt as tender a man as himselfe, hee coulde finde no fit instrument which might geve him a finall dispatch, at length makinge the more haste, leaste his Lady should awake, taking the Iron barre, (which being sharper something at the one end, then the other, he hoped joynd to his willing strength, might breake of the former threed of mortallitie, truely said he, fortune thou hast well persevered mine enemie, that wilt graunt me no fortune, to be unfortunate, nor let me have an easie passage now I am to troubl thee no more. But said he O bar blessed in that thou hast done service to the chamber of the paragon of life, since thou couldest not help me to make a perfitter escape, yet serve my turne I pray thee, that I may escape from my selfe, there withall yet once looking to fetch the last repast of his eyes and newe againe transported with the pittifull case hee lefte her in, kneeling downe he thus prayed. O great maker and great ruler of this worlde, saide hee, to thee do I sacrifice this bloud of mine, and suffer Lorde the errors of my youth, to passe away therein, and let not the soule by thee made, and ever bending unto thee, be now rejected of thee, neither be offended that I do abandon this body, to the government of which thou hadst placed me, without thy leave, since how cã I know but that thy unsearchable minde is, I should so doe, since thou hast taken from me all meanes longer to abide in it? And since the difference stãds but in a short time of dying, thou that hast framed my soule enclyned to do good, howe can I in this smal

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space of mine, benefit so much all the humane kinde, as in preserving thy perfittest workmanship, their chiefest honour ? $O$ justice it selfe, howsoever thou determinest of me, let this excellent innocency not bee oppressed! Let my life pay her losse, O Lord geve me some signe that I may die with this comfort. (And pawsing a little as if he had hoped for some token) and when soever to the eternall darknes of the earth she doth followe me, let our spirits possesse one place, and let them bee more happie in that uniting. With that word striking the barre upon his harte side, withall the force he had, and falling withall upon to give it the thorower passage, the barre in troth was to blunt to do theffect, although it pearced his skinne and brused his ribbes very sore, so that his breath was almost past him. But the noyse of his fall, drave away sleepe from the quict sences of the deere Philoclea, whose swecte soule had an earely salutation of a deadly spectacle unto her, with so much more astonishment, as the falling a sleepe but a litle before she had retired her selfe from the uttermost pointe of wofulnes, and sawe now againe before her eyes the most cruell enterprise that humane nature can undertake without discerning any cause therof. But the lively printe of her affection had soone taught her not to stay long upon diliberation, in so urgent a necessitie, therefore getting with speede her weake though well accorded limmes out of her sweetned bedd, as when Juells are hastely pulled out of some riche coffer, she spared not the nakednes of her tender feete, but I thincke borne as fast with desire as feare carried Daphne, she came running to Pyrocles, and finding his spirits somthing troubled with the fall; she put by the barre that lay close to him, and strayning him in her most beloved embracement, my comforte, my joye, my life saide shee, what haste have you to kill your Philoclea with the most cruell torment that ever Lady suffred? Do you not yet perswade your selfe that any hurte of yours is a death unto me? And that your death shoulde bee my hell? Alas, if any sodaine mislike of mee (for other cause I see none) have caused you to loath your selfe, if any fault or defect of mine hath bred this terriblest rage in you, rather let mee suffer the bitternes of it, for so shal the deserver be punished, mankind preserved from such a ruine, \& I for my part shall have that comforte, that I dye by the noblest hande that ever drew sword. Pyrocles greved with his fortune that he had not in one instant cut of all 106

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such deliberation, thinking his life onely reserved to be bound to bee the unhappie newes teller: Alas said he, my onely Starre, why doe you this wrong to God, your selfe and me, to speake of faultes in you, no, no, most faultlesse, most perfet Lady, it is your excellencie that makes me hasten my desired end, it is the right I owe to the generall nature, that (though against private nature) makes me seek the preservation of all that she hath done in this age, let me, let me dye. There is no way to save your life most worthy to be conserved, then that my death be your clearing, then did he with farre more paine and backward loathnes, then the so neere killing himselfe was (but yet driven with necessitie to make her yeeld, to that hee thought was her safetie) make her a short but pithie discourse, what he had heard by Damatas specches, confirming the rest with a plaine demonstratio of their imprisonment. And then sought he new meanes of stopping his breath, but that by Philocleas labour, above her force, he was stayed to heare her. In whom a man might perceve, what smal difference in the working there is, betwixt a simple voidnes of evill, \& a judiciall habit of vertue. For she, not with an unshaked magnanimity, wherewith Pyrocles wayed and dispised death, but with an innocent guiltlessnes, not knowing why she should feare to deliver her unstayned soule to God, helped with the true loving of Pyrooles, which made her think no life without him, did almost bring her minde to as quiet attending all accidents, as the unmastred vertu of Pyrocles. Yet having with a prety palenes (which did leave milken lines, upon her rosie cheekes) payd a little dutie to humane feare, taking the Prince by the hand, and kissing the wound he had given himselfe; O the only life of my life, and (if it fall out so) the comforte of my death, saide shee, farre farre from you, be the doing mesuch wronge, as to thinke I will receave my life as a purchase of your death, but well may you make my death so much more miserable, as it shall any thinge be delayed after my onely felicitie. Doe you thincke I can accompte of the moment of death, like the unspeakeable afflictions my soule shoulde suffer, so ofte as I call Pyrocles to my minde, which should be as ofte as I breathed? Should these eyes guide my steppes, that had seene your murder? should these hands feede me that had not hindred such a mischiefe? Should this harte remaine within me, at every pant to count the continuall clock of my miseries? $O$ no, if die

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we must, let us thanke death, he hath not devided so true an union! And truely my Pyrocles, I have heard my father, and other wise men say that the killing ones selfe is but a false coulloure, of true courage; proceeding rather of feare of a further evil, either of torment or shame. For if it were a not respecting the harme, that woulde likewise make him not respect what might be done unto him: and hope, being of al other, the most contrary thing to feare: this being an utter banishment of hope, it seemes to receave his ground in feare. Whatsoever (would they say) comes out of despaire, cannot beare the title of valure, which should bee lifted up to such a hight, that holding al things under it selfe, it should be able to maintaine his greatnes evén in the middest of miseries. Lastly they would saye, God had appointed us Captaines of these our boddylie fortes, which without treason to that Majestie, were never to be delivered over till they were redemaunded. Pyrocles, who had that for a lawe unto him, not to leave Pbiloclea in any thing unsatisfied, although hee still remained in his former purpose, and knew that time would grow short for it, yet hearing no noyse (the shepheardes being as then run to Basilius) with setled and humbled countenaunce, as a man that should have spoken of a thing that did not concerne himself, bearing ever in his eyes sufficient showes, that it was nothing but Pbilocleas danger, which did any thinge burden his harte, farre stronger then fortune, having with vehement embracinges of her, got yet some fruite of his delayed end, he thus aunswered the wise innocency of Pbiloclea. Lady most worthy not only of life, but to be the verie life of al things the more notable demonstrations you make of the love, so farre beyond my deserte, with which it pleaseth you to overcome fortune, in making mee happye; the more am I even in course of humanitie (to leave that loves force, which I neither can nor will leave) bound, to seeke requitals witnes, that I am not ungratefull, to do which the infinitnes of your goodnes being such as it cãnot reach unto it, yet doing al I can and paying my life, which is all I have, though it be farre (without measure) shorte of your desarte, yet shall I not die in debt, to mine owne dutie. And truly the more excellent arguments you made, to keep me from this passage, imagined farre more terrible then it is; the more plainely it makes mee see what reason I have, to prevent the losse not only of Arcadia, but all the face of the earth should receave, if such a tree (which 108

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even in his first spring, doth not onely beare most beautifull blossomes, but most rare fruites) should be so untimely cut off. Therefore, $\delta$ most truely beloved Lady, to whom I desire for both our goods, that these may bee my last wordes, geve me your consent even out of that wisedome which must needes see, that (besids your unmatched betternesse, which perchaunce you will not see) it is fitter one die thẽ both. And since you have sufficiently showed you love me, let me claime by that love, you wil be content rather to let me die contentedly, then wretchedly: rather with a cleare and joyfull conscience, then with desperate condemnation in my selfe, that I accursed villaine, shoulde bee the meane of banishing from the sight of men the true example of vertue. And because there is nothing lefte me to be imagined, which I so much desire, as that the memory of Pyrocles, may ever have an allowed place in your wise judgement, I am content to drawe so much breath longer, as by aunswearing the sweete objections you alledged, maye bequath (as I thinke) a right conceate unto you, that this my doinge is out of judgement, and not sprong of passion. Your father you say, was wont to say, that this like action doth more proceed of feare, of furder evil or shame, then of a true courage, Truly first, they put a very gessing case, speaking of them who can ever after come to tell, with what minde they did it . And as for my parte, I call them imortall truth to witnes, that no feare of torment can apall me: who know it is but diverse manners of apparelling death: and have long learned, to set bodely paine but in the second fourme of my being. And as for shame, how can I be ashamed of that, for which my well meaning conscience wil answeare for me to God, and your unresistable beautie to the world? But to take that argument in his owne force, and graunt it done for avoyding of further paine or dishonour, (for as for the name of feare, it is but an odious title of a passion, given to that which true judgement performeth) graunt, I say, it is, to shun a worse case, \& truly I do not see, but that true fortitude, loking into al humaine things with a persisting resoluti[on], carried away neither with wonder of pleasing things, nor astonishment of the unpleasaunt, doth not yet deprive it selfe, of the discerning the difference of evill, but rather is the onely vertue, which with an assured tranquillitye shunnes the greater by the valiant entring in to the lesse. Thus for his countries safety he wil spend his life, for the saving

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of a lym, he will not niggardly spare his goods; for the saving of all his body, hee will not spare the cutting of a lym, where indeed the weake harted man will rather dye, then see the face of a surgeon: who might with as good reason saye, that the constant man abides the painefull surgery, for feare of a further evill: but he is content to waite for death it selfe, but neither is true; for neither hath the one any'feare, but a well choosing judgement; nor the other hath any contentment, but onely feare; and not having a harte actively to performe a matter of paine, is forced passively to abide a greater damage. For to doc, requires a whole harte; to suffer falleth easeliest is the broken' minds. And if in bodely torment thus, much more in sffame; wherein since vallure is a vertue, and vertue is ever limited, we must not runne so infinitely, as to thinke the valiant man is willinglie to suffer any thing, since the very suffering of some things is a certaine proofe of want of courage. And if any thing unwillinglie among the chiefest may shame goe: for if honour be to be held deere, his contrarye is to be abhorred, and that not for feare, but of a true election. For which is the lesse inconvenient, either the losse of some yeares more or lesse (for once we knowe our lives be not immortall) or the submitting our selves to each unworthy misery, which the foolish world may lay upon us? As for their reason, that feare is contrary to hope, neither do I defend feare, nor much yeeld to the aucthoritye of hope; to eyther of which great enclining shewes but a feeble reason, which must be guided by his servaunts; and who builds not uppon hope, shall feare no earthquake of despaire. There last alleadging of the heavenly powers, as it beares the greatest name, so it is the only thing, that at all bred any combate in my minde. And yet I do not see, but that if God hath made us maisters of any thing, it is of our owne lives; out of which without doing wrong to any body, we are to issue at our owne pleasure. And the same Argument would asmuch prevayle to say we should for no necessitie lay away from us, any of our joyntes, since they being made of him, without his warrant we should not depart from them; or if that may be, for a greater cause we may passe to a greater degree. And if we be Eieutenants of God, in this little Castle, do. you not thinke we must take warning of him to geve over our charge when he leaves us unprovided, of good meanes to tarrye in it? No certainelie do I

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not answered the sorrowfull Pbiloclea, since it is not for us to appoint that mightie Majestie, what time he will helpe us: the uttermost instant is scope enough for him, to revoke every thing to ones owne desire. And therefore to prejudicate his determinacion, is but a doubt of goodnes in him, who is nothing but goodnes. But when in deede he doth either by sicknes, or outward force lay death upon us, then are we to take knowledge, that such is his pleasure, and to knowe that all is well that he doth. That we should be maisters of our selves, we can shewe at all no title, nor clayme; since neyther we made our selves, nor bought our selves, we can stand upon no other right but his guift, which he must limit as it pleaseth him. Neyther is there any proporcion, betwixt the losse of any other limme and that, since the one bends to the preserving all, the other to the destruction of all; the one takes not away the minde from the actions for which it is placed in the world, the other cuts off all possibilitie of his working. And truly my most deere Pyrocles, I must needes protest unto you, that I can not thinke your defence even in rules of vertue sufficient. Sufficient and excellent it were, if the question were of two outward things, wherein a man might by natures freedome determine, whether he would preferre shame to payne; present smaller torment, to greater following, or no. But to this (besides the comparison of the matters vallewes) there is added of the one part a direct evill doing, which maketh the ballance of that side too much unequall. Since a vertuous man without any respect, whether the griefe be lesse or more, is never to do that which he can not assure himselfe is allowable before the everliving rightfulnes. But rather is to thinke honoures or shames, which stande in other mens true or false judgements, paynes or not paynes, which yet never approach our soules, to be nothing in regarde of an unspotted conscience. And these reasons do I remember, I have heard good men bring in, that since it hath not his ground in an assured vertue, it proceedes rather of some other disguised passion. Pyrocles was not so much perswaded as delighted, by her well conceaved and sweetely pronounced speaches; but when she had cloased her pittifull discourse, and as it were sealed up her delightfull lippes, with the moistnes of her teares, which followed still one another like a precious rope of pearle, now thinking it hye time. Be it as you saye (sayde hee most vertuous beawtye) in all the rest, but never can

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God himselfe perswade me, that Pyrocles life is not well lost, for to preserve the most admirable Pbiloclea. Let that be if it be possible written on my Tombe, and I will not envye Codrushonour. With that he would agayne have used the barre, meaning if that failde, to leave his braynes uppon the wall. When Pbiloclea now brought to that she most feared, kneeled downe unto him, and embracing so his legges, that without hurting her, (which for nothing he would have done) he could not ridde himselfe from her, she did with all the conjuring wordes, which the authoritye of love may laye, beseeche him, he would not nowe so cruelly abandon her, he woulde not leave her comfortlesse in that miserye, to which he had brought her. That then in deede she woulde even in her soule accuse him, to have most fouly betrayed her; that then she should have cause, to curse the time that ever the name of Pyrocles came to her eares, which otherwise no death could make her do. Will you leave me, sayde she, not oncly dishonoured as supposed unchaste with you, but as a murderer of you? Will you geve mine eyes such a picture of hell, before my neere approaching death, as to see the murdred bodie of him, I love more then all the lives that nature can geve? With that she sware by the hyest cause of all devocions, that if he did persever in that cruell resolucion, she would (though untruly) not onely confesse to her father, that with her cösent this acte had. bene committed, but if that would not serve (after she had puld out her owne eyes, made accursed by such a sight) she would geve her selfe so terrible a death, as she might think the paine of it would countervaile the never dying paine of her minde. Now therefore kill your selfe, to crowne this vertuous action with infamy : kill your selfe to make me (whome you say you love) as long as I after live, change my loving admiracion of you, to a detestable abhorring your name. And so indeede you shall have the ende you shoote at, for in steede of one deatb, you shall geve me a thousand, and yet in the meane time, deprive me of the helpe God may sende me. Pyrocles even overwayed with her so wisely uttred affection, finding her determinacion so fixed, that his ende should but deprive them both of a present contentment, and not avoyde a comming evill (as à man that ranne not unto it, by a sodayne qualme of passion, but by a true use of reason, preferring her life to his owne) nowe that wisedome did manifest unto him, that waye woulde not prevayle, he retired

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himselfe, with as much tranquillitie from it, as before he, had gone unto it. Like a man, that had set the keeping or leaving of the bodye, as a thing without himselfe, and so had thereof a freed and untroubled consideracion. Therefore throwing away the barre from him, and taking her up from the place, where he thought the consummating of all beawties, very unworthely lay, suffring all his sences to devoure up their chiefest foode, which he assured himselfe they should shortly after for ever be deprived of: well, said he, most deere Lady, whose contentment I preferre before mine own, and judgement esteeme more then mine owne, I yeeld unto your pleasure. The gods send you have not woon your owne losse. For my part they are my witnesses, that I thinke I do more at your commandement, in delayeng my death, then another would in bestowing his life. But now, sayd he, as thus farre I have yeelded unto you, so graunt me in recompence thus much againe, that I may finde your love in graunting, as you have found your authoritye in obteyning. My humble suite is, you will say I came in by force into your Chamber, for so am I resolved now to affirme, and that will be the best for us both; but in no case name my name, that whatsoevercome of me my house be not dishonored. Pbiloclea fearing least refusall would turne him backe againe, to his violent refuge, gave him a certayne countenance, that might shewe she did yeeld to his request, the latter part whereof indeed she meant for his sake to performe. Neyther could they spend more wordes together, for Pbilanax, with twentie of the noblest personages of Arcadia after him, were come into the Lodge, Pbilanax making the rest stay belowe, for the reverence he bare to womanhood, as stillie as he could came to the dore, and opening it, drewe the eyes of these two dolefull lovers upon him. Pbiloclea cloasing againe for modestie sake, within her bed the ritchesse of her beawtics, but Pyrocles tooke holde of his barre, minding at least to dye, before the excellent Pbiloclea should receyve any outrage. But Philanax rested awhile uppon himselfe, stricken with admiracion at the goodlic shape of Pyrocles, whome before he had never seene, and withall remembring besides others the notable acte he had done (when with his courage and eloquence, he had saved Basilius, perchaunce the whole state from utter ruyne) he felte a kinde of, relenting minde towardes him. But when that same thought, came waighted on, with the

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remembraunce of his maisters death, which he by all probabilities thought he had bene of Councell unto with the Queene, compassion turned to hatefull passion, and lefte in Pbilanax a straunge medley, betwixt pittie and revenge, betwixt lyking and abhorring. O Lorde, sayde hee to himselfe, what wonders doth nature in our tyme, to set wickednesse so beawtifully garnished? and that which is straungest, out of one spring to make wonderfull effectes both of vertue and vice to issue? Pyrocles seeing him in such a muse, neyther knowing the man, nor the cause of his comming, but assuring himselfe, it was for no good, yet thought best to begin with him in this sort. Gentleman sayde hee, what is the cause of your comming to my Lady Pbilocleas chamber? is it to defende her from such violence, as I might goe about to offer unto her? if it be so, truly your comming is vayne, for her owne vertue hath bene a sufficient resistaunce, there needes no strength to be added to so inviolate chastetie, the excellencie of her mind, makes her bodie impregnable. Which for mine own part I had soone yelded to confesse, with going out of this place (where I found but little comfort being so disdainefully received) had I not bene, I know not by whom presently upon my côming hether, so locked into this chamber, that I could never escape hence: where I was fettred in the most gilty shame, that ever mã was, seing what a paradice of unspotted goodnes, my filthy thoughts sought to defile. If for that therfore you come, alredy I assure you, your arrãt is performed; but if it be to bring me to any punishmẽt whatsoever, for having undertaken so unexcusable presumption. Truly I beare such an accuser about me of mine own conscience, that I willingly submit my selfe unto it. Only this much let me demaund of you, that you will be a witnesse unto the King what you heare me say, \& oppose your selfe, that neither his sodaine fury, nor any other occasion may offer any hurt to this Lady; in whome you see nature hath accomplished so much, that I am faine to lay mine owne faultines, as a foile of her purest excellency. I can say no more, but looke uppon her beawtie, remember her bloud, consider her yeares, and judge rightly of her vertues, and I doubt not a gentlemans mind, will then be a sufficient enstrueter unto you, in this I may tearme it miserable chaunce, happened unto her by my unbridled audacitie. Philanax was content to heare him out, not for any favour he owed him, but to see whether he would reveale any

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thing of the originall cause, and purpose of the kings death, But finding it so farre from that, that he named Basilius unto him, as supposing him alive, thinking it rather cunning then ignorance: Yong man, said he, whome I have cause to hate before I have meane to know, you use but a point of skill, by confessing the manifest smaller fault, to be beleeved hereafter in the deniall of the greater. But for that matter, all passeth to one end, and hereafter we shal have leisure by torments to seke the truth, if the love of truth it selfe will not bring you unto it. As for my Lady Pbiloclea, if it so fall out as you say, it shall be the more fit for her yeares, \& comely for the great house she is come of, that ank ill governed beawtie hath not cancelled the rules of vertue. But howsoever it be, it is not for you to teach an Arcadian, what reverent duty we owe to any of that progeny. But, said he, come you with me without resistance, for the one cannot availe, and the other may procure pitie. Pitie? said Pyrocles with a bitter smiling, disdained, with so currish an answere: no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pitie of my selfe, and I would think my life most miserable, which should be a gift of thine. Only I demaund this innocent Ladies securitie, which untill thou hast cofirmed unto me by an oath, assure thy selfe, the first that layes hands upõ her, shall leave his life for a testimony of his sacriledge. Pbilanax with an inward storme, thinking it most manifest they were both, he at least, of counsell with the kings death : well, said he, you speake much to me of the king: I do here sweare unto you, by the love I have ever borne him, she shal have no worse, howsoever it fal out, then her own parents. And upon that word of yours I yeld, said the poore Pyrocles, deceived by him that ment not to deceive him. Then did Pbilanax deliver him into the hands of a noble man in the company, every one desirous to have him in his charge, so much did his goodly presence (wherin true valure shined) breede a delightfull admiration in all the beholders. Pbilanax himselfe stayed with Pbiloclea, to see whether of her he might learne some disclosing of this former conclusion. But the sweet Lady whom first a kindly shamefastnes had separated from Pyrocles, (having bene left in a more open view then her modesty would well beare) then the attending her fathers comming, and studying how to behave her selfe towards him for both their safeties, had called her spirits all within her: now that upon a sodaine Pyrocles was

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delivgred out of the chamber from her, at the first she was so surprized with the extreame strok[e of] the wofull sight, that, like those that in their dreames are taken with some ougly vision, they would fain cry for help, but have no force, so remained she awhile quite deprived not only of speach, but almost of any other lively actiõ. But whẽ indeed Pyrocles was quite drawne frö her eys, \& that her vital strẽgth begã to return unto her, now not knowing what they did to Pyrocles, but (according to the nature of love) fearing the worst, wringing her hands, and letting abundance of teares be the first part of her eloquence, bending her Amber-crowned head over her bed side to the hardhearted Pbilanax: O Pbilanax, Pbilanax, sayd she, I knowe how much authoritye you have with my father: there is no man whose wisedome he so much esteemes, nor whose faith so much he reposeth upon. Remember how oft you have promised your service unto me, how oft you have geven me occasion to beleeve that there was no Lady in whose favor you more desired to remayne: and, if the remembrance be not unpleasant to your mind, or the rehearsall unfitting for my fortune, remember there was a time when I could deserve it. Now my chaunce is turned, let not your truth turne. I present my selfe unto you, the most humble and miserable suppliant living, neither shall my desire be great: I seeke for no more life then $I$ shall be found worthy of. If my bloud may wash away the dishonor of Arcadia, spare it not, although through me it hath in deede never bene dishonored. My only sute is you wil be a meane for me, that while I am suffered to enjoy this life, I may not be separated from him, to whom the Gods have joyned me, and that you determine nothing of him more cruelly then you do of me. If you rightly judge of what hath past, wherein the Gods (that should have bene of our mariage) are witnesses of our innocencies: then procure, we may live together. But if my father will not so conceive of us, as the fault (if any were) was united, so let the punishmẽt be united also. There was no man that ever loved either his Prince, or any thing pertaining to him with a truer zeale then Pbilanax did. This made him even to the depth of his heart receive a most vehement griefe, to see his master made as it were more miserable after death. And for himselfe, calling to mind in what sort his life had bene preserved by Pbiloclea, what time taken by Amphialus he was like to suffer

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a cruell death, there was nothing could have kept him?from falling to all tender pittie, but the perfect perswasion he had, that all this was joyned to the packe of his maisters death, which the misconceived speech of marriage made him the more beleeve. Therefore first muttering to himselfe such like words: The violence the gentleman spake of, is now turned to mariage: he alledged Mars, but she speakes of Venus. O unfortunate maister. This hath bene that faire divell Gynacia : sent away one of her daughters, prostituted the other, empoysoned thee, to overthrowe the diademe of Arcadia. But at length thus unto her selfe he sayde: If your father, Madame, were now to speake unto, truly there should no body be found a more ready advocate for you, then my selfe. For I would suffer this fault, though very great to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life, your benefit towards my selfe, and being daughter to such a father. But since among your selves you have taken him away, in whome was the only power to have mercy, you must now be clothed in your owne working : and looke for none other, then that which dead pittilesse lawes may allot unto you. For my part, I loved you for your vertue, but now where is that? I loved you in respect of a private benefit, what is that in comparison of the publike losse? I loved you for your father, unhappy folks you have robbed the world of him. These words of her father were so little understood by the only well understanding Pbiloclea, that she desired him to tell her, what he meant to speake in such darke sort unto her of her lord and father, whose displeasure was more dreadfull unto her, then her punishment: that she was free in her owne conscience, she had never deserved evill of him, no not in this last fact: wherein if it pleased him to proceed with patience, he should finde her choise had not bene unfortunate. He that saw her words written in the plaine table of her faire face, thought it impossible there should therin be contained deceite: and therfore so much the more abashed: Why, said he, Madame, would you have me thinke, you are not of conspiracy with the Princesse Pamelas fight, and your fathers death? with that word the sweet Lady gave a pittifull cry, having streight in her face \& breast abundance of witnesses, that her hart was far from any such abhominable consent. Áh of atl sides utterly ruined Pbiloclea, said she, now in deed I may well suffer all conceite of hope to

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dye in mee. Deare father where was $I$, that might not do you my last service before soone after miserably-following' you? Pbilanax perceived the demonstracion so lively $\&$ true in her, that he easily acquited her in his heart of that fact, and the more was moved to joyne with her in most heartie lamentation. But remembring him, that the burthen of the state, and punishment of his masters murderers, lay all upon him: Well, sayde he, Madame, I can do nothing, without all the states of Arcadia: what they will determine of you, I know not, for my part your speaches would much prevaile with me, but that I finde not how to excuse, your geving over your body to him, that for the last proofe of his treason, lent his garments to disguise your miserable mother, in the most vile fact she hath cõmitted. Hard sure it will be to separate your causes, with whome you have so neerely joyned your selfe. Neither do I desire it, said the sweetly weeping Pbiloclea: whatsoever "you determine of him, do that likewise to me; for I knowe, from the fountaine of vertue nothing but vertue could ever proceede; only as you finde him faultlesse, let him finde you favourable, and build not my dishonor upō surmises. Pbilanax feeling his hart more \& more mollifieng unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy, and using that for the spurres of his revẽgefull choller, went sodainly, without any more speach, from the desolate Lady, to whome now fortune seemed to threaten unripe death, and undeserved shame among her least evils. But Pbilanax leaving good guard upon the Lodge, went himselfe to see the order of his other. prisoners, whome even then as he issued, he found increased by this unhoped meanes.

The noble Pamela having delivered over the burthen of her fearefull cares to the naturall ease of a well refreshing sleepe, reposed both mind $\&<$ body upo the trusted support of her princely shepheard, when with the brayeng cryes of a rascall company she was robbed of her quiet, so that at one instăt she opened her eyes, \& the enraged Musidorus rose frõ her, enraged betwixt the doubt he had what these men would go about, \& the spite he conceived against their ill-pleasing presence. But the clownes, having with their hideous noyse brought them both to their feet, had soone knowledge what guests they had found, for in deede these were the skummy remnant of those rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodnes I18

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of their Prince, as to lay their hangworthy necks upõ the constancy of his promised pardon. Therfore whẽ the rest (who as shepe had but followed their fellowes) so sheepishly had submitted thëselves, these only cömitted their safety to the thickest part of those desert woods, who as they were in the constitution of their mindes little better then beastes, so were they apt to degenerate to a beastly kinde of life, having now framed their gluttonish stomackes to have for foode the wilde benefites of nature, the uttermost ende they had, being but to drawe out (as much as they could) the line of a tedious life. In this sorte wagabonding in those untroden places, they were guided by the everlasting Justice, using themselves to bee punishers of theyr faultes, and making theyr owne actions the beginning of their chastizements, (unhappely both for him and themselves) to light on Musidorus. Whom as soone as they saw turned towards them, they full well remembred it was he, that accompanyed with Basilius, had come to the succour of Zelmane: and had left among some of them bloudie tokens of his valure. As for Pamela, they had many times seene her. Thus fyrst sturred up with a rusticall revenge against him, and then desire of spoyle, to helpe their miserable wants, but chiefly thinking it was the way to confirme their owne pardon, to bring the Princesse backe unto her father (whome they were sure he would never have sent so farre so sleightlie accompanyed) without any other denouncing of warre, set altogither upon the worthy Musidorus. Who being before hand asmuch enflamed against them, gave them so brave a welcome, that the smart of some made the rest stand further off, crying and prating against him, but like bad curres, rather barking then cloasing; he in the meane time placing his trembling Lady to one of the Pyne trees, and so setting himselfe before her, as might shewe the cause of his courage grewe in himselfe, but the effect was only employed in her defence. The villaines that now had a second proofe, how ill wordes they had for such a sword, turned all the course of their violence into throwing dartes and stones, in deede the only way to overmaister the valure of Musidorus. Who finding them some already touch, some fall so neere his chiefest life Pamela, that in the ende some one or other might happe to doo an unsuccourable mischiefe, setting all his hope in despaire, ranne out from his Lady among them. Who streight like so many swyne, when a hardy mastife

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sets upon them, dispersed themselves. But the first he overtooke, as he ranne away, carying his head as farre before him, as those maner of runnings are wont to doo, with one blowe strake it so cleane off, that it falling betwixt the handes, and the body falling uppon it, it made a shewe as though the fellow had had great haste to gather up his head agayne. Another the speede he made to runne for the best game, bare him full butte agaynst a tree, so that tumbling backe with a brused face, and a dreadfull expectation, Musidorus was streight upon him: and parting with his sword one of his legges from him, left him to make a roaring lamentation that his morter-treading was marred for ever, A third finding his feete too slowe, aswell as his handes too weake, sodaynely turned backe, beginning to open his lippes for mercye. But before hee had well entred a rudely compilde oration, Musidorus blade was come betweene his jawes into his throate, and so the poore man rested there for ever with a very evill mouthfull of an answere. Musidorus in this furious chafe would have followed some other of these hatefull wretches, but that he heard his Lady cry for helpe, whome three of this villanous crue, had (whiles Musidorus followed their fellowes) compassing about some trees, sodainly come upon and surprized, threatning to kill her if she cried, and meaning to convey her out of sight, while the Prince was making his bloud-thirstie chase. But she that was resolved, no worse thing could fall unto her, then the being deprived of him, on whome she had established all her comfort, with a pittifull cry fetched his eyes unto her: who then thinking so many weapons thrust into his eyes, as with his eyes he sawe bent against her, made all hartie speede to her succour. But one of them wiser then his companions, set his dagger to her Alablaster throate, swearing if hee threwe not away his sword, he would presently kill her. There was never poore scholler, that having in stede of his booke some playing toy about him, did more sodainly cast it from him, at the child-feared presence of a cruell Scholemaister. Then the valiant Musidorus, discharged himselfe of his only defence, whẽ he saw it stood upס the instãt point of his Ladies life. And holding up his noble hands to so unworthy audience, $O$ Arcadians, it is I that have done, you the wrong, she is your Princesse (said he) shee never had will to hurt you, and you see shee hath no power. Use your choller upõ me that have better deserved it, do not your selves the wrong to doe her any

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hurte, which in no time nor place will ever bee forgiven you. They that yet trusted not to his courtesie, bad him stande further off from his sword, which he obediently did. So farre was love above al other thoughts in him. Then did they call together the rest of their fellowes, who though they were fewe, yet according to their number possessed many places. And then began these savage Senators to make a consultation, what they should do : some wishing to spoile them of their Jewels and let them go on their journey, (for that if they carried them back they were sure they should have least parte of their pray) others preferring their old homes to any thing; desired to bring them to Basilius as pledges of their surety: and ther wanted not which cried the safest way was to kill them both; to such an unworthy thraldom were these great and excellent personages brought. But the most part resisted to the killing of the Princesse, fore-seing their lives would never bee safe after such a fact committed: and beganne to wish rather the spoyle then death of Musidorus: when the villaine that had his legge cut off, came scrawling towardes them, and being helped to them by one of the companie, began with a growning voice, and a disfigured face, to demaunde the revenge of his blood: which since hee had spent with them in their defence, it were no reason he should be suffered by them to die discontented. The onely contentment he required was that by their helpe with his own hands he might put his murderer to some cruel death, he would faine have cried more against Musidorus, but that the much losse of bloud helped on with this vehemencie, choked up the spirits of his life, leaving him to make betwixt his body and soule an ill favoured partition. But they seing their fellow in that sorte die before their faces, did swell in newe mortall rages: All resolved to kill him, but nowe onely considering what manner of terrible death they should invent for him. Thus was a while the agrement of his slaying, broken by the disagrement of the manner of it; \& extremitie of cruelty grew for a time, to be the stop of crueltie. At length they were resolved, every one to have a pece of him and to become all aswell hangmen as judges: when Pamela tearing her heare, and falling downe among them, somtimes with al the sorte of humble praiers, mixt with promises of great good turnes, (which they knew her state was able to performe) sometimes threatning them, that if they kild him and not her, she would not onely revenge it upon them, but upon atl their

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wives and children; bidding them consider that though theymight thinke shee was come away in her fathers displeasure, yet they might be sure hee would ever shewe himselfe a father, that the Gods woulde never if shee lived, put her in so base estate, but that she should have abilitie to plague such as they were returning a fresh to prayers and promises, and mixing the same againe with threatninges, brought them (who were now growne colder in their fellowes cause, who was past aggravating the matter, with his cryes) to determine with themselves there was no way, but either to kil them both or save them both. As for the killing, already they having aunsweared themselves that thatawas a way to make them Cittezens of the woodes for ever ; they did in fine conclude they would retourne them backe againe to the King which they did not doubt, would bee cause of a greate reward, besides their safetie from their fore-deserved punishment. Thus having either by fortune, or the force of those two lovers inward working vertue, setled their cruel harts to this gẽtler course they tooke the two horses, and having set upon them their princely prisoners, they retorned towards the lodge. The villaines having decked al their heads with lawrel branches, as thinking they had done a notable acte, singing and showting, ranne by them in hope to have brought then the same day againe to the King. But the time was so farre spent, that they were forced to take up that nights lodging in the middest of the woods. Where while the clownes continued their watch about them, nowe that the night, according to his darke nature, did add a kind of desolation to the pensive harts of these, two afficted lovers, Musidorus taking the tender hand of Pamela, \& bedewing it with his teares, in this sort gave an issue to the swelling of his harts grief. Most excellent Lady said hee; in what case thinke you am I with my selfe, howe unmerciful judgements do I lay upon my soule, now that I know not what God, hath so reverssed my wel meaning enterprise, as in steed of doing you that honour which I hoped (and not without reason hoped) Thessalia should have yeelded unto you, am now like to become a wretched instrumét of your discomfort? Alas how contrary an end have al the enclinations of my mind taken! my faith falls out a treason unto you, and the true honour I beare you, is the fielde wherein your dishonour is like to bee sowen! But I invoke that universal and only wisdome, (which examining the depth of harts, hath not his judgement fixed upon

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the event) to beare testimonie with me that my desire though in extremest vehemencie, yet did not so overcharge my remembrance, but that as farre as mans wit might be extended, I sought to prevent al things that might fall to your hurt. But now that all the evil fortunes of evil fortune have crossed my best framed entent, I am most miserable in that, that I cannot only not geve you helpe, but which is worst of all; am barred from giving you counsail. For how should I open my mouth to counsaile you in that, wherein by my councel you are most undeservedly fallen? The faire and wise Pamela, although full of cares of the unhappie turning of this matter, yet seing the greefe of Musidorus onely stirred for her, did so treade downe all other motions with the true force of vertue, that she thus aunswered him, having first kissed him, which before she had never done either love so conmaunding her, which doubted how long they should enjoy one another; or of a lively spark of noblenes, to descend in most favour to one, when he is lowest in affliction. My deere and ever deere Musidorus said shee, a greater wronge, doe you to your selfe, that will torment you thus with griefe, for the fault of fortunc. Since a man is bound no further to himselfe, then to doe wisely; chaunce is only to trouble them, that stand upon chaunce. But greater is the wronge (at least if any thinge that comes from you, may beare the name of wrong) you doe unto me, to thinke me either so childish, as not to perceave your faithful faultlessnes; or perceaving it, so basely disposed, as to let my harte be overthrown, standing upon it selfe in so unspotted a purenes. Hold for certaine most worthy Musidorus, it is your selfe I love, which can no more be diminished by these showers of evill hap, then flowers are marred with the timely raynes of Aprill. For how can I want comforte that have the true and living comforte of my unblemished vertue? And how can I want honour as long as Musidorus in whom indeed honour is, doth honour me? Nothing bred from my self can discomfort me: \& fooles opinions I wil not recken as dishonour. Musidorus looking up to the starres, O mind of minds said he, the living power of all things which dost with al these eies behold our ever varying actions, accept into thy favorable eares this praier of mine. Yf I may any longer hold out this dwelling on the earth, which is called a life, graunt me abilitie to deserve at this Ladies handes the grace shee hath shewed unto me; graunt me wisdome to know her wisdome, and goodnes so

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to encrease my love of her goodnes, that all mine owne chosen desires, be to my selfe but second to her determinations. What soever I be, let it be to her service, let me herein be satisfied, that for such infinite favours of vertue, I have some way wrought her satisfaction. But if my last time aprocheth, and that I am no longer to be amongst mortall creatures, make yet my death serve her to some purpose, that hereafter shee may not have cause to repent her selfe that she bestowed so excellent a minde upon Musidorus, Pamela, coulde not choose, but accord the conceite of their fortune to these passionate prayers, in so much that her constant eyes yeelded some teares, which wiping from her faire face with Musidorus hande, speaking softly unto him as if she had feared more any body should be witnes of her weakenes, then of any thing els shee had said, you see said she my Prince and onely Lord, what you worke in me by your much greving for me.. I praye you thinke I have no joye but in you, and if you fill that with sorrow what do you leave for mee? What is prepared for us we know not; but that with sorrow we cannot prevent it, wee knowe. Now let us turne from these things, and thinke you how you will have me behave myselfe towardes you in this matter. Musidorus finding the authoritie of her speach confirmed with direct necessitie, the first care came to his minde was of his deare friend and cosin Pyrocles: with whome long before hee had concluded what names they shoulde beare, if upon any occasion they were forced to geve them selves out for great men, and yet not make them selves fully knowen. Now fearing least if the Princes should name him for Musidorus, the fame of their two being together, would discover Pyrocles; holding her hand betwixt his handes a good while together: I did not thinke most excellent Princesse saide hee, to have made any further request unto you, for having bene alredie to you so unfortunate a suiter, I knowe not what modestie can beare any further demaũd. But the estate of on young man whom (next to you, far above my selfe) I love more then all the world, one worthy of all well being for the notable constitution of the mind, and most unworthy to receave hurt by me, whom he doth in all faith and constancie love, the pittie of him onely goes beyond all resolution to the contrarie. Then did hee to the Princesse great admiration tell her the whole story as farre as he knew of it, and that when they made the grevous disjüction of their long company, they had concluded, Musidorus

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should entitle himself Paladius, Prince of Iberia, and Pyrocles should be Daiphantus of Lycia.

Now said Musidorus he keeping a wromans habit is to use no other name then Zelmane, but I that finde it best, of the on side for your honour, you went away with a Prince and not with a sheepheard: of the other side accompting my death lesse evil, then the betraying of that sweete frende of mine, will take this meane betwixt both, and using the name of Paladius if the respect of a Prince will stop your fathers furie, that will serve aswell as Musidorus until Pyrocles fortune being som way established, I anay freely geve good proofe that the noble contrie of TDessalia is mine: and if that will not mitigate your fathers opinion to me wards (nature I hope working in your excellencies wil make him deale well by you) for my parte the image of death is nothing fearefull unto me: and this good I shall have reaped by it, that I shall leave my most esteemed friend in no danger to be disclosed by me. And besides (since I must confesse, I am not without a remorse of his case) my vertuous mother shal not know her sonnes violent death hid under the fame will goe of Paladius. But as long as her yeares now of good number be counted among the living, shee may joye her selfe with some possibilitie of my returne. Pamela promising him upon no occasion ever to name him, fell into extremytie of weping, as if her eyes had beene content to spend all their seing moistnes, now that there was speech of the losse of that, which they held as, their chiefest light. So that Musidorus was forced to repaire her good counsailes, with sweete consolations, which continued betwixt them untill it was about midnight, that sleep having stolne into their heavie sences and now absolutely commaunding in their vitall powers, lefte them delicately wound on in anothers armes quietly to waite for the comming of the morning. Which as soone as shee appeared to play her parte, laden (as you have heard) with so many well occasioned lamentations. Their lobbish garde (who all night had kept themselves awake, with prating how valiant deedes they had done when they ranne away: and how faire a death their felowe had died, who at his last gaspe sued to bee a hangman) awaked them, and set them upon their horses, to whom the very shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very harrish subject, had wrought a kinde of reverence in them; Mustdorus as he rid among them, (of whom they had no other

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holder but of Pamela) thinking it want of a well squared judgement, to leave any meane unassayed of saving their lives, to this purpose spake to his unseemly gardians, using a plaine kind of phrase to make his speach the more credible. My maisters said he, there is no man that is wise but hath in what soever hee doth some purpose whereto hee directes his doinges, which so long he followes, till he see that either that purpose is not worth the paines, or that another doinge caries with it a better purpose, That you are wise in what you take in hand I have to my cost learned: that makes me desire you to tell me, what is your ende in carying the Princesse and me backe to her father. Pardon, saide one, rewarde cried another, well saide he take botifi; although I know you are so wise to remember, that hardly they both will goe togeather, being of so contrary a making, for the ground of pardon is an evill, neither any man pardons but remembers an evill done, the cause of rewarde is the opinion of some good acte, and who so rewardeth that, holdes the chief place of his fancie. Now one man of one companie, to have the same consideration both of good and evill, but that the conceite of pardoning, if it bee pardoned, will take away the minde of rewarding, is very hard, if not impossible. For either even in justice will he punish the fault as well as reward the desert, or els in mercie ballance the one by the other: so that the not chastising shalbe a sufficient satisfing. Thus then you may see that in your owne purpose, rests greate uncertaintie. But I will graunt that by this your deede you shall obtaine your double purpose. Yet consider I pray you whether by another meane, that may not better be obtained, \& then I doubt not your wisdomes wil teach you to take hold of the better. I am sure you knowe, any body were better have no neede of a pardon then enjoy a pardon; for as it carries with it the suretie of a preserved life, so beares it a continuall note of a deserved death. This therefore (besides the daunger you may runne into, my Lady Pamela being the undoubted enheritrixe of this state, if shee shall hereafter seeke to revenge your wrong done her) shall bee continually cast in your teeth, as men dead by the lawe; the honester sorte will disdaine your company \& your children shalbe the more basely reputed of, \& you your selves in every slight fault hereafter, as men once condemned, aptest to bee overthrowne. Now if you will, (I doubt not you will, for you

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are wise) turne your course, and garde my Lady Pamela thitherward, whether shee was going: first you neede not doubt to adventure your fortunes where shee goes, and there shall you be assured in a countrie as good and rich as this, of the same manners and language, to bee so farre from the conceate of a pardon, as we both shall be forced to acknowledge, we have receaved by your meanes what soever we holde deere in this life. And so for rewarde judge you whether it be not more likely, you shall there receave it where you have done no evill, but singuler and undeserved goodnes; or here where this service of yours shalbendiminished by your dutie, and blemished by your former fault. Yes I protest and sweare unto you, by the faire eyes of that Lady, there shall no Gentlemen in all that country bee preferred. You shall have riches, ease, pleasure, and that which is best to such worthy mindes, you shall not bee forced to crie mercy for a good facte. You onely of all the Arcadians, shall have the prayse in continuing in your late valiaunt attempte, and not basely bee brought under a halter for seeking the libertie of Arcadia. These wordes in their mindes, who did nothing for any love of goodnes, but onely as their senses presented greater showes of proffit, beganne to make them waver, and some to clappe their hands and scratch their heades, and sweare it was the best way. Others that would seeme wiser then the rest to capitulate what tenements they should have, what subsidies they should pay, others to talke of their wives, in doubt whether it were best to send for thẽ, or to take new wher they went, most, (like fooles) not reddely thinking what was next to bee done, but imagining what cheere they woulde make when they came there, one or two of the least discourses beginning to turne their faces towards the woods which they had lefte. But being nowe come within the plaine neere to the lodges, unhappily they espied a troupe of horsmen. But then their false harts had quickly for the present feare, forsaken their last hopes, and therfore keeping on the way toward the lodge, with songes of cries and joye, the horsemen who were some of them Pbilanax had sent out to the search of Pamela came gallowping unto them; marveyling who they were that in such a generall mourning, durst singe joyfull tunes, and in so publicke a ruine were the lawrell tokens of victorie. And that which seemed straungest, they might see two among them unarmed like prisoners, but riding like captaines.

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But when they came neerer, they perceaved the one was a Lady, and the Lady Pamela. Then glad they had by happ found that which they so litle hoped to meete withall, taking these clownes (who first resisted them, for the desire they had to be the deliverers of the two excellent prisoners, learning that they were of those rebells, which had made the daungerous uprore, aswell under cullour to punish that, as this their last withstanding them, but indeed their principal cause being, because they themselves would have the onely praise of their owne quest, they suffered not one of them to live. Marry three of the stubbernest of them they lefte their bodies hanging uppon the trees, hecause their doing might carry the likelier forme of judgement. Such an unlooked for end did the life of justice worke, for the naughtie minded wretches, by subjects to be executed, that would have executed Princes: and to suffer that without lawe, which by lawe they had deserved. And thus these yonge folkes twise prisoners, before any due arrest, delivered of their jayloures but not of their jayle, had rather change then respit of misery, these souldiers that tooke them with verie fewe wordes of entertainement, hasting to carrie them to their Lorde Pbilanax: to whom they came, even as he going out of the Lady Philocleas chamber, had overtaken Pyrocles, whom before hee had delivered to the custody of a noble man of that countrie. When Pyrocles led towardes his prison sawe his friend Musidorus, with the noble Lady Pamela in that in expected sorte returned, his griefe, (if any griefe were in a minde which had placed every thing according to his naturall worthe) was verie much augmented, for besides some small hope hee had, if Musidorus had once bene cleere of Arcadia, by his dealing and aucthoritie to have brought his onely gladsome desires to a good issue: The hard estate of his friend did no lesse nay rather more vexe him, then his owne. For so indeede it is ever founde, where valure and friendshipp are perfectly coopled in one hart, the reason being, that the resolute man, having once disgested in his judgement the worst extremitie of his owne case, and having either quite expelled, or at least repelled, all passion, which ordinarilie followes an overthrowne fortune, not knowing his friendes minde so well ats his owne, nor with what pacience he brookes his case, (which is as it were the materiall cause of making a man happie or unhappie) doubts wheth $\epsilon_{i}$ his friend accomptes not him selfe more miserable, and 128

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so indeede bee more lamentable. But assoone as Musidorus, wras brought by the souldiers neere unto Philanax, Pyrocles not knowing whether ever after hee should bee suffered to see his friende, and determining there could be no advauntage by dissembling a not knowing of him leapt sodainelie from their hands that helde him, and passing with a strength strengthened with a true affection, thorowe them that encompassed Musidorus, he embrased him as fast as hee coulde in his armes. And kissing his cheekes, O my Palladius saide he, let not our vertue now abandon us; let us prove our mindes are no slaves to fortune, but in adversitie can troyumph over adversitie. Deere Daiphantus aunsweared Musidorus (seing by his apparell his being a man was revealed) I thanke you for this best care of my best parte. But feare not, I have kept too long company with you to want nowe a thorowe determination of these things, I well know there is nothing evill but within us, the rest is either naturall or accidentall. Pbilanax finding them of so neare acquaintaunce, beganne presently to examine them a parte: but such resolution hee mett within them, that by no such meanes hee coulde learne furder, then it pleased them to deliver. So that he thought best. to put them both in one place, with espiall of there wordes and behaviour, that waye to sifte out the more of these fore passed mischeifes. And for that purpose gave them both unto the nobleman, whoe before had the custodie of Pyrocles, by name Simpatbus, leaving a trustie servant of his owne to geve dilligent watch to what might passe betwixte them. No man that hath ever passed thorow the schoole of affectiö, needs doubt what a tormenting grief it was to the noble Pamela, to have the company of him taken from her, to whose vertuous company she had bound her life. But waying with her self, it was fit for her honour, till her doing were clearely manifested, that they shoulde remaine seperate: kept downe the rising tokens of greefe; shewing passion in nothing but her eyes, which accompanied Musidorus even unto the tent, whether he and Pyrocles were ledde. Then with. a countenaunce more princely then she was woont, according' to the woont of hiest hartes (like the Palme tree striving mast upwarde, whèn he is most burdened) she commaunded Philanax to bring her to her father and mother, that she might render: them accompte of her doings. Pbilanax shewing a sullaine kinde: of reverence unto her, as a man that honoured her as his Maisters

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heire, but much misliked her for her, in his conceite, dishonorable proceedings, tolde her what was past, rather to answere her, then that hee thought shee was ignoraunt of it. But her good spirite did presently suffer a true compassionate affliction of those hard adventures: which crossing her armes, looking a greate while on the grounde, with those eyes which let fall many teares, she well declared. But in the ende remembring howe necessarye it was for her, not to loose her selfe in such an extremitye, she strengthened her well created hearte, and stoutely demaunded Pbilanax, what aucthoritye then they had to laye handes of her person, who being the undoubted heyre, was then the lawfull Princesse of that Kingdome. Pbilanax answered, her=Grace knewe the auncient lawes of Arcadia bare, she was to have no swaye of government till she came to one and twentye yeares of age, or were marryed. And marryed I am replyed the wise Princesse, therefore I demaunde your dewe allegeaunce. The gods forbid sayde Pbilanax, Arcadia shoulde be a dowery of such marriages. Besides hee toulde her, all the States of her Countrye were evill satisfyed, touching her Fathers death; whiche likewise according to the Statutes of Arcadia, was even that daye to bee judged of, before the bodye were removed, to receyve his princely funeralls. After that past, she shoulde have such obedience, as by the Lawes was due unto her, desyring God she woulde showe her selfe better in publicke government, then she had done in private. She woulde have spoken to the Gentlemen and people gathered about her: but Pbilanax fearing least thereby some commotion mighte arise, or at least a hinderaunce of executing hys maisters murderers, which hee longed after more then any thing, hasted her up to the Lodge, where her Sister was, and there with a chosen companye of Souldyers to garde the place, lefte her with Pbiloclea, Pamela protesting they layde violent handes of her, and that they entred into rebellious attemptes agaynst her. But hye tyme it was for Pbilanax so to doo, for alreadye was all the whole multitude fallne into confused and daungerous devisions.

There was a notable example, how great dissipations, Monarchall governement are subject unto. For nowe theyr Prince and guide had lefte them, they had not experience to rule, and had not whome to obaye. Publicke matters had ever bene privately governed, so that they had no lively taste what was

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good for themselves. But every thing was eyther vehemently desirefull, or extreamely terrible. Neighbours invasions, civill dissention, crueltye of the comming Prince, and whatsoever in common sence carries a dreadfull shewe, was in all mens heads, but in fewe how to prevent: harkening on every rumor, suspecting every thing, condemning them whome before they had honoured, making strange and impossible tales of the Kings death, while they thought themselves in daunger, wishing nothing but safetye, assoone as perswasion of safetie tooke them, desiring further benefitts, as amendment of forepassed faultes, (which faultas notwithstanding none could tell eyther the groundes or effectes of) all agreeing in the universall names of liking or misliking, but of what in especiall poyntes, infinitely disagreeing. Altogether like a falling stecple, the partes whereof, as windowes, stones, and pinnacles, were well, but the whole masse ruinous. And this was the generall case of all, wherein notwithstanding was an extreame medly of diversified thoughts; the great men looking to make themselves strong by factions, the gentlemen some bending to them, some standing upon themselves, some desirous to overthrowe those few which they thought were over the, the souldiers desirous of trouble, as the nurse of spoile, and not much unlike to them, though in another way, were all the needy sorte, the riche fearefull, the wise carefull. This composicion of conceytes, brought foorth a daungerous tumulte, which yet woulde have bene more daungerous, but that it had so many partes, that no body well knewe against whome chiefely to oppose themselves. For some there were that cried to have the state altred, and governed no more by a Prince; marry in the alteration, many would have the Lacedenonian government of fewe chosen Senatours; others the Athenian, where the peoples voyce helde the chiefe aucthoritye. But these were rather the discoursing sorte of men, then the active, being a matter more in imaginacion then practise. But they that went neerest to the present case, (as in a countrie that knewe no government, without a Prince) were they that strove, whome they should make. Whereof a great number there were, that would have the Princesse Pamela presently to enjoy it: some disdayning that she had as it were abandoned her owne Countrie, enclining more to Philoclea; and there wanted not of them, which wished Gynacia were delivered, and made Regent till

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Pamela were worthely marryed. But great multitudes there were, which having bene acquainted with the just government of Philanax, meant to establish him as Lieutenant of the state : and these were the most populer sorte, who judged by the commodities they felte. But the principall men in honor and might, who had long before envyed his greatnes with Basilius, did much more spurne against any such preferment of him. For yet before theyr envye had some kinde of breathing out his rancour, by layeng his greatnes as a fault to the Princes judgement, who shewde in Damoetas he might easely be deceyved in mens valewre. But nowe if the Princes choice, by so many mouthes should be confyrmed, what coulde they object to so rightly esteemed an excellencye? They therefore were disposed, sooner to yeeld to any thing, then to his raysing: and were content (for to crosse Pbilanax) to stoppe those actions, which otherwise they could not but thinke good. Pbilanax himselfe, as much hindred by those, that did immoderatly honour him, (which brought both more envye, and suspicion uppon him) as by them that did manifestly resist him, (but standing onely uppon a constant desire of justice, and a cleere conscience) went forwarde stoutly in the action of his maisters revenge, which he thought himselfe particularly bound to. For the rest, as the ordering of the government, he accompted himselfe but as one, wherein notwithstanding he would imploy all hys loyall indeavour.

But among the Noble men, hee that most openly set himselfe against him, was named Timantus, a man of middle age, but of extreame ambition, as one that had placed his uttermost good in greatnes, thinking small difference by what meanes he came by it. Of commendable wit, if he had not made it a servaunt to unbrideled desires. Cunning to creepe into mens favours, which hee prized onely as they were serviceable unto him. He had bene brought up in some souldiery, which he knewe how to set out, with more then deserved ostentacion. Servile (though envious) to his betters: and no lesse tirannycallie minded to them hee had advauntage of. Counted revengefull, but in deede measuring both revenge and rewarde, as the partye might eyther helpe or hurt him. Rather shamelesse then bolde, and yet more bolde in practises, then in personall adventures. In summe, a man that could be as evill as he listed, and listed as much, as

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any advancement might thereby be gotten. As for veruc, hee counted it but a schoole name. Hee even at the fyrst assembling together, finding the great stroke Pbilanax carried among the people, thought it his readyest way of ambition, to joyne with him : which though his pride did hardly brooke, yet the other vice carrying with it a more apparant object, prevayled over the weaker, so that with those liberall protestacions of friendship, which men that care not for their word are wont to bestowe, he offred unto him the choise in marriage, of eyther the sisters, so he would likewise helpe him to the other, and make such a particion of the Arcadian estatc. Wishing him, that since he loved his maister, because he was his maister, which shewed the love began in himselfe, he should rather now occasion was presented, seeke his owne good substancially, then affect the smoke of a glory, by shewing an untimely fidelitie to him, that could not reward it; and have all the fruite he should get in mens opinions, which would be as divers, as many; fewe agreeing to yeeld him due prayse of his true heart. But Philanax, who had limitted his thoughtes in that he, esteemed good, (to which he was neyther carryed by the vayne tickling of uncertayne fame, nor from which he would be transported by enjoying any thing, whereto the ignorant world geves the excellent name of goodes) with great mislike of his offer, he made him so peremtorye an answere, not without threatning, if he found him foster any such fancie, that Timantus went with an inward spite from him, whome before he had never loved; and measuring all mens marches by his owne pace, rather thought it some further fetch of Pbilanax, (as that he would have all to himselfe alone) then was any way taken with the lovely beawtie of his vertue; whose image he had so quite defaced in his owne soule, that he had left himselfe no eyes to beholde it, but stayde wayting fitt oportunitie, to execute his desires both for himselfe, and against Philanax, which by the bringing backe of Pamela, the people being devided into many motions, (which both with murmuring noyses, and putting themselves in severall troupes, they well shewed) he thought apt time was layde before him, the waters being, as the proverbe sayth, troubled, and so the better for his fishing. Therefore going amongst the chiefest Lordes, whome he knewe principally to repine af Pbilanax, and making a kinde of convocation of them, he inveighed against his proceedings,

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drawing every thing to the most malicious interpretacion, that malice itselfe could instruct him to doe. He sayde, it was season for them to looke to such a weede, that else would overgrowe them all. It was not nowe-time to consult of the dead, but of the living : since such a slye wolfe was entred among them, that could make justice the cloake of tirannye, and love of his late maister the destruction of his now being children. Do you not see, sayde hee, howe farre his corruption hath stretched, that hee hath such a number of rascalls voyces, to declare him Lieutenant, readye to make him Prince, but that he instructs them, matters are not yet ripe for it? As for us, because, we are too ritch to be bought, he thinkes us the fitter to be killed. Hath Arcadia bredd no man but Pbilanax? is she become a stepmother to all the rest, and hath geven all her blessings to Pbilanax? Or if there be men amongst us, let us shewe wee disdayne to bee servaunts to a servaunt. Let us make hym knowe, wee are farre worthier not to bee slaves, then hee to bee a mayster. Thinke you hee hath made such haste in these matters, to geve them over to another mans hande? Thincke jou, he durst become the gaylor of his Princesse, but either meaning to be her maister, or her murtherer? and all this for the dere good wil forsoth he beares to the kings memory, whose authority as he abused in his life, so he would now persever to abuse his name, after his death. O notable affection, for the love of the father to kill the wife, and disenherit the children! O single minded modestie to aspire to no lesse then to the princely Diademe! No, no, he hath vired all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected ende. But let us remember what we be, in quallitie his equalls, in number farre before him, let us deliver the Queene, and our naturall Princesses, and leave them no longer under his authoritye; whose proceedings would rather shewe, that he himselfe, had bene the murderer of the King, then a fit Gardien of his posteritye. These wordes pearst much into the mindes, already enclined that way. Insomuch that most part of the nobilitye, confirmed Timantus speech, and were readye to execute it: when Pbilanax came among them, and with a constant but reverent behaviour, desired them they would not exercise private grudges, in so common a necessitye. Hee acknowledged himselfe a man, and a faultye man, to the clecring or satisfyeng of which, he would at all times submit himselfe, since his ende was to bring

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all things to an upright judgement, it should evill fitt him tho flye the judgement. But sayde he, my Lordes, let not Timantus rayling speech (who whatsoever he findes evill in his owne soule, can with ease lay it uppon another) make me loose your good favour. Consider that all well doing, stands so in the middle betwixt his two contrarye evils, that it is a readye matter to cast a slaunderous shade upon the most approved vertues. Who hath an evill toong, can call severitie, crueltie, and faithfull dilligence, dilligent ambition. But my ende is not to excuse my selfe, nor to accuse him: for both those, hereafter will be time enough. There is neyther of us, whose purging or punishing may so much import to Arcadia. Now I request you, for your owne honours sake, and require you by the duety you owe to this estate, that you doo presently (according to the lawes) take in hande, the chastizement of our maisters murderers, and laying order for the government: by whom soever it be done, so it be done, and justly done, I am satisfyed. My labour hath bene to frame things so, as you might determine : now it is in you to determine. For my part, I call the heavens to witnesse, the care of my heart stands to repaye that, wherein both I, and most of you were tyed to that Prince; with whome, all my love of worldly action is dead.

As Pbilanax was speaking his last wordes, there came one running to him, with open mouth, and fearefull eyes, telling him, that there were a great number of the people, which were bent to take the young men out of Sympathus hands, and as it should seeme by their acclamacions, were like inough to proclayme them Princes. Nay, sayde Pbilanax (speaking alowde, and looking with a just anger uppon the other noblemen) it is nowe season to heare Timantus idle slanders, while strangers become our Lordes, and Basilius murderers sit in his throne. But who soever is a true Arcadian, let him followe me. With that he went towarde the place he heard of, followed by those that had ever loved him, and some of the noblemen. Some other remayning with $\mathcal{T}$ imantus, who in the meane time was conspiring by strong hand to deliver Gynacia, of whome the wreakest guard was had. But Pbilanax where he went, found them all in an uprore, which thus was fallne out. The greatest multitude of people, that were come to the death of Basilius, were the Mantineans, as being the nearest Citie to the lodges. Among these,

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the chiefe man both in authoritye and love was Kalander, he that not long before had bene hoste to the two Princes, whome though he knewe not so much as by name, yet besides the obligacion he stood bound to them in, for preserving the lives of his sonne or nephewe, theyr noble behaviour had bred such love in his heart towardes them, as both with teares he parted from them, when they left him (under promise to returne) and did keepe their jewells and apparrell as the relicks of two demy gods. Among others, he had entred the prison, and seene them, which forthwith so invested his soule, both with sorrowe and desire to helpe them (whome he tendred as his children) that calling his neighbours the Mantineans unto him, he tould them, aill the prayses of those two young men, swearing he thought the gods ' had provided for them better, then they themselves could have imagined. He willed them to consider, that when all was done, Basilius children must enjoy the state; who since they had chosen, and chosen so as all the world could not mende their choise, why should they resist Gods doing, and theyr Princesses pleasure? This was the only way to purchase quietnes without blood, where otherwise they should at one instant, crowne Pamela with 7. Crowne of golde, and a dishonoured title. Which whether ever she would forget, he thought it fit for them to way: such said he, heroicall greatnes shines in their eyes, such an extraordinary majestie in all their actions, as surely either fortune by parentage, or nature in creation, hath made them Princes. And yet a state already we have, we neede but a man, who since he is presented unto you by the heavenly providence, embraced by your undoubted Princesse, worthy for their youth of compassion, for their beawtic of admiracion, for their excellent vertue to be monarkes of the world, shall we not be content with our owne blisse? Shall we put out our eyes, because another man cannot see? or rather like some men, when too much good happens unto them, they thinke themselves in a dreame, and have not spirits to taste their owne goods? No no my friends, beleeve me, I am so unpartiall, that I knowe not their names, but so overcome with their vertue, that I shall then thinke, the destenyes have ordayned a perpetuall forishing to Arcadia, when they shall allot such a governor unto it. This spoken by a man grave in yeares, great in authoritie, neere allyed to the Prince, and knowen honest, prevayled so with all the Mantineans, that with one royce they

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ranne to deliver the two Princes. But Pbilanax came in time to withstand them, both sides yet standing in armes, and rather wanting a beginning, then mindes to enter into a bloudy confict. Which Pbilanax foreseeing, thought best to remove the prisoners secretly, and if neede were, rather without forme of justice to kill them, then against justice (as hee thought) to have them usurpe the state. But there agayne arose a new trouble. For Sympathus (the noble man that kept them) was so stricken in compassion, with their excellent presence, that as he would not falsifye his promise to Pbilanax, to geve them libertye, so yet would he not yeeld them to himselfe, fearing he would do them violente. Thus tumult uppon tumult arising, the Sunne I thinke aweary to see theyr discords, had alreadye gone downe to his Westerne lodging. But yet to knowe what the poore Shepherds did, who were the fyrst descryers of these matters, will not to some eares perchance be a tedious digression.

## Heere endes the fourth booke or acte.

## The fourth Eglogues.

THE Shepheards finding no place for them in these garboyles, to which their quiet hearts (whose highest ambition was in keeping themselves up in goodnes) had at all no aptnes, retired themselves from among the clamorous multitude : and as sorowe desires company, went up together to the Westerne side of a hill, whose prospect extended it so farre, as they might well discerne many of Arcadias beawtyes. And there looking upon the Sunnes as then declining race, the poore men sate pensive of their present miseries, as if they founde a wearines of theyr wofull wordes: till at last good olde Geron (who as he had longest tasted the benefites of Basilius government, so seemed to have a speciall feeling of the present losse) wiping his eyes and long white bearde bedeawed with greate dropps of teares, began in this sorte to complayne. Alas poore sheepe, sayde hee, which hitherto have enjoyed your fruitefull pasture, in such quietnes, as your wooll amongst other things hath made this Countrie famous, your best dayes are now past: now you must become the vittaile of an armye, and perchaunce, an armye of foraine enemyes: you are now not onely to feare home Wolves, but alien Lions; now, I say now, that our right Basilius is deceased. Alas sweete

## THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES

pastures! Shall souldiours that knowe not how to use you, possesse you? Shall they that can not speake Arcadian language be Lordes over your Shepheards? For alas with good cause may we looke for any evill, since Basilius our only strength is taken from us. To that all the other Shepheards present uttered pittifull voyces, especially the very borne Arcadians. For as for the other, though humanitic moved them to pittie humane cases, especially in a Prince, under whome they had founde a refuge of their miseries, and justice equally administred: yet could they not so naturally feele the lively touch of sorrowe. Neverthelesse, of that number one Agelastus, notably noted among them, aswell for his skill in Poetry, as for an austerely mayntayned sorrowfulnes, wherewith hee seemed to despise the workes of nature, framing an universall complaint in that universall mischiefe, uttered it in this sestine.

$S$Ince wayling is a bud of causefull sorowe, Since sorow is the follower of evill fortune, Since no evill fortune equalls publique damage: Now Princes losse bath made our damage publique, Sorow, pay we to thee the rights of Nature, And inward griefe seale up with outward wailing.

Why should we spare our vaice from endlesse wailing, Who justly make our bearts the seate of sorow?
In such a case where it appeares that nature Doth add ber force unto the sting of fortune: Choosing alas! this our theatre publique, Where they would leave trophees of cruell damage,

Tben since such pow'rs conspir'd unto our damage (Which may be know'n, but never belp't with wailing) $r$ et let us leave a monument in publique Of willing teares, torne baires, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ cries of sorrow. For lost, lost is by blowe of cruell fortune Arcadias gemme the noblest cbilde of nature,

0 nature doting olde, ob blinded nature,
How bast thou torne thy selfe! sought thine owne damage!
In graunting such a scope to filthy fortune,
By thy impes losse to fill the yorld with wai'ling.
Cast thy stepmother eyes upon our sorowe,
Publique our losse: so, see, thy sbame is publique.

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O that we bad, to make our woes more publique, , Seas in our eyes, छ' brasen tongues by nature, A yelling voice, $\mathrm{g}^{\circ}$ beartes compos'd of soirow, Breath made of flames, wits knowing nought but damage, Our sports murdering our selves, our musiques wailing, Our studies fixt upon the falles of fortune.

No, no, our mischiefe growes in this vile fortune,
That private paines can not breath out in publique
The furious inward griefes with bellish wailing:
But forced are to burthen feeble nature
With secret sense of our eternall damage,
And sorow feede, feeding our soules with sorow.
Since sorow then concludeth all our fortune With all our deathes shew we this damage publique.
His nature feares to die who lives still wailing.
It seemed that this complaint of Agelastus had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with exceedingnes of sorow, For hee had scarcely ended, when diverse of them offred to follow his example, in be wayling the generall losse of that countrie which had bene aswell a nurse to straungers, as a mother to Arcadians. Among the rest one accounted good in that kinde, and made the better by the true feeling of sorowe, roared out a song of lamentation, which (as well as might bee) was gathered up in this forme:

CInce that to death is gone the shepheard bie, Who most the silly shepheards pipe did pryse, Your dolefull tunes sweete Muses now applie. And you ô trees (if any life there lies In trees) now through your porous barkes receave The straunge resounde of these my causefull cries: And let my breath upon your braunches cleave, My breath distinguish'd into wordes of woe, That so I may signes of my sorrowe leave. But if among your selves some one tree growe, That aptest is to figure miserie, Let it embassage beare your grieves to showe. The weeping Mirrbe I tbinke will not denie Her belpe to this, this justest cause of plaint. Your dolefull tunes sweet Muses now applie.

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And thou poore Earth, wbom fortune doth attaint In Natures name to suffer such a barme, As for to loose thy gemme, and such a SaincF,
Upon thy face let coaly Ravens swarme:
Let all the Sea thy teares accounted be:'
Thy bowels with all killing mettals arme. Let golde now rust, let Diamonds waste in thee: Let pearls be wan with woe their damme doth beare: Thy selfe hencefortb the light doo never see. And you, of flowers, which sometimes Princes were,

Till these straunge altrings you did bap to trix,
Of Princes losse your selves for tokens reare,
Lilly in mourning blacke thy wobitenes die: O Hyacinthe let Ai be on thee still. Your dolefull tunes sweet Muses now applie.
$O$ Echo, all these woods with roaring fill, And doo not onely marke the accents last, But all, for all reach out my wailefull will:
One Echo to another Echo cast
Sounde of my griefes, and let it never ende, Till that it bath all woods and waters past.
Nay to the beav'ss your just complaining sende,
And stay the starrs inconstant constant race, Till that they doo unto our dolours bende:
And aske the reason of that speciall grace,
That they, which bave no lives, sbould live so long, And vertuous soules so soone should loose their place?
Aske, if in great men good men doo so tbronge,
That be for want of elbowe roome must die?
Or if that they be skante, if this be wronge?
Did Wisedome this our wretched time espie
In one true chest to rob all Vertues treasure?
Your dolefull tunes swecte Muses now applie.
And if that any counsell you to measure
Your dolefull tunes, to them still playning say,
To well felte griefe, plainte is the onely pleasuré.
$O$ light of Sunne, whicb is entit'led day,
O well thou doost that thourno longer bidest;
For mourning light ber blacke weedes may display.

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$O$ Phoebus with good cause thy face thou bidest, Rather then bave thy all-bebolding eye Fould with this sight, while thou thy chariot guidest. And wall (me thinks) becomes this vaultie skie $A$ stately tombe to cover bim deceased. Your dolefull tunes sweet Muses now applie.
0 Philomela with thy brest oppressed By shame and griefe, belpe, belpe me to lament Such cursed barmes as cannot be redressed.
Or if thy mourning notes be fully spent,

- Then give a quiet eare unto my playning:

For I to teach the world complainte am bent.
You dimmy clowdes, which well employ your stayning
This cheerefull aire with your obscured cheere,
Witnesse your wofull teares with dayly rayning.
And if, 8 Sinne, thou ever didst appeare,
In shape, which by mans eye might be perceaved;
$V$ Vrtue is dead, now set the triumph bere.
Now set thy triumph in this world, bereaved
Of what was good, where now no good doth lie;
And by the pompe our lasse will be conceaved.
$O$ notes of mine your selves together tie:
With too much griefe me thinkes you are dissolved.
Your dolefull tunes sweet Muses now applie,
Time ever old, and yong is still revolved Within it selfe, and never tasteth ende: But mankind is for aye to nought resolved.
The filtby snake ber aged coate can mende, And getting youth againe, in youth doth flourish: But unto Man, age ever death doth sende.
The very trees with grafting we can cherish, So that we can long time produce their time:
But Man which belpeth them, helplesse must perish.
Thus, thus the mindes, which over all doo clime, Whan they by yeares experience get best graces, Mus? finish then by deatbs detested crime.
We last short while, and build long lasting places: Ab let us all against foule Nature crie: We Natures workes doo belpe, she us. defaces.

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For bow can Nature unto this reply?
    That sbe ber child, I say, ber best cbild killetb?
    Your dolefull tunes sweete Muses now apply.
    Alas, me tbinkes, my weakned voice but spilleth,
    The vebement course of this just lamentation:
    Me thinkes, my sound no place with sorrow filleth.
I know not I, but once in detestation
    I bave my selfe, and all what life containeth,
    Since Death on Vertues fort bath made invasion.
One word of woe another after traineth:
    Ne doo I care bow rude be my invention,
    So it be seene what sorrow in me raigneth.
O Elements, by whose (men say) contention,
    Our bodies be in living power maintained,
    Was this mans death the fruite of your dissention?
O Pbisickes powar, which (some say) batb restrained
    Approch of death, alas thou belpest meagerly,
    When once one is for Atropos distrained.
Great be Physitions brags, but aid is beggerly,
    When rooted moisture failes, or groweth drie,
    They leave off all, and say, death commes too eagerlie.
They are but words therefore that men do buy
    Of any, since God Æsculapius ceased.
    Your dolefull tunes sweete Muses now apply.
Justice, justice is now (alas) oppressed:
    Bountifulnes bath made bis last conclusion:
    Goodnes for best attire in dust is dressed.
Sbepheards bewaile your uttermost confusion;
    And see by this picture to you presented,
    Death is our bome, life is but a delusion.
For see alas, who is from you absented?
    Absented's nay I say for ever banished
    From such as were to dye for bim contented?
Out of our sight in turne of hand is vanished
    Shepherd of shepherds, whose well setled order.
    Private with welth, publike with quiet garnisped.
While be did live, farre, farre was all disorder;
    Example more prevailing then direction,
    *Far was bomestrife, and far was foe from border.

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His life a law, bis looke a full correction :
And in bis bealth we bealtbfill were preserved, So in bis sicknesse grew our sure infeetion.
His death our death. But ab; my Muse hatb swarved,
From such deepe plaint as should such woes descrie,
Which be of us for ever bath deserved.
The stile of heavie bart can never file
So bigh, as sbould make such a paine notorious:
Cease Muse therfore: thy dart ô Death applie; And farewvell Prince, whom goodnesse bath made glorious.

Mâny were readie to have followed this course, but the day was so wasted, that onely this riming Sestine delivered by one of great account among them, could obtaine favour to be heard.
-Arewell \& Sunn, Arcadias clearest light:
Farewell o pearl, the poore mans plenteous treasure:
Farewell \% golden staffe, the weake mans might:
Farewell o Joy, the joyffills onely pleasure.
Wisdome farewell, the skillesse mans direction:
Farewell with thee, farewell all our affection.
For what place now is lefie for our affection, Now that of purest lampe is quench'd the light, Which to our darkned mindes was best direction? Now that the mine is lost of all our treasure? Now death bath swallow'd up our worldly pleasure, We Orphans made, void of all publique might?
Orphans indeede, depriv'd of fathers might:
For be our father was in all affection, In our well-doing placing all bis pleasure, Still studying bow to us to be a light. As well be was in peace a safest treasure: In warr bis wit \(\xi^{\circ}\) word was our direction.
Whence, whence alas, shall we seeke our direction! When that we feare our batefull neighbours might, Who Long bave gap't to get Arcadians treasure. Shall we now finde a guide of such affection, Who for our sakes will thinke all travaile ligbt, And make bis paine to keepe us safe bis pleasure?

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No, no, for ever gone is all our pleasure;
For ever wandring from all good direction;
For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our sured might;
For ever banish'd from well plac'd affection;
For ever robd of all our royall treasure.
Let teares for bim therefore be all our treasure,
And in our wailfull naming bim our pleasure:
Let bating of our selves be our affection,
And unto death bend still our thoughts direction. .
Let us against our selves employ our migbt,
And putting out our eyes seeke we our light.
Farewell our light, farewell our spoiled treasure:
Farewell our might, farewell our daunted pleasure:
Farewell direction, farewell all affection.
The night beganne to cast her darke Canopie over them, and they even wearie with their woes bended homewardes: hoping by sleepe forgetting themselves, to ease their present dolours. When they were mett with a troupe of twentie horse, the chiefe of which asking them for the Kinge, and understanding the hard newes, thereupon stayed among them expecting the returne of a messenger whome with speede he dispatched to Pbilamax.

The ende of the fourth Booke.

\title{
THE FIFTH BOOKE OF THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES ARCADIA.
}

THE daungerous division of mens mindes, the ruinous renting of all estates, had nowe brought Arcadia to feele the pangs of uttermost perill (such convulsions never comming, but that the life of that government drawes necre his necessarye periode) when to the honest and wise Philanax, equally distracted betwixt desire of his maisters revenge and care of the states establishment, there came (unlooked for) a Macedonian Gentleman, who in short, but pithye maner delivered unto him, that the renowmed Euarchus, King of Macedon, purposing to have visited his olde friend and confederate the King Basilius, was nowe come within halfe a mile of the Lodges, where having understoode be certayne Shepheards, the sodayne death of theyr Prince, had sent unto him, (of whose authoritye and faith he had good knowledge) desiring him to advertise him, in what securitie hee might rest there for that night, where willinglye hee woulde (if safely hee might) helpe to celebrate the funeralls of his auncient companion and alye, adding hee neede not doubt, since hee had brought but twentye in his companye, hee woulde be so unwise as to enter into any forcible attempte with so small force. Pbilanax having entertayned the Gentleman, aswell as in the middest of so many tumultes hee coulde, pausing awhile with himselfe, considering howe it shoulde not onely be unjust, and against the lawe of Nations, not well to receyve a Prince whome good will had brought among them, but (in respecte of the greatnes of his might) very daungerous to geve him any cause of due offence; remembring withall the excellent tryalls of his equitie, which made him more famous then his viftoryes, hee thought hee might bee the fittest instrumente to redresse the ruynes they were in, since his goodnes put hym without suspicion, and hys greatnesse beyonde envye. Yet weighing with himselfe howe harde many heads were to be brideled, and that in this monstrous confusion

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such.mischiefe mighte be attempted, of which late repentance should after be but a simple remedic: he judged best first to knowe how the peoples mindes would sway to this determinacion. Therefore desiring the Gentleman to returne to the King his maister, and to beseech him (though with his paynes) to stay for an houre or two, where he was, till he had set things in better order to receive him: he himselfe went fyrst to the Noble men, then to Kalander and the principall Mantineans, who were most opposite unto him; desiring them, that as the night had most blessedly stayed them from entring into civill bloud, so they would be content in the night to assemble the pcople together, to heare some newes, which he was to deliver unto them. There is nothing more desirous of novelties, then a man that feares his present fortune. Therefore they, whome mutuall diffidence made doubtfull of their utter destruEtion, were quickly perswaded to heare of any newe matter, which might alter at least, if not helpe the nature of their feare. Namely the chiefest men, who as they had most to lose, so were most jealous of their owne case, and were alreadye growne as wearye to be followers of Timantus ambition, as before they were envyers of Pbilanax worthinesse. As for Kalander and Sympatbus, as in the one a vertuous friendship had made him seeke to advaunce, in the other a naturall commiseration had made him willing to protect the excellent (though unfortunate) prisoners, so were they not against this convocation. For having nothing but just desires in them, they did not mistrust the justifyeng of them. Only Timantus laboured to have withdrawne them from this assemblye, sayeng, it was time to stop their eares from the ambitious charmes of Pbilanax. Let them fyrst deliver Gynecia, and her daughters, which were fit persons to heare, and then they might begin to speake. That this was but Pbilanax comming, to linke broyle upon broyle, because he might avoyd the answering of his trespasses, which as he had.long intended, so had he prepared coulIored speeches to disguise them. But as his words expressed rather a violence of rancour, then any just ground of accusation, so pierced they no further, then to some partiall eares, the multitude yeelding good attention to what Pbilanax would propose unto them: Who, like a man whose best building was a wellframed conscience, neyther with plausible words, nor fawning countenance, but even with the grave behaviour of a wise father,

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whome nothing but love makes to chide, thus sayd unto them. I have, said he, a great matter to deliver unto you, and thereout am I to make a greater demaund of you: But truly such hath this late proceeding bene of yours, that I knowe not what is not to be demaunded of you. Me thinkes I may have reason to require of you, as men are woont among Pirates, that the life of him that never hurt you, may be safe. Me thinkes I am not without apparence of cause, as if you were Cyclopes or Cannibals, to desire that our Princes body, which hath thirtie yeares maintained us in a flourishing peace, be not torne in pieces, or devoured among you, but may be suffred to yeeld it selfe, which never was defiled with any of your blouds, to the naturall rest of the earth. Me thinkes, not as to Arcalians, renowmed for your faith to Prince, and love.of Country, but as to sworne enemyes of this sweete soyle, I am to desire you, that at least, if you will have straungers to your Princes, yet you will not deliver the seignory of this goodlyKingdome to your noble Kings murtherers. Lastly, I have reason, as if I had to speake to mad men, to desire you to be good to your selves: For before God, what either barbarous violence, or unnaturall follie, hath not this day had his seate in your mindes, and left his footsteps in your actions? But in troth I love you too well, to stand long displayeng your faults: I would you your selves did forget them, so you did not fall againe into them. For my part, I had much rather be an orator of your prayses. But now (if you will suffer attentive judgement, and not forejudging passion, to be the waigher of my wordes) I will deliver unto you what a blessed meane the Gods have sent unto you, if you list to embrace it. I thinke there is none among you so young, either in yeares, or understanding, but hath heard the true fame of that just Prince Euarcbus King of Macedon. A Prince with whom our late maister did ever holde most perfit alliance. He, even he, is this day come, having but twenty horse with him, within two miles of this place, hoping to have found the vertuous Basilius alive, but now willing to do honor to his death. Surely, surely the heavenly powers have in so full a time bestowed him on us, to unite our divisions. For my part therefore I wish, that since among our selves we can' not agree in so manifold partialities, we do put the ordering of all these things into his hands, aswell touching the obsequies of the King, the punishment of his death, as the mariage and crowiling of

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our Princesse. He is both by experience and wisedome taught how to direct: his greatnesse such, as no man can disdaine to obey him: his equitie such, as no man neede to feare him. Lastly, as he hath all these qualities to helpe, so hath he (though he would) no force to hurt. If therfore you so thinke good, since our lawes beare that our Princes murther be chastized before his murthered bodie be buried, we may invite him to sit to morowe in the judgement seate; which done, you may after proceede to the buriall. When Pbilanax first named Euarchus landing, there was a muttring murmur among the people, as though in that evil ordered weaknes of theirs he had come to conquer their country. But when they understood he had so small a retinue, whispring one with another, and looking who should begin to confirme Pbilanax proposition, at length Sympathus was the first that allowed it, then the rest of the Noblemen, neither did Kalander strive, hoping so excellent a Prince could not but deale graciously with two such young men, whose authoritie joyned to Philanax, all the popular sort followed. Timantus still blinded with his owne ambitious haste (not remembring factions are no longer to be trusted, then the factious may be perswaded it is for their owne good) would needes strive against the streame, exclaiming against Pbilanax, that now he shewed who it was, that would betray his country to straungers. But well he found, that who is too busie in the foundation of an house, may pull the building about his eares. For the people alreadie tyred with their owne divisions, (of which his clampring had bene a principall nurse) and beginning now to espye a haven of rest, hated any thing that should hinder them frö it: asked one another whether this were not he, whose evill toong no man could escape? whether it were not Timantus that made the first mutinous oration, to strengthen the troubles? whether Timantus, without their consent, had not gone about to deliver Gynacia? And thus enflaming one another against him, they threwe him out of the assembly, and after pursued him with stones and staves, so that with losse of one of his eyes, sore wounded \& beaten, he was faine to flye to Pbilanax feete, for succour of his life: geving a true lesson, that vice it selfe is forced to seeke the sanduarie of vertue. For Pbilanax who hated his evill, but not his person, and knewe that a just punishment might by the maner be unjustly done; remembring withall, that although herein the peoples rage might have hit 148

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rightly, yet if it were nourished in this, no man knewe to what extremities it might extend it selfe: with earnest dealing, and employeng the uttermost of his authority, he did protect the trembling Timantus. And then having taken a generall oth, that they should in the noneage of the Princesse, or till these things were settled, yeeld full obedience to Euarchus, so farre as were not prejudiciall to the lawes, customes, and liberties of Arcadia: and having taken a particular bonde of Sympathus (under whome he had a servaunt of his owne) that the prisoners should be kept close, without conference with any man: he himselfe honorablic accompanyed; with a great number of torches went to the king Euarcbus, whose comming in this sort into Arcadia had thus falne out.

The wofull Prince Plangus receyving of Basilius no other succours but only certayne to conduct hin to Euarchus, made all possible speede towards Byzantium, where he understood the King, having concluded all his warres with the winning of that towne, had now for some good space made his abode. But being farre gone on his way, he receyved certayne intelligence, that Euarchus was not only some dayes before returned into Macedon, but since was gone with some haste to visit that coast of his country that lay towards ltaly. The occasion geven by the Latines, who having already gotten into their hands, partly by conquest, and partly by confederacie, the greatest part of Italie, and long gaped to devoure Greece also (observing the present oportunitie of Euarchus absence, and Basilius solitarines, which two Princes they knewe to be in effect the whole strength of Greace) were even readye to lay an unjust gripe upon it, which after they might beawtifie with the noble name of conquest. Which purpose though they made not knowne by any solemne denouncing of warre, but contrarywise gave many tokens of continuing still their former amitie: yet the stayeng of his subjects shippes, traffiquing as Merchants into those partes, together with the dayly preparation of shipping, and other warlike provisions in Portes, most convenient for the transporting of souldyers, occasioned Euarchus (not unacquainted with such practizes) first to suspect, then to discerne, lastly, to seeke to prevent the intended mischiefe. Yet thinking warre never to be accepted, untill it be offred by the hand of necessitie, he determined so long openly to hold them his friends, as open

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hostilitie bewraied them not his enemies; not ceasing in the meane time by letters \& messages to move the States of Greece by uniting their strength, to make timely provision against this perill: by many reasons making them see, that, though in respect of place some of thẽ might seeme further removed from the first violence of the storme, yet being imbarqued in the same ship, the finall wrack must needs be common to them all. And knowing the mighty force of example, with the weake effect of faire discourses not waited on with agreeable actions, what he perswaded them, himselfe performed, leaving in his owne realme nothing either undone or unprovided, which might be thought \({ }^{\text {f }}\) necessary for withstanding an invasion. His first care was to put his people in a readinesse for warre, and by his experienced souldiers to traine the unskilfull to martiall exercises. For the better effecting whereof, as also for meeting with other inconveniences in such doubtful times incident to the most setled states, making of the divers regions of his whole kingdome so many divisions as he thought convenient, he appointed the charge of them to the greatest, and of greatest trust he had about him: arming them with sufficient authoritie to leavie forces within their severall governments, both for resisting the invading enemy, and punishing the disordered subject. Having thus prepared the body, and assured the heart of his countrey against any mischiefe that might attaint it, he then tooke into his carefull consideration the externall parts, geving order both for the repairing and encreasing his navy, and for the fortifying of such places, especially on the sea coast, as either commoditie of landing, weakenes of the countrey, or any other respect of advantage was likelyest to drawe the enemy unto. But being none of them who thinke all things done, for which they have once gevẽ direction, he folowed everywhere his cormandement with his presence: which witnes of every mans slacknes or diligẽce, chastizing the one, \& encouraging the other, suffred not the frute of any profitable counsaile for want of timely taking to be lost. And thus making one place succede another in the progresse of wisedome \& vertue, he was now come to Aulon a principall porte of his realme, whẽ the poore Plangus extremely wearied with his long journey (desire of succouring Erona no more relieving, then feare of not succouring her in time gggravating his travaile) by a lamẽtable narratiô of his - childrẽ̃s death, called home his cares frö encoũtring foraine

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enemies, to suppresse the insurrection of inward passions. The matter so hainous, the maner so villanous, the losse of such persons, in so unripe yeares, in a time so daungerous to the wholestate of Greece, how vehemẽtly it moved to griefe \& compassiõ others, only not blind to the light of vertue, nor deafe to the voice of their country, might perchance by a more cunning workman in lively cullors be delivered. But the face of Euarcbus sorow, to the one in nature, to both in affection, a father, and judging the world so much the more unworthely deprived of. those excellẽcies, as himselfe was better judge of so excellẽt worthines, ca no otherwise be shadowed out by the skilfullest pencei,, thẽ by covering it over with the vaile of silëce. And in deed that way himself took, with so pacient a quietnes receiving this pitifull relation, that all words of weakenes suppressed, magnanimity seemed to triumph over misery. Only receiving of Plangus perfit instruction of all things coccerning Plexirtus \& Artaxia, with promise not only to aid him in delivering Erona, but also with vehemẽt protestation, never to returne into Macedon, til he had pursued the murtherers to death: he dispatched with speed a ship for Byzantium, cömanding the governor to provide all necessaries for the war against his owne comming, which he purposed should be very shortly. In this ship Plangus would needs go, impacient of stay, for that in many days before he had understood nothing of his Ladies estate. Soone after whose departure, newes was brought to Euarchus; that all the ships detained in Italy were returned. For the Latines finding by Euarchus procedings their intent to be frustrate (as before by his sodaine returne they doubted it was discovered) deeming it no wisdom to shew the will, not having the abilitie to hurt, had not only in free \& frendly maner dismissed them, but for the time wholy omitted their enterprise, attending the oportunitie of fitter occasion. By meanes wherof Euarcbus, rid frõ the cumber of that war (likely otherwise to have staied him longer) with so great a fleete as haste would suffer him to assemble, forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium. And now followed with fresh windes he had in short time runne a long course, when on a night encountred with an extreme tempest, his shippes were so scattered, that scarcely any two were lefte together. As for the Kings owne shippe, deprived of all compąny, sore brused, and weather-i beate, able no lager to brooke the seas churlish entertainmẽt,

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a litle before day it recovered the shore. The first light made the see it was the unhappy coast of Laconia: for no other country could have shown the like evidëce of unnatural war. Which having long endured betwene the nobilitie and the Helotes, and once compounded by Pyrocles, under the name of Daiphantus, imediately upon his departure had broken out more violently then ever before. For the King taking the oportunitie of their captaines absence, refused to performe the condicions of peace, as extorted from him by rebellious violence. Whereupon they were againe deepely entred into warre, with so notable an hatred towardes the very name of a King, that Euarcbus (though a straunger unto them) thought it not safe there to leave his person, where neither his owne force could be a defence, nor the sacred name of Majestie, a protection. Therefore calling to him an Arcadian (one that comming with Plangus had remained with Euarchus, desirous to see the warres) hee demaunded of him for the next place of suretie, where hee might make his staye, untill hee might heare somewhat of his fleete, or cause his ship to bee repaired. The gentleman glad to have this occasion of doing service to Euarchus, and honour to Basilius (to whom he knew hee shoulde bring a most welcome gueste) tolde him, that if it pleased him to commit himselfe to Arcadia, (a parte whereof laie open to their vewe) he woulde undertake ere the next night were farre spent to guide him safely to his master Basilizs. The present necessitie much prevailed with Euarcbus, yet more a certaine vertuous desire to trie, whether by his authoritie he might withdrawe Basilius from burying himselfe alive, and to imploy the rest of his olde yeares in doing good, the onely happie action of mans life. For besides the universall case of Greece deprived by this meanes of a principall piller, he weighed and pitied the pittyfull state of the Arcadian people, who were in worse case then if death had taken away their Prince. For so yet their necessitie would have placed some one to the helme: now, a Prince being, and not doing like a Prince, keeping and not exercising the place, they were in so much more evill case, as they coulde not provide for their evill. These rightly wise \& vertuous cõsideratíõs especially moved Euarchus to take his journy towards the desert, where arriving within night, and understanding to his great griefe the newes of the Princes death, hee wayted for his safe conduct

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from Pbilanax: in the meane time taking his rest under a tree, with no more affected pompes, then as a man that knew, how soever he was exalted, the beginning and end of his body was earth. But Pbilanax as soone as he was in sight of him, lighting from his horse, presented himselfe unto him in all those humble behaviours, which not only the great-reverence of the partie but the conceit of ones owne miserie, is woont to frame. Euarchus rase up unto him with so gratious a coũtenaunce, as the goodnes of his mind had long exercised him unto: carefull so much more to descend in all curtesies, as he sawe him beare a lowe representation of his afflicted state. But to Pbilanax, assoone as by neere "looking on him, he might perfectly behold him, the gravitie of his countenaunce, and yeares, not much unlike to his late deceassed, but ever beloved master brought his forme so lively unto his memorie, and revived so all the thoughtes of his wonted joyes within him, that in steede of speaking to Euarchus, hee stoode a while like a man gone a farre jorney from himselfe, calling as it were with his minde an account of his losses: imagining that this paine needed not, if nature had not ben violently stopped of her owne course: and casting more loving then wise conceites, what a world this woulde have bene, if this sodaine accident had not interrupted it. And so farre strayed hee, into this raving melancholy, that his eyes nimbler then his tounge let fall a floud of teares, his voice being stopped with extremitie of sobbing, so much had his friendshippe caried him to Basilius, that hee thought no age was timely for his death. But at length taking the occasion of his owne weeping, he thus did speake to Euarchus. Let not my teares most worthely renowmed Prince make my presence unpleasant, or my speach unmarked of you. For the justnes of the cause, takes away the blame of any weakenes in me; and the affinitie that the same beareth to your greatnes, seemes even lawfully to clayme pitty in you: A Prince of a Princes fall, a lover of justice, of a most unjust violence. And geve me leave excellent Euarchus to say, I am but the representer of all the late florishing Arcadia, which now with mine eyes doth weepe, with my toong doth complaine, with my knees doth lay it selfe at your feete, which never have bene unreadie to carie you, to the vertuous protecting of innocents. Imagine, youchsafe to imagine most wise and good King, that heere is before your eyes, the pittifull

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spectacle of a most dolorously ending tragedie: wherein I do but play the part, of all the newe miserable province, which being spoiled of their guide, doth lye like a ship without a Pilot, tumbling up and downe in the uncertaine waves, till it either runne it selfe upon the rockes of selfe-division, or be overthrowne by the stormie winde of forreine force. Arcadia finding her selfe in these desolate tearmes, doth speake, and I speake for her, to thee not vainly puissant Prince, that since now she is not only robbed of the naturall support of her Lord, but so sodainly robbed, that she hath not breathing time to stande for her safetie: so unfortunately, that itr doth appall their mindes, though they had leisure: and so mischevously, that it doth exceede both the sodainnes and infortunatenes of it: thou wilt lend thine arme unto her, and as a man, take compassion of mankinde, as a vertuous man chastice most abhominable vice, and as a Prince protect a people, which all have with one voyce called for thy goodnes: thinking that as thou art only able, so thou art fullie able, to redresse their imminent ruines. They do therefore with as much confidence as necessitie, tlie unto you for succour, they lay themselves open to you: to you, I meane your selfe, such as you have ever bene: that is to say one, that hath alwayes had his determinacios bounded with. equitie. Thef only reserve the right to Basilius blood; the maner to the auncient prescribing of their lawes. For the rest without exception, they yeld over unto you, as to the elected protectour of this kingdome, which name and office they beseech you till you have layde a sufficient foundacion of tranquilitie, to take upon you the particularitie both of their statutes. and demands, you shal presently after understand. Now only I am to say unto you, that this countrie falls to be a faire field, to proove whether the goodlie tree of your vertue, will live in all soiles. Heere I say will be seene, whether either feare can: make you short, or the likorousnes of dominion make you beyond justice. And I can for conclusion say no more but this, you must thinke upon my words and your answere, depend not only the quiet, but the lives of so many thousands, which for their auncient confederacie in this their extreame necessity, desire neither the expence of your treasure, nor hazard of your subjeets, but only the benefit gf your wisedome, whose both glory and encrease stands in the exercising of it. The summe-

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of this request was utterly unlooked for of Euarchus, which made him the more diligent in marking his speach, and after his speach take the greater pause for a perfect resolucion. For as of the one side, he thought nature required nothing more of him then that he should be a helpe, to them of like creation, and had his heart no whit commanded with feare, thinking his life well passed, having satisfyed the tyrannie of time which the course of many yeares, the expectation of the world with more then expected honour, lastly the tribute due to his own mind with the daily offring of most vertuous actions: so of the other hee wayed the just reproach that followed those, who easely enter into other folkes busines, with the opinion might be conceaved, love of seignorie rather then of justice, had made him embarke himselfe thus, into a matter nothing pertaining to him, especially in a time when ernest occasion of his owne busines so greatly required his presence: But in the ende wisedome being an assentiall and not an opinionate thing, made him rather to bend to what was in it selfe good, then what by evill mindes might bee judged not good. And therein did see, that though that people did not belong unto him, yet doing good which is not enclosed within any tearmes of people did belong unto him, and if necessitie forced him for some time to abide in Arcadia, the necessitic of Arcadia might justly demaund some fruite of abiding. To this secreat assurance of his owne worthines (which although it bee never so well cloathed in modestie, yet alwaies lives in the worthyest mindes) did much push him forward saying unto himselfe, the treasure of those inward guifts he had, were bestowed by the heavens upon him, to be beneficiall and notidle. On which determination resting and yet willing before hee waded any further, to examine well the depth of the others proffer, hee thus with that well appeased gesture, unpassionate nature bestoweth upon mankind, made answere to Philanax most urgent peticion. Although long experience hath made me knowe, all men (\& so Princes which be but men) to be subject to infinite casualties, the verie constitution of our lives remaining in continuall change: yet the affaires of this countrie, or at least my meeting so jumply with them, makes mee abashed with the strangenes of it. With much paine I am come hither to see my long approved friend and now I finde if I will see him, I must see him dead: after, for mineowne securitie, I seeke to be waranted mine owne life: And their

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sodainely am I appointed to be a judge of other mens lives, though a friend to him, yet am I a stranger to the countrie, and now of a stranger you would sodainely make a director. I might object to your desire my weakenes, which age perhaps hath wrought in mind and body: and justly I may pretend the necessitic of mine owne affaires, which as I am by all true rules most neerely tyed so can they not long beare the delaye of my absence. But though I woulde and coulde dispence with these difficulties, what assurance can I have of the peoples will? Which having so many circles of imaginations can hardly be enclosed in one pointe. Who knowes a people, that knowes not sodaine opinion makes them hope, which hope if it be not answered, they fall in hate? Choosing and refusing, erecting, and overthrowing, according as the presentnes of any fancie caries them. Even this their hastie drawing to me, makes me thinke they wilbe as hastiely withdrawen from me, for it is but one ground of inconstancie, soone to take or soone to leave. It may be they have hard of Euarchus more thẽ cause : their own eies wilbe perhaps more curious judges, out of hearesay they may have builded many conceites, which I can not perchaunce wil not performe, then wil undeserved repentance be a greater shame and injurie unto me, then their undeserved proffer, is honour. And to conclude I must be fully enformed, how the pacient is minded, before I can promise to pundertake the cure. Philanax was not of the moderne mindes, who make-suiters magistrates: But did ever thinke the unwilling worthy man, was fitter then the undeserving desirer. Therefore the more Euarchus drewe backe, the more hee founde in him that the cunningest pilot, doth most dread the rockes, the more earnestly hee pursued his publique request unto him. Hee desired him not to make anye weake excuses of his weakenesse, since so manye examples had well proved his minde, was stronge to overpasse the greatest troubles, and his body strong enough to obey his minde; and that so long as they were joyned together, he knew Euarchus would thinke it no wearisome exercise, to make them vessells of vertuous actions. The dutie to his countrie, he acknowledged, which as hee had so setled, as it was not to feare any soddaine alteration, so since it did want him, as well it might endure a fruictfull as an idle absence. As for the doubt he conceaved of the peoples constancie in this their election, hee saide it was such a doubt as al humane actions are subject unto: yet as 156

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much as in politique matters, which receave not geometricall certainties, a man may assure himselfe there was evident likelyhoode to bee conceaved, of the continuance, both in their unanimitie, and his worthynes: wherof the on was apt to be held, \& the other to hold, joyned to the present necessitie, the firmest band of mortall mindes. In sum hee alledged, so many reasons to Euarcbus his minde, (alredy enclined to enter into any vertuous action) that he yeelded to take upon him selfe the judgement of the present cause, so as hee might finde in deede that such was the peoples desire out of judgement and not faction. Therefore mounting ontheir horses they hasted to the lodges, where they found though late in the night, the people wakefully watching, for the issue of Pbilanax embassage. No man thinking the matter would be well done, without he had his voice in it, and each deeming his owne eyes the best gardiens of his throte in that unaccustomed tumult. But when they saw Pbilanax returne, having on his right hande the King Euarchus on whome they had nowe placed the greatest burthen of their feares, with joyfull shoutes and applawding acclamations, they made him and the world quickly know that one mans sufficiencie is more available then ten thousands multitude. So evill ballanced be the extremities of popular mindes: and so much naturall imperiousnes there rests in a well formed spirit. For as if Euarcbus had ben borne of the princely bloud of Arcadia, or that long and well acquainted proofe had engrafted him in their countrie, so flocked they about this straunger, most of them alredie, from dejected feares, rising to ambitious considerations, who should catch the first hold of, his favour. And then from those crying welcomes to babling one with the other, some praysing Pbilanax for his succeeding paine, others likinge Euarchus aspect, \& as they judged his age by his face, so judging his wisedome by his age, Euarchus passed thorow them like a man that did neither disdaine a people nor yet was any thing tickled with their flatteries. But alwayes holding his owne, a man might reade a constant determination in his eyes. And in that sorte dismounting among them, he forthwith demaunded the convocation to bee made, which accordingly was done, with as much order and silence: as it might appeare. Neptune had not more force to appease the rebellious winde, then the admiration of an extraordinary vertue hath, to temper a disordered multitude. He being raysed up uppon a place more hie then the

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rest, where he might be best understoode, in this sorte spake unto them. I understande saide hee, faithfull Arcadians, by my L. Pbilanax, that you have with one consent, chosen me to be the judge of the late evills hapned: orderer of the present disorders: and finally protector of this countrie, til therein it beseene what the customes of Arcadia require. He could saye no further, being stopped with a generall crie, thatsoit was; geving himall thehonourable titles, and happie wishes, they could imagin. He beckned unto them for silence, and then thus againe proceeded, wrell saide hee, how good choise you have made, the attending must bee in you, the proofe in me. But because it many times falls out, we are much deceaved in others, we being the first to decearve our selves, I am to require you, not to have an overshooting expectation of mee: the most cruell adversary of all honourable doings. Nor promise your selves wonders, out of a sodaine lyking: but remember I am a man, that is to say a creature, whose reason is often darkned with crror. Secondly, that you will laye your hearts voyde of foretaken opinions: els whatsoever I doe or say, will be measured by a wronge rule, like them that have the yellow Jaundise, every thing seeming yellowe unto them. Thirdly, whatsoever debates have rysen among you, may be utterly extinguished, knowing that even among the best men are diversities of opinions, which are no more in true reason to breed hatred, then one that loves black, should be angrie with him that is clothed in white, for thoughts \& conceits are the veric apparel of the mind. Lastly, that you do not casely judge of your judge, but since you will have me to command, thinke it is your part to obay. And in rewarde of this, I will promise and protest unto you, that to the uttermost of my skill; but in the generall lawes of nature, especially of Greece, and particular of Arcadia (wherein I must confesse I am not unacquainted) I will not onely see the passed evills duly punished, and your weale here after established; but for your defence in it, if need shall require, I wil imploy the forces and treasures of mine owne country. In the meane time, this shalbe the first order I will take, that no man under paine of greevous punishment, name me by any other name but protector of Arcadia. For I will not leave any possible culloure, to any of my naturall successors, to make claime to this, which by free election you have bestowed upon me. And so I vowe unto you, tomepose my self of it assóone as the judgement is passed,

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the King buried, and his lawfull successor appointed. For the first whereof (I meane the trying; which be guiltie of the Kings death, and these other haynous trespasses, because your customes require such haste I will no longer delay it, then till to morrowe as soone as the Sunne shall give us fit opportunitie. You may therefore retire your selves to your rest, that you may be reddier to be present, at these so great important matters. Which many allowing tokens, was Eucarchus speech heard, who nowe by Pbilanax (that tooke the principall care, of doing all due services unto him) was offred a lodging made ready for him, (the rest of the people arowell as the small commoditie of that place, would suffer yeelding their weery heads to sleepe) when loe the night thorowly spent, in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth, and Euarcbus, seing the daye beginne to discloase his comfortable beauties, desiring nothing more, then to joyne speede with justice, willed Pbilanax, presently to make the judgement place bee put in order: and assoone as the people (who yet were not fully dispersed) might be brought together, to bring foorth the prisoners and the Kings body. Which the manner was, should in such cases be held in sight, though covered with blacke velvet, untill they that were accused to be the murderers were quitted or condemned, whether the reason of the law were to shew the more gratefull love to their Prince, or by that spectacle, the more to remember the judge of his dutie. Pbilanax who now thought in himself, he approached by the just revenge he so much desired, went with all care and diligence to performe his charge. But first it shalbe well to knowe, how the poore and princely prisoners, passed this tedious night. There was never tyrante exercised his rage with more grievous torments, upon any he most hated; then afficted Gynecia did crusifie her owne soule, after the guiltines of her harte, was surcharged with the sodainenes of her husbãds death, for although that effect came not frõ her minde yet her mind being evil, \& the effect evill, she thought the justice of God, had for the beginning of her paines copled thê together. This incessantly boyled in her brest, but most of al, whẽ Philanax having cloasely imprisoned her, she was lefte" more freely to suffer, the fierbrands of her owne thoughts, especially when it grewe darke, and had nothing left by her, but a little lampe, whose small light to a perplexed mind, might rather yeld feareful shadowes, then any assured sight. Then

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beganne the heapes of her miseries, to waye downe the platforme of her judgement, then beganne despaire to laye his ougly clawes upon her, shee beganne then, to feare the heavenly powers (shee was woont to reverence) not like a childe, but like an enemie, neither kept she her selfe, from blasphemous repyning against her creation. O Gods would she crye out, why did you make me to destruction? If you love goodnes, why did you not geve me a good minde? Or if I cannot have it without your gifte, why doe you plague mee? Is it in me to resist the mightines of your power? Then would she imagine she sawe strange sights, and that she heard the cries of hellish ghostes, then woofld she skritch out for succour, but no man comming unto her shee wouldê faine have killed her selfe, but knewe not how. At sometimes againe, the very heavines of her imaginations, would cloase up her senses to a little sleepe: but then did her dreames become her tormentors: One time it would seeme unto her, Pbilanax was haling her by the heare of the head, and having put out her eyes, was redy to throw her into a burning fornace. Another time she would thinke she sawe her husband making the complainte of his death to Pluto, and the magistrates of that infernall region, contending in great debate, to what eternal punishment they should allot her. But long her dreaming would not hold, but that it woulde fall upon Zelmane: to whom shee would think she was crying for mercy, and that she did passe away by her in silence without any shew of pittying her mischief. Then waking out of a broken sleep, and yet wishing she might ever have slept, new formes but of the same miseries, would seaze her minde, shee feared death, and yet desired death, shee had passed the uttermost of shame, and yet shame was one of her cruellest assaulters, she hated Pyrocles as the originall of her mortall overthrowe: and yet the love shee had conceaved to him, had still a hie authoritie of her passions. O Zelmane, would she say (not knowing how neere he himselfe was to as great a daunger) now shalt thou glut thy eyes, with the dishonoured death of thy enemie! Enemie alas enemie, since so thou haste wel shewed, thou wilt have me accompt thee, couldest thou not aswel have givẽ me a determinate deniall, as to disguise thy first diguising, with a doble dissembling? Perchaunce if I had bene utterly hopelesse, the vertue was once in me, might have called together his forces, and not have beene led captive to this monstrous thraldome

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of punished wickednes. Then would her owne knowing of good enflame a new the rage of despaire: which becomming an unresisted Lorde in her brest, shee had no other comforte but in death, which yet she had in horror, when she thought of. But the wearisome detesting of her selfe, made her long for the dayes approach, at which time shee determined to continue her former course in acknowledginge any thing, which might hasten her ende: Wherein although shee did not hope for the end of her torments, feeling alreadye the beginning of hell agonies; yet according to the nature of paine, the presente being mostintollerable, shee desired to change that, and put to adventure the ensuing. And thus rested the restlesse Gynccia, no lesse sorrowfull, though lesse ragefull were the mindes of the Princesse Pamela, and the Lady Pbiloclea, whose only advantages were, that they had not consented to so much evill, and so were at greater peace with themselves: and that they were not lefte alone, but might mutually beare parte of each others woes. For when Pbilanax not regarding Pamelas princely protestations, had by force left her under garde with her sister, and that the two sisters were matched, as well in the disgraces of fortune, as they had beene in the best beauties of nature: those thinges that till then, bashfullnes and mistrust had made them holde reserved, one from the other, now feare the underminer of all determinations, and necessitie the victorious rebell of all lawes, forced them enterchaungeably to lay open. There passions then so swelling in them, as they woulde have made Auditors of stones, rather then have swallowed up in silence, the choking adventures were falne unto them. Truely the hardest hartes, which have at any time thought Womans teares to be a matter of sleight compassion (imagining that faire weather, will quickly after followe) would now have beene mollyfied: and bene compelled to confesse, that the fayrer a diamond is, the more pittie it is it shoulde receave a bleamish. Although no doubte their faces, did rather beautifie sorrow, then \({ }^{*}\) sorrow coulde darken that, which even in darkenes did shine. But after they had so long, as their other afflictions would suffer them, with doleful ceremonies bemoned their fathers death: they sate downe together apparrelled as their misadventures had founde them. Pamela in her journying weedes nowe converted to another use: Pbiloclea onely in her night gowne, which she thought should bee the rayment of her funeralls. But when the extellent

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creatures, had after much panting (with their inwarde travell) gotten so much breathing power, as to make a pittifull discourse one to the other, what had befallne them; and that by the plaine comparing the case they were in, they thorowlye founde, that their greives, were not more like in regarde of themselves, then like in respecte of the subjecte (the two Princes (as Pamela had learned of Musidorus) being so minded, as they woulde ever make both their fortunes one) it did more unite, and so strengthen their lamentation: seing the one coulde not bee miserable, but that it must necessarilie make the other miserable also. That, therfore was the first matter their sweet mouths delivered, the declaring the passionate beginning, troblesome proceedíng, and daungerous ending, their never ending loves had passed. And when at any time they entred into the prayses of the young Princes, to long it woulde have exercised their tonges, but that their memory foorthwith warned them, the more prayse worthy they were the more at that time they were worthy of lamentation. Then againe to crying and wringing of handes; and then a newe, as unquiet greefe sought each corner, to newe discourses; from discourses to wishes, from wishes to prayers. Especially the tender Pbiloclea, who as she was in yeares yonger, and had never lifted up her minde to any opinion of sovereignetie, so was she the apter to yeelde to her misfortune; having no stronger debates in her minde, then a man maye saye a most wittie childehoode is woont to nourish: as to imagine with her selfe, why Pbilanax and the other noble men, shoulde deale so cruelly by her, that had never deserved evill of any of them? And howe they could finde in their hartes, to imprison such a personage, as she did figure Pyrocles, whome shee thought all the worlde was bounde to love, as well as shee did? But Pamela, although endewed with a vertuous mildenes, yet the knowledge of her selfe, and what was due unto her, made her hart full of a stronger disdaine, against her adversitie.

So that she joyned the vexacion for her friend, with the spite to see her selfe as she thought rebelliously detayned, and mixed desirous thoughts to helpe, with revengefull thoughts if she could not helpe. And as in pangs of death, thê stronger hart feeles the greater torment, because it doth the more resist to his oppressour; so her minde, the nobler it was set, and had already embrafced the hyer thoughtes, so much more it did repine; and

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the more it repined, the more helplesse wounds it gave unto it selfe. But when great part of the night was passed over the dolefull musicke of these sweete Ladies complaints, and that leasure though with some strife, had brought Pamela to know, that an Eagle when she is in a Cage, must not thinke to do like an Eagle, remembring with themselves, that it was likely the next day, the Lords would proceed against those they had imprisoned. They imployed the rest of the night, in writing unto them, with such earnestnes as the matter required, but in such stiles as the state of their thoughts was apt to fashion. In the męane time, Pyrocles and Musidorus, were recommended to so strong a guard, as they might well see it was meant, they should pay no lesse prise then their lives, for the getting out of that place, which they like men in deede, (fortifying courage with the true Rampier of patience) did so endure, as they did rather appeare governours of necessitie, then servaunts to fortune. The whole summe of their thoughts resting upon the safetie of their Ladyes, and their care one for the other: Wherein (if at all) their harts did seeme to receyve some softnes. For sometimes Musidorus would feele such a motion to his friend, and his unworthy case, that he would fall into such kinde speeches. My Pyrocles would he say, how unhappy may I thinke Thessalia, that hath bene as it were, the middle way to this evill estate of yours? For if you had not bene there brought up, the Sea should not have had this power, thus to sever you from your deere father. I have therefore, (if complayntes do at any time become a mans hart) most cause to complayne, since my Countrie, which receyved the honor of Pyrocles educacion, should be a step to his overthrowe, if humane chances can be compted an overthrowe to him, that stands uppon vertue. Oh excellent Musidorus aunswered Pyrocles, howe do you teache me rather, to fall out with my selfe, and my fortune, since by you I have receyved all good, you only by me this affliction? to you and your vertuous mother, I in my tendrest yeares, and fathers greatest troubles, was sent for succour. There did I learne the sweete mysteries of Phylosophy; there had I your lively example, to confirme that which I learned; there lastly had I your friendship, which no unhappines can ever make me saye, obut that hath made me happy. Now see how my desteny (the gods knowe) not my will, hath *

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rewarded you: my father sends for you away out of your land, whence but for me you had not come: what after followed, you knowe. It was my love not yours, which first stayed you heere; and therefore if the heavens ever held a just proportion, it were I and not you, that should feele the smart. O blame not the heavens, sweete Pyrocles sayde Musidorus, as their course never alters, so is there nothing done by the unreacheable ruler of them, but hath an everlasting reason for it. And to saye the truth of these things, we should deale ungratefully with nature, if we should be forgetfull receyvers of her giftes, and so diligent Auditors of the chaunces we like not. We háve lived, and have lived to be good to our selves, and others: our soules which are put into the sturring earth of our bodyes, have atchieved the causes of their hether cõming: They have knowne, \& honoured with knowledge, the cause of their creation, and to many men (for in this time, place, and fortune, it is lawfull for us to speake gloriously) it hath bene behovefull, that we should live. Since then eternitie is not to be had in this conjunction, what is to be lost by the separation, but time? which since it hath his ende, when that is once come, all what is past is nothing: and by the protracting nothing gotten, butllabour and care. Do not me therefore that wrong, (who something in yeares, but much in all other deserts, am fitter to dye then you) as to say you have brought me to any evill: since the love of you, doth overballance all bodely mischiefes, and those mischiefes be but mischiefes to the baser mindes, too much delighted with the kennell of this life. Neither will I any more jeeld to my passion of lamenting you, which howsoever it might agree to my exceeding friendship, surely it would nothing to your exceeding vertue. Add this to your noble speech my deere Cozen said Pirocles, that if we complaine of this our fortune, or seeme to our selves faultie, in having one hurt the other, we showe a repentance of the love we beare to these matchlesse creatures, or at least a doubt, it should be overdeerely bought, which for my part (and so dare I aunswere for you) I call all the gods to witnesse, I am so farre from, that no shame, no torment, no death, would make me forgoe the least part, of the inward honor, essentiall pleasure, and living life, I have enjoyed in the presence of the faultlesse Pbiloclea. Take the préheminence in all things, but in true loving, aunswered 164

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Musidorus, for the confession of that no death shall get of me, Of that aunswered Pirocles soberly smiling, I perceive wee shall have a debate in the other world, if at least there remayne any thing of remembrance in that place. I do not thinke the contrarye sayde Musidorus, although you knowe, it is greately helde, that with the death of bodye and sences (whiche are not onely the beginning, but dwelling and nourishing of passions, thoughts and immaginations) they fayling, memorye likewise fayles, which riseth onely out of them: and then is there left nothing, but the intellectuall parte or intelligence, which voide of all morall vêrtues, which stande in the meane of perturbacions, doth onely live in the contemplative vertue, and power of the omnipotent good, the soule of soules, and universall life of this great worke, and therefore is utterly voide, from the possibilitie of drawing to it selfe, these sensible considerations. Certenly answered Pirocles, I easely yeeld, that we shall not knowe one another, and much lesse these passed things, with a sensible or passionate knowledge. For the cause being taken away, the effect followes. Neither do I thinke, we shall have such a memorye, as nowe we have, which is but a relicke of the senses, or rather a print the senses have left of things passed, in our thoughtes, but it shall be a vitall power of that very intelligence; which as while it was heere, it helde the chiefe seate of our life, and was as it were the last resorte, to which of all our knowledges, the hyest appeale came, and so by that meanes was never ignorant of our actions, though many times rebelliously resisted, alwayes with this prison darkened: so, much more being free of that prison, and returning to the life of all things, where all infinite knowledge is, it cannot but be a right intelligence, which is both his name and being, of things both present and passed, though voyde of imagining to it selfe any thing, but even growen like to his Creator, hath all things, with a spirituall knowledge before it. The difference of which is as hard for us to conceave, as it had for us, when wee were in our mothers wombes, to comprehende (if any body would have tould us) what kinde of light we nowe in this life see. What kinde of knowledge we nowe have, yet nowe we do not only feele our present being, but we conceave what we were before we were borne, though remembrance make us not do it, but knowledge, and though we are utterly without any remorse

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of any misery, we might then suffer. Even such and much more odds, shall there be at that second delivery of ours; when voyde of sensible memorye, or memorative passion, wee shall not see the cullours, but lifes of all things that have bene or can be: and shall as I hope knowe our friendship, though exempt from the earthlie cares of friendship, having both united it, and our selves, in that hye and heavenly love of the unquenchable light. As he had ended his speeche, Musidorus looking with a heavenly joy upon him, sang this song unto him, he had made before love turned his muse to another subjecte.

> SInce natures workes be good, and deatb doth server As natures woike: why should we feere to dye? Since feare is vaine, but when it may preserve, Why should we feare, that which we cannot flye? Feare is more, paine, then is the paine it feares, Disarming humane mindes, of native might:
> While each conceate, an oughlie figure beares, Which were not evill, well vew'd in reasons light.
> Our owly eyes, which dimn'd with passions bee, And scarce discerne the dawne of comming day, Let them be clearde, and now begin to see, Our life is but a step, in dustie way.
> Then let us holde, the blisse of peacefull minde, Since this we feele, great losse we cannot finde.

Thus did they like quiet Swannes, sing their own obsequies, and vertuously enhable theyr mindes against all extremities, which they did thinke woulde fall uppon them, especially resolving, that the fyrst care they would have, should be by taking the faulte upon themselves, to cleere the two Ladyes, of whose case (as of nothing else that had happened) they had not any knowledge. Although their friendly hoste, the honest Gentleman Kalander, seeking all meanes how to helpe them, had endevored to speake with them, and to make them knowe who should be their judge. But the curious servaunt of Pbilanax forbad him the entrye, uppon paine of death. For so it was agreed uppon, that no man should have any conference with them, for feare of newe tumults. Insomuch that Kalander was constrayned to retire himselfe, having yet obtayned thus much, that he would deliver

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unto the two Princes, their apparell and jewells, which being left with him at Mantinea, (wisely considering that theyr disguised weedes, which were all as then they had, would make them more odious in the sight of the judges) he had that night sent for, and now brought unto them. They accepted their owne, with great thankefulnes, knowing from whence it came, and attired themselves in it against the nexte daye, which being in deede ritch and princely, they accordinglye determined to maintaine the names of Palladius and Daipbantus, as before it is mencioned. Then gave they themselves to consider, in what sort they might defende their causes, for they thought it no lesse vaine to wish death, then cowardly to feare it, till something before morning, a small slumber taking them, they were by and by after callde up to come to the aunswere, of no lesse then theyr lives imported. But in this sort was the judgement ordred. As soone as the morning had taken a full possession of the Element, Euarcbus called unto him Pbilanax, and willed him to draw out into the middest of the greene (before the chiefe lodge) the throne of judgement seate, in which Basilius was woont to sit, and according to their customes, was ever carried with the Prince. For Euarcbus did wisely consider, the people to be naturally taken with exterior shewes, farre more then with inward consideracion, of the materiall pointes. And therefore in this newe entrie into so entangled a matter, he would leave nothing. which might be eyther an armour or ornament unto him, and in these pompous ceremonyes he well knewe a secreat of government much to consist. That was performed by the diligent Pbilanax, and therein Euarchus did set himselfe all cloathed in blacke, with the principall men, who could in that sodainenes provide themselves of such mourning rayments. The whole people commaunded to keepe an orderly silence of each side, which was duly observed of them, partly for the desire they had to see a good conclusion of these matters, and partly striken with admiracion, aswell at the grave and princely presence of Euarchus, as at the greatnes of the cause, which was then to come in question. As for Pbilanax, Euarchus.woulde have done him the honour to sit by him, but he excused himselfe, desiring to be the accuser of the prisoners in his maisters behalfe; and therefore since he made himselfe a partie, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judiciall place. Then was ite awhile

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deliberated, whether the two young Ladies, should be brought forth in open -presence, but that was stopped by Pbilanax, whose love and faith, did descend from his maister to his children, and only desired, the smart should light upon the others, whome he thought guiltie of his death and dishonour, alleaging for this, that neyther wisedome would, they should be brought in presence of the people, which might hereupon growe to new uprores: nor justice required, they should be drawen to any shame, till some body accused them. And as for Pamala, he protested the lawes of Arcadia would not allowe any judgement of her, although she her selfe, were to determine nothing, till age or marriage enabled her. Then the Kings body being layde uppon a Table, just before Euarchus, and all covered over with blacke, the prisoners, namely the Queene, and two young Princes, were sent for to appeare in the Protectors name: which name was the cause, they came not to knowledge, how neere a kinseman was to judge of them, but thought him to be some Noble man, chosen by the Country, in this extremitye. So extraordinary course, had the order of the heavens produced at this time, that both nephewe and sonne, were not only prisoners, but unknowen, to their uncle and father, who of many yeares had not seene them. And Pyrocles was to pleade for his life before that throne, in which throne lately before he had saved the Kings life. But first was Gynecia led foorth, in the same weedes that the daye and night before she had worne, saving that in stead of Zelmanes garment in which she was founde, she had cast on a long cloake, which reached to the ground of russed course cloath, with a poore felt hat, which almost covered all her face, most part of her goodly heare (on which her hands had layd many a spitefull holde) so lying upon her shoulders, as a man might well see, had no artificiall carelesnes. Her eyes downe on the ground, of purpose not to looke on Pyrocles face, which she did not so much shunne, for the unkindnes she conceaved of her owne overthrow, as for the feare, those motions in this short time of her life, should be revived, which she had with the passage of infinite sorrowes mortified. Great was the compassion the people felt, to see their Princesse state, and beawtie, so deforméd by fortune and her owne desert, whome they had ever found a Lady most worthy of all honour. But by and by the sight of the other two prisoners, drewe most of the eyes to that spectacle. Pyrocles.

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came out led by Sympathus, cloathed after the Greeke manner, in a long coate of white velvet, reaching to the small of his legge, with great buttons of Diamonds all along uppon it: His neck without any coller, not so much as hidden with a ruffe, did passe the whitenes of his garments, which was not much in fashion unlike to the crimson rayment, our Knightes of the order first put on. On his feete he had nothing but slippers, which after the auncient manner, were tyed up with certayne laces, which were fastened under his knee, having wrapped about (with many pretty knots) his naked legs. His fayre auberne heare (which he ware in great length, and gave at that time a'delightfull shew, with being sturd up and downe with the breath of a gentle winde) had nothing uppon it, but a white Ribbin, in those dayes used for a Diademe. Which rolled once or twise about the uppermost parte of his forehead, fell downe uppon his backe, cloased up at each ende with the richest pearle were to be seene in the world. After him followed an other Noble man, guiding the noble Musidorus. Who had upon him, a long cloake, after the fashion of that, which we call the Apostles mantle, made of purple Satten; not that purple which we now have, and is but a counterfet of the Getulian purple (which yet was farre the meaner in price and estimacion) but of the right Tyrian purple, which was neerest to a cullour betwixt our murrey and skarlet. On his head, which was blacke and curled, he ware a Persian Tiara, all set downe with rowes of so rich Rubies, as they were inough to speake for him, that they had to judge of no meane personage.

In this sorte with erected countenaunces, did these unfortunate Princes suffer themselves to be ledd, shewing aright by the comparison of them and Ginecia, how to divers persons, compassion is diversly to be sturred. For as to Ginecia, a Ladie knowne of great estate, and greatly esteemed, the more miserable representation was made of her sodaine ruyne, the more mens heartes were forced to bewayle such an evident witnesse of weake humanitie: so to these men, not regarded because unknowne, but rather (besides the detestacion of their facte) hated as straungers, the more they shoulde have falne downe in an abjecte semblance, the more in steed of compassion they shoulde have gotten contempt: but therefore, were to use (as I may tearme it) the more violence of magnanimitye, and so to conquer

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the expectation of the lookers, with an extraordinarye vertue. And such effecte in deede it wrought in the whole assemblye, theyr eyes yet standing as it were in ballance, to whether of them they should most directe theyr sight. Musidorus was in stature so much higher then Pyrocles, as commonly is gotten by one yeares growth. His face now beginning to have some tokens of a beard, was composed to a kinde of manlike beawtie. His cullour was of a well plensing brownenes, \& the features of it such, as they caried both delight and majestie : his countenance severe, and promising a minde much given to thinking. Pyrocles of a pure complexion, and of such a cheerefull fafour, as might seeme either a womans face on a boy, or an excellent boyes face in a woman. His looke gentle and bashfull, which bred the more admiracion, laving shewed such notable proofes of courage. Lastly, though both had both, if there were any ods, Musidorus was the more goodly, and Pyrocles the more lovely. But assoone as Musidorus saw himselfe so farre forth led among the people, that he knew to a great number of them his voyce should be heard, misdoubting their intention to the Princesse Pamela, (of which he was more carefull then of his owne life,) even as he went (though his leader sought to interrupt him) he thus with a lowde voyce spake unto them. And is it possible \(\delta\) Arcadians, sayd he, that you can forget the naturall dutie you owe to your Princesse Pamela? hath this soyle bene so little beholding to her noble Auncesters? hath so long a time rooted no surer love in your hearts to that line? Where is that faith to your Princes blood, which hath not only preserved you from all daungers heretofore, but hath spred your fame to all the nations in the world? Where is that justice, the Arcadians were wont to flourish in, whose nature is to render to every one his owne? Will you now keepe the right from your Prince, who is the only gever of judgement, the keye of justice, and life of your lawes? Do you hope in a fewe yeares, to set up such another race, which nothing but length of time can establish? Will you reward Basilius children with ungratefulnes, the very poyson of manhood? Will you betray your long setled reputation, with the fowle name of traytors? Is this your mourning for your Kings death, to encrease. his losse with his daughters misery? Imagin yoùr Prince do looke out of the heavens unto you, what do you thinke he could wish more at your hands then that you do well by his children?

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And what more honor I pray you can you do to his obsequies, then to satisfie his soule with a loving memorie, as you do his body with an unfelt solemnitie? What have you done with the Princesse Pamela? Pamela the just enheretrix of this Countrey, Pamela whom this earth may be happy, that it shall be hereafter sayde she was borne in Arcadia. Pamela in her selfe your ornament, in her education your foster childe, and every way your only Princesse, what accompt can you render to your selves of her? Truly I do not thinke that you all knowe what is become of her: so soone may a Diamond be lost? so soone may the fayrest light in the world be put out. But looke, looke unto it, 0 Arcadians, be not so wilfully robbed of your greatest treasure, make not your selves ministers to private ambitions, who do but use your selves to put on your owne yokes. Whatsoever you determine of us (who I must confesse are but strangers) yet let not Basilius daughters be straungers unto you. Lastly, howsoever you barre her from her publicke sovereigntie, (which if you do, little may we hope of equitie where rebellion raignes) yet deny not that childs right unto. her, that she may come and do the last duties to her fathers body. Deny not that happines (if in such a case there be any happines) to your late King, that his body may have his last touch of his deerest child. With such like broken maner of questions and speeches, was Musidorus desirous as much as in passing by them he could, to move the people to tender Pamelas fortune. But at length by that they came to the judgement place, both Sympatbus and his guider had greatly satisfied him, with the assurance they gave him, this assemblie of people had neyther meaning nor power, to do any hurt to the Princesse, whome they all acknowledged as their sovereigne Lady. But that the custome of Arcadia was such, till she had more yeares, the state of the country to be guided by a Protector, under whome, he and his fellow were to receive their judgement. That eased Musidiorus hart of his most vehement care, when he found his beloved Lady to be out of daunger. But Pyrocles assoone as the Queene of the one side, he and Musidorus of the other, were stayed before the face of their judge, (having only for their barre the Table on which the Kings body lay) being nothing lesse vexed with the doubt of Pbiloclea, then Musidorus was for Pamela, in this sort with a lowlie behaviour, and only then like a suppliant, he spake to the ProteCtor. Pazdon me

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most honoured Judge, said he, that uncommaunded I begin my speech unto you, since both to you and me, these wordes of mine shall be most necessary. To you having the sacred exercise of justice in your hand, nothing appertaines more properly then truth nakedly \& freely set downe. To me, being environed round about with many daungerous calamities, what can be more convenient, then at least, to be at peace with my selfe, in having discharged my conscience, in a most behovefull veritie. Understand therefore, and truly understand, that the Lady Pbiloclea (to whose unstayned vertue it hath bene my unspeakeable miserye, that my name should become a blot) if she be acdused, is most unjustly accused of any dishonorable fact, which by my meanes she may be thought to have yelded unto. Whatsoever hath bene done, hath bene my only attempt, which notwithstanding was never intended against her chastetye. But whatsoever hath bene enformed, was my fault. And I attest the heavens, to blaspheame which I am not now in fit tune, that so much as my comming into her chamber, was wholie unwitting unto her. This your wisdome may withall consider, if I would lye, I would lye for mine owne behoofe, I am not so olde, as to be weary of my selfe; But the very sting of my inward knowledge joyned with the consideracion I must needes have, what an infinite losse it should be to all those who love goodnes in good folkes, if so pure a child of vertue should wrongfully be destroyed, compells me to use my toong against my selfe, and receive the burden of what evill was, uppon my owne doing. Looke therefore with pittifull eyes uppon so fayre beames, and that misfortune which by me hath fallen uppon her, helpe to repaier it with your publicke judgement, since whosoever deales cruelly with such a creature, shewes himselfe a hater of mankinde, and an envier of the worlds blisse. And this peticion I make, even in the name of justice, that before you proceed further against us, I may knowe how you conceive of her noble, though unfortunate action, and what judgement you will make of it. He had not spoken his last word, when all the whole people both of great and low estate, confirmed with an united murmur Pyrocles demaund, longing (for the love generally was borne Pbilocláa) to knowe what they might hope of her. Euarchus though neither regarding a prisoners passionate prayer, ngr bearing overplausible eares to a mary hedded motion, yet well enough content, to winne 172

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their liking with things in themselves indifferent, he was content: first, to seeke asmuch as might be of Pbilocleas behavior, in this matter: which being cleered by Pyrocles, \& but weakely gaynesayd by Pbilanax (who had framed both his owne \& Damatas evidence most for her favour and in truth could have gone no further then conjecture, ) yet finding by his wisedome, that she was not altogether faultlesse, he pronounced, she should all her life long, be kept prisoner among certaine women of religion like the vestall nonnes, so to repaye their touched honour of her house, with well observing a stryctt profession of chastitie. Although this were a greate prejudicating of Pyrocles case, yet was hee exceedingly joyous of it, being assured of his Ladies life; and in the depth of his minde not sorry, that what ende soever he had, none should obtaine the after enjoying that Jewell, whereon he had set his lives happines. After it was by publicque sentence delivered, what should be done with the sweete Pbiloclea, (the lawes of Arcadia bearing, that what was appointed by the magistrates in the noneage of the Prince, coulde not afterwards be repealed) Euarchus still using to himselfe no other name but protector of Arcadia, commaunded those that had to say against the Queene Gynecia to proceede, because both her estate required shee shoulde bee first heard, and also for that shee was taken to bee the principall, in the greatest matter they were to judge of. Pbilanax incontinently stepped foorth, and shewing in his greedy eyes, that heldid thirst for her bloud, beganne a well thought on discourse of her (in his judgement) execrable wickednes. But Gynecia standing up before the judge, casting abroad her armes, with her eyes hiddẽ under the bredth of her unseemely hatt, laying open in all her gestures the despairefull affiction, to which all the might of her reason was converted, with such like words stopped Philanax, as hee was entring into his invective oration. Staye staie Pbilanax saide shee, do not defile thy honest mouth, with those dishonourable speeches thou arte about to utter, against a woman, now most wretched, lately thy mistresse. Let either the remembraunce how great she was, move thy harte to some reverence; or the seing how lowe she is, sturre in thee some pittie. It may be truth doth make thee deale untruely; and love of justice frames unjustice in thee, doe not therefore (neither shalt thou neede treade apon my desolate ruines. Thou shalt have that thou seekest; and yet shalt not be oppressoure of

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her, who cannot choose but love thee, for thy singular faith to thy master. I doe not speake this to procure mercie, or to prolong my life, no no I say unto you I will not live, but I am onely loth, my death shoulde bee engreeved with any wronge thou shouldest doe unto me. I have beene to painefull ả judge over my selfe, to desire pardon in others judgement. I have beene to cruell an executioner of mine owne soule, to desire that execution of justice shoulde bee stayed for me. Alas they that know, how sorrow can rent the spirits, they that know what fiery hells are côtiened in a self condemning mind, need not feare that feare can keepe such a one, from desiring to be seperated from that, which nothing but death can seperate. I therefore say to thee ( \(O\) just judge) that \(I\) and only \(I\), was the worker of Basilius death. They were these handes that gave unto him that poysonous potion, that hath brought death to him, and losse to Arcadia, it was I and none but I, that hastened his aged yeares, to an unnaturall end, and that have made all his people orphans, of their royall father. I am the subject that have killed my Prince, I am the wife that have murdred my husband, I am a degenerate woman, an undoer of this countrie, a shame of my children. What wouldest thou have saide more Oh Philanax? and all this I graunt, there resteth then nothing els to say, but that I desire you, you will appointe quicklie somme to ridd mee of my life, rather then these handes, which ells are destenied unto it, and that indeede it maye bee doone with such speede as I may not long dye in this life, which I have in so greate horrour: with that shee crossed her armes, and sate downe uppon the grounde, attending the judges aunswere. But a greate while itwas, before anye boddye coulde bee heard speake, the whole people concurring in a lamentable crye, so much had Gynecias wordes and behaviour sturred their hartes to a dolefull compassion, neither in troath coulde most of them in their judgements tell, whether they shoulde bee more sorrie for her faulte or her miserie: for the losse of her estate, or losse of her vertue. But most were most moved, with that which was under there eyes: the sense most subjecte to pittie. But at length the reverent awe they stoode in of Euarchus, brought them to a silent wayting his determination, who having well considered the abhomination of the facte, attending more the manifest proofe of so horrible a trespasse; confessed by her selfe, and proved by others; then any thing 174

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relenting to those tragicall phrases of hers (apter to sturre a vulgare pittie, then his minde, which hated evill, in what culloures so ever he founde it) having considered a while with the principall men of the country, and demaunded there allowannce, he definitively gave this sentence. That where as both in private and publike respectes, this woman had most haynously offeded, (in private, because marriage being the most holy conjunction that falls to mankinde, out of which all families and so consequently all societies doe proceede, which not onely by communitie goods, but communitie children, is to knit the mindes in a most perfet union, whiche who so breakes dissolves al humanitie, no man living free from the danger of so neere a neighbour, she had not onely broken it, but broken it with death, and the most pretended death that might be: In publike respect, the Princes persons; being in all monarchall governmentes the very knot of the peoples welfare, and light of all their doinges to which they are not onely in conscience, but in necessitie bounde to be loyall, she had trayterously empoysoned him, neither regarding her contries profit, her owne dutie, nor the rigor of the lawes.) That therefore, as well for the due satisfaction to eternall justice, and accomplishment of the Arcadian statutes, as for the everlasting example to all wives and subjectes, she should presently be conveyed to cloase prison, and there be kept with such foode as might serve to sustaine her alive, untill the day of her husbands buryall, at which time, shee shoulde bee buried quicke, in the same tombe with hime. That so his murder might bee a murder to her selfe, and she forced to keepe company with the body from which she had made so detestable a severance; And lastly death might redresse their disjoyned conjunction of marriage. His judgement was receaved of the whole assemblie, as not with disliking, so with great astonishmẽt, the greatnes of the matter and person as it were overpressing the might of their conceites. But when they did set it to the beame, with the monstrousnes of her ouglye misdeede, they coulde not but yeeld in their hartes, there was no overbalancing. As for Gynecia, who had already setled her thoughts, not only to look but long for this event, having in this time of her vexation, found a sweetnes in the rest she hoped by death, (with a countenaunce witnessing she had before hand so passed thorowe all the degrees of sorrowe, that shee had no new looke to figure forth any more) rase \({ }^{7}\) up and

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offred forth her faire handes to bee bounde or led as they would, being indeed troubled with no parte of this judgement, but that her death was as she thought long delayed. They that were appointed for it conveyed her to the place she was in before, where the guarde was relieved, and the number encreased to keepe her more sure for the time of her execution: None of them all that led her, though most of them were such, whoseharts had beenelong hardned with the often exercising such offices, being able to barre teares from their eyes, and others manifest tokens of compassionate sorrow. So goodly a vertue is a resolute constancie, that even in evill deservers, it seemes that partie might have beene notably well deserving. Thus the excellent Lady Gynecia, having'passed five and thirtie yeares of her age, even to admiration of her beautifull minde and body, and having not in her owne knowledge, ever spotted her soule with any wilfull vice, but her imoderate love of Zelmane, was brought, first by the violence of that ill answered passion, and then by the dispayring conceite, she took of the judgement of God in her husbandes death and her owne fortune, purposely to overthrowe her selfe, and confirme by a wronge confession, that abhominable shame, which with her wisdome, joynde to the truth, perhappes shee might have refelled. Then did Euarchus aske Pbilanax, whether it were he that would charge the two yonge prisoners, or that some other shoulde doe it, and hee sit according to his estate, as an assistant in the judgement. Pbilanax tolde him as before hee had done, that hee thought no man coulde laye manifest the naughtines of those two yong men, with so much either truth or zeale as himselfe, and therefore he desired he might do this last service to his faithfully beloved master, as to prosecute the traiterous causers of his death and dishonour; which being done, for his parte hee ment to geve up all dealing in publicke affaires, since that man was gone who had made him love them. Pbilanax thus being redye to speake, the two Princes were commaunded to tell their names who aunswered according to their agreements, that they were Daiphantus of Lycia, and Palladius Prince of Iberia. Which when they had said, they demaunded to know by what jaucthoritie, they coulde judge of them, since they were not only forryners and so not borne under their lawes, but absolute Princes and therefore not to bee touched by lawes. But aunswere "was presently made them, that Arcadia lawes, were to have their 176

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force upon any were founde in Arcadia: since strangers have scope to know the customes of a contry, before they put them selves in it: and when they once are entred, they must knowe, that what by many was made, must not for one bee broken. And so much lesse for a straunger, as hee is to looke for no priveledge in that place, to which in time of neede, his service is not to be expected. As for their being Princes, whether they were so or no, the beleefe stood in their own wordes, which they had so diversly falsifyed, as they did not deserve beleefe. But what soever they were, Arcadia, was to acknowledge them but as private \({ }^{\circ}\) men, since they were neither by magistracy nor alliance to the princely bloud, to claime any thing in that region. Therefore'if they had offended, (which now by the plaintife and there defence was to bee judged) against the lawes of nations; by the lawes of nations they were to be chastised: if against the peculiare ordinaunces of the province those peculiare ordinaunces were to laye hold of them. The Princes stoode a while upon that demaunding leasure to give perfecte knowledge of their greatnes; but when they were aunswered, that in a case of a Princes death, the lawe of that contrie had ever beene, that imediate tryall shoulde bee had: they were forced to yeelde, resolved that in those names, they woulde as much as they could, cover the shame of their royall parentage, and keepe as long as might be (if evill were determined against them) the evill newes from their carefull kinsfolke, wherein the chiefe man they considered was Euarchus: whom the strange and secreate working of justice, had brought to be the judge over them, in such a shadowe, or rather pit of darkenes, the wormish mankinde lives, that neither they knowe how to foresee, nor what to feare: and are but like tenisballs, tossed by the racket of the hyer powers. Thus both sides reddie, it was determined, because their cases were seperated. First Philanax shoulde be hard against Pyrocles, whome they termed Daiphantus, and that heard, the others cause shoulde followe, and so receave together such judgement, as they should be found to have deserved. But Pbilanax that was even shorte breathed at the first, with the extreame vehemencie he had to speake against them, stroking once or twise his forehead, and wiping his eyes, (which either wepte, or he woulde at that time have them seeme to weepe, looking first upon Pyrocles, as if he had proclaymed all hatefullnes against him, humblie turning

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to Euarchus, (who with quiet gravitie, shewred great attention) he thus began his oration. That which all men, who take upon them to accuse an other, are woont to desire (most worthy protector) to have many proofes of my faultes in them they seeke to have condemned: that is to me in this present action, my greatest comber, and anoyaunce. For the number is so great, and the quallitie so monstrous, of the enormities this wretched young mart hath committed, that neither I in my selfe, can tell where to begin (my thoughts being confused with the horrible multitude of them) neither doe I thinke your vertuous eares will be able to endure the reporte: But will rather \({ }^{6}\) imagine, you heare some tragedie invented of the extremitie of wickednes, then a just resitall of a wickednes indeed committed, for such is the disposition of the most sincere judgements, that as they can believe meane faultes, and such as mans nature may slide into, so when they passe to a certaine degree, nay when they passe all degrees of unspeakeable naughtines, then finde they in themselves a hardenes to geve credit, that humane creatures can so from all humanitie bee transformed. But in my selfe, the strength of my faith to my deade master wil helpe the weakenes of my memory; in you, your excellent love of justice will force you to vouchsafe attention: And as for the matter, it is so manifest, so pittifull evidences lie before your eyes of it, that I shall neede to bee but a breife recounter, and no rhetoricall enlarger of this most harmefull mischiefe. I will therefore, in as fewe wordes as so huge a trespasse can bee conteyned, deliver unto you the sum of this miserable fact: leaving out a great number of particular tokens, of his naughtines, and only touching the essentiall pointes, of this dolefull case. This man, whome to beginne withall I know not how to name, since being come into this contrie, unaccompanied like a loste pilgrime, from a man grewe a woman, from a woman a ravisher of wemen, thence a prisoner, and now a Prince. But this Zelmane, this Daipbantus, this what you will, (for any shape or title he can take upon him, that hath no restrainte of shame) having understoode the solitarie life my late master lived, and considering how open he had layde himselfe to any trayterous attempte, for the first maske of his falsehoode, disguised himselfe like a woman: which being the more simple and hurtelesse sexe, might easier hide his subtle harmeffullnes. And presenting himselfe to my master, the most 178

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curteous Prince that lived, was receaved of him with so greate gratiousnes, as might have bounde not only any gratefull minde, but might have mollified any enemies rancoure. But this venemous serpent, admitted thus into his bosome, as contagion will easily finde a fit body for it, so had he quickly falne into so neere acquaintaunce with this naughtie woman, whom even now you have most justly condemned, that this was her right hand, shee sawe with no eyes but his, nor seemed to have any life but in him, so glad shee was to finde one more cunning then her selfe, in covering wickednes with a modest vaile. What is to be thought passed betwixt two such vertuous creatures, whereof the one hath confessed murder, and the other rape, I leave to your wise cossideration. For my hart hastens to the miserable point of Basilius murder, for the executing of which with more facilitie, this yong nimph of Dianas bringing up, fayned certaine rites she had to performe, so furious an impietie had caried him, from all remembrance of goodnes, that hee did not onely not feare the Gods, as the beholders and punishers of so ungodly a villany, but did blasphemously use their sacred holly name, as a minister unto it. And forsooth a Cave hereby was chosen, for the temple of his devotions, a Cave of such darkenes, as did prognosticate he ment to please the infernall powers, for there this accurssed catife, upon the alter of falshood, sacrificed the life of the vertuous Basilius. By what meanes he trayned him thether, alas I knowe not, for if I might have knowen it, either my life had accompanied my master, or this fellowes death had preserved him. But this may suffise, that in the mouth of this Cave, where this traytor had his lodginge and chapple, when already master sheepeheard his companion, had conveyed away the undoubted enheritrix of this cuntrie, was Gynecia founde by the dead corps of her husband, newly empoysoned, apparelled in the garments of the young Lady, and reddy no question to have fled to some place, according to their consorte, but that she was by certaine honest shepeheards arrested: while in the meane time, because their should be lefte no revenger of this bloudy mischief, This noble Amazon, was violently gotten into the chamber of the Lady Pbiloclea, wherby the mingling as much as in him lay) of her shame, with his misdeede, he might enforce her to be the accessary to her fathers death, and under the countenaunce of her and her sister (against whom they knew

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wee woulde not rebell) seaze as it were with one gripe into their treacherous hands, the regiment of the mightie province. But the almightie eye prevented him of the end of his mischiefe, by using a villaine Dameatas hand, to enclose him in there, where with as much fortification as in a house could be made, he thought himselfe in most securitie. Thus see you most just judge, a shorte and simple story of the infamous misery, falne upon this contrie. In deed infamous, since by an effeminate man, we should suffer a greater overthrow, then our mightiest enemies have ben ever able to lay upon us. And that all this, which I have said is most manifest, aswell of the murderifg of Basilius, as the ravishing of Pbiloclea, (for those two partes I establish of my accusation) who is of so incredulous a minde, or rather who will so stoppe his eyes from seing a thing cleerer then the light, as not to holde for assured so palpable a matter. For to beginne with his most cruell misdeede, is it to be imagined, that Gynecia (a woman though wicked, yet wittie) woulde have attempted and atchieved an enterprise, no lesse hazardous then borrible, without having some councellor in the beginning, and some comforter in the performing? Had she, who shewed her thoughtes, were so overruled with some straunge desire, as in despite of God, nature and womanhood, to execute that in deedes, which in wordes wee cannot heare without trembling, had shee I saye no practise to leade her unto it? Or had shee a practise without conspiracie? Or coulde shee conspire without some boddye to conspire with? And if one were; whoe so likelye as this, to whome shee communicated I am sure her minde, the worlde thinkes her boddye? Neither let her wordes taking the whole faulte uppon her selfe, bee heerein any thinge availeable. For to those persons who have vomited out of their soules all remnants of goodnes, there restes a certaine pride in evill, and having ells no shadowe of glorye lefte them, they glorye to bee constante in iniquitye, and that God knowes must bee helde out to the laste gaspe, without revealing their accomplices. As thinking greate courage is declared, in being neither affeard of the heavens nor ashamed of the worlde. But let Gynecias action dye with her selfe, what can all the earth answere for his comming hether? Why alone, if hee bee a Prince? How so richly Jewelled if he be not a prince? Why then a woman if nowe a man? Why now Daiphantus, if then Zelmane: Was all this play for nothing, 180

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or if it had an ende, what ende but the ende of my deere master? Shall we doubte so many secret conferences with Gynecia, such fained favour to the over soone beguiled Basilius, a Cave made a lodging, and the same lodging made a temple of his religion, lastly such changes and traverses, as a quiet Poet coulde scarse fill a poeme withal, were directed to any lesse scope, then to this monstrous murder? O snakie ambition, which can winde thyselfe in so many figures, to slyde thether thou desirest to come! O corrupted reason of mankinde, that can yeelde to deforme thy selfe with so filthie desires! And \(O\) hopelesse bee those mindes, whon so unnaturall desires doe not, with their owne ouglinesse sufficiently terrefie I But yet even of favour let us graunt him thus much more, as to fancie that in these foretolde thinges, fortune might be a greate Actor, perchaunce to an evill ende yet to a lesse evill end all these entangled devises were entended. But I beseech your Ladyshippe, my Lady Daiphantus tell me, what excuse can you finde for the chaunging your lodging, with the Queene that verie instant shee was to finish her execrable practise? How can you cloake the lending of your cloake unto her, was all that by chance too? Had the starres sent such an influence unto you, as you should bee juste weary of your lodging, and garments, when our Prince was destenied to the slaughter? What say you to this, O shamefull and shamelesse creature? Fit indeede to bee the dishonour of both sexes. But alas, I spend too many words in so manifest and so miserable a matter. They must be foure wilde horses (which according to our lawes are the executioners of men which murdre our Prince) which must decide this question with you. Yet see so farre had my zeale to my beloved Prince transported me, that I had almost forgotten my second parte, and his seconde abhomination, I meane his violence offred to the Lady Pbiloclea: wherewith as if it had welbecome his womanhoode, he came braving to the judgement seate, indeede our lawes appointe not so cruell a death (although death too) for this facte as for the other. But whosoever well wayes it, shall finde it spronge out of the same fountaine of mischeyous naughtines, the killing of the father, dishonouring the mother, and ravishing the child. Alas could not so many benifites receaved of my Prince, the justice of nature, the right of haspitalitie, be a bridle to thy lust, if not to thy crueltie? Or if thou hadest (as surely thou' haste)

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a harte recompensing goodnes with hatred, could not his death, which is the last of revenges, satisfie thy mallice, but thou must heape upö it the shame of his daughter? Were thy eyes so stonie, thy brest so tygreshe, as the sweete and beautifull shewes of Pbilocleas vertue, did not astonish thee? O wofull Arcadia, to whom the name of this mankinde curtisan, shall ever be remembred as a procurer of thy greatest losse! But too farre I finde my passion, yet honest passion hath guided mee; the case is everie way too too much unanswearable. It resteth in you \(O\) excellent protector to pronounce judgement, which if their bee hope, that such a yonge man may prove proffitable to the worid, who in the first exercise of his owne determination, farre passed the arrantest strumpet in luxuriousnesse, the conningest forger in falsehoode, a player in disguising, a Tygre in crueltie, a Dragon in ingratefulnes; let him be preserved like a jewell, to doe greater mischeefe. Yf his youth bee not more defiled with trecherie, then the eldest mans age, let I say his youth, be some cause of compassion. If hee have not every way sought the overthrowe of humaine societie, if hee have done any thing like a Prince, let his naming himselfe a Prince, breede a reverence of his base wickednesse. If hee have not broken all lawes of hospitalitie, and broken them in the most detestable degree that can be, let his being a guest, be a sacred protection of his more then savage doings: or if his whorish beawtye, have not bene as the hye waye of his wickednesse, let the picture drawne uppon so poysonous a wood, be reserved to shewe howe greatly coulours can please us. But if it is as it is, what should I saye more, a very spirit of hellish naughtines, if his acte be to be punished, and his defiled person not to be pittied, then restore unto us our Prince, by duly punishing his murderers, for then wee shall thinke him and his name to live, when wee shall see his killers to dye. Restore to the excellent Pbiloclea her honour, by taking out of the world her dishonour, and thinke that at this daye, in this matter are the eyes of the worlde uppon you, whether any thing can sway your minde from a true administracion of justice. Alas though I have much more to saye, I can saye no more, for my teares and sighes interrupt my speeche, and force me to geve myselfe over to my private sorrowe. Thus when Pbilanax had uttered the uttermost of his mallice, he made sorrowe the cause of his conclusion. But while Pbilanax was in the course of his speeche, 182

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and did with such bitter reproches defame the princely Pyrocles, it was well to be seene, his heart was unused to beare such injuries, and his thoughtes such, as could arme themselves better against any thing then shame. For sometimes blushing, his bloud with divers motions comming and going, sometimes cloasing his eyes, and laying his hande over them, sometime geving such a looke to Pbilanax, as might shewe hee assured himselfe, hee durst not so have spoken if they had bene in indifferent place: with some impaciencie he bare the length of his Oration: which being ended, with as much modest humblenes to the Judge, as despitefull skorne to the accuser, with words to this purpose, he defended his honour.

My accusors tale, may well beare witnes with me, most rightfull Judge, in how hard a case, and invironed with how many troubles, I may esteeme my selfe. For if hee, who shewes his toong, is not unaquainted with rayling, was in an agonye in the beginning of his speech, with the multitude of matters he had to lay unto me, wherein notwithstanding the most evill could fall unto him, was, that hee should not do so much evill as hee would; howe combred do you thinke may I acknowledge my selfe, who in things no lesse importing then my life, must be mine owne advocate, without leasure to aunswere, or foreknowledge what shoulde be objected? in things I say promoted with so cunning a confusion, as having mingled truthes with falsehoodes, surmises with certaintyes, causes of no moment with matters cappitall, scolding with complayning, I can absolute neyther graunt nor denye, neyther can I tell, whether I come hether to be judged, or before judgement to be punished, being compelled to beare such unworthye woordes, farre more grievous then any death unto me. But since the forme of this government, allowes such toong libertye unto him, I will picke aswell as I can out of his invective those fewe poyntes, whiche may seeme of some purpose in the touching of mee, hoping that by your easye hearing of me, you will shewe, that though you hate evill, yet you wishe men may prove themselves not evill; so in that hee hath sayde, you will not waye so much what hee hath sayde, as what hee hath proved, remembring, that truth is simple and naked, and that if hee had guided himselfe under that banner, hee needed not out of the way have sought so vilde and false disgracings of mee, enough to make the untriest actusation

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beleeved. I will therefore, using truth as my best eloquence, repeate unto you as much as I knowe in this matter, and then by- the only cleerenes of the discourse, your wisedome I knowe will finde, the difference betwixt cavilling supposition, and directe declaration. This Prince Palladius and I, being enflamed with love, (a passion farre more easely reprehended, then refrayned) to the two pecrelesse daughters of Basilius, and understanding, howe hee had secluded himselfe from the worlde, that like Princes, there was no accesse unto him, wee disguised our selves, in such formes, as might soonest bring us to the revealing of our affections. The Prince Palladius, had such event of his doings, that with Pamelas consent hee was to convey her out of the thraldome she lived in, to receave the subjection of a greater people then her owne, untill her fathers consent might be obteyned. My fortune was more hard, for I bare no more love to the chaste Pbiloclea, then Basilius deceaved in my sexe, shewed to me, insomuch that by his importunacy, I could have no time to obtayne the like favour of the pure Pbiloclea : till this pollicye I founde, taking, under cullour of some devotions, my lodging, to drawe Basilius thether, with hope to enjoye me, which likewise I revealed to the Queene, that she might keepe my place, and so make her husband see his error. While I in the meane time, being delivered of them both, and having lockt so the dores, as I hoped if the immaculate Pbiloclea would condescend to goe with me, there should be none to hinder our going. I was made prisoner there, I knowe not by what meanes when being repelled by her devine vertue, I would faynest have escaped. Heere have you the thread to guide you in the Labyrinth, this man of his toong, had made so monstrous. Heere see you the true discourse, which hee mountbanke fashion, doth make so wide a mouth over. Heere may you conceave the reason, why the Queene had my garment, because in her going to the cave, in the Moone-shine night, she might be taken for me, which he useth as the knot of all his wise assertions: so that as this double minded fellowes accusation was double, double likewise my aunswere must perforce be, to the murder of Basilius, and violence offred to the inviolate Pbifoclea. For the fyrst, \(O\) heavenly gods, who would have thought any mouth could have bene founde so mercennary, as to have opened so slight proofesof so horrible matters? his fyrst Argument is a question 184

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who would imagine that Ginecia would accomplish such an Acte, without some accessaries? and if any, who but I? truly I, and so farre from imagining any thing, that till I sawe these mourning tokens, and heard Ginecias confession, I never imagined the King was dead. And for my part so vehemently, and more like the manner of passionate, then giltie folkes, I see, the Queene persecute her selfe, that I thinke condemnation may goe too hastely over her, considering the unlikelyhood, if not impossibilitie, her wisedome, and vertue so long nourished, should in one moment throw downe it selfe, to the uttermost ende of wickednes. But whatsoever she hath done (which as I say, I never beleeved) yet how unjustly should that aggravate my fault. She founde abroade I within dores (for as for the wearing my garment I have tolde you the cause) she seeking as you say to escape, I locking my selfe in a house: without perchaunce the conspiracie of one poore straunger, might greatly enable her attempt, or the fortification of the Lodge (as the trimme man alleadged) might make me hope to resist all Arcadia. And see how treacherously he seeks to drawe from me, my chiefest cleering, by preventing the credit of her words, wherewith she had wholie taken the fault upon her selfe. A honest and unpartiall examiner, her words may condemne her, but may not absolve me. Thus voide of all probable allegacion, the craven crowes uppon my affliction, not leaving out any evill, that cver he hath felt in his owne soule, to charge my youth withall. But who can looke for a sweeter breath out of such a stomacke? or for honny from so filthye a Spyder? What should I say more? if, in so inhumane a matter, which he himselfe confesseth, sincerest judgements are lothest to beleeve, and in the severest lawes proofes clerer then the Sunne are required, his reasons are only the skumme of a base malice, my answeres most manifest, shining in their owne truth, there remayne any doubt of it, because it stands betwixt his affirming and my denyall, I offer, nay I desire, and humblie desire I may be graunted the tryall by combat, wherein let him be armed and me in my shirt, I doubt not Justice will be my shield, and his hart will shew it selfe as faint as it is false.

Now come'I to the second part of my offence, towards the young Lady, which howsoever you tearme it, so farre forth as I have tolde you, I confesse, and for her sake hartely lament. But if herein I offred force to her, love offred more force to me.

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Let her beawtie be compared to my yeares, and such effectes will be found no miracles. But since it is thus as it is, and that justice teacheth us not to love punishment, but to flye to it for necessitye: the salve of her honour (I meane as the world will take it, for else in truth it is most untouched) must be my marriage, and not my death, since the one stops all mouthes, the other becommes a doubtfull fable. This matter requires no more words, and your experience I hope in these cases shall neede no more, for my selfe me thinkes I have shewed already, too much love of my life to bestowe so many. But certainely, it hath bene love of truth, which could not beare so unworthy'falsehood, and love of justice, that would brooke no wrong to my selfe nor other, and makes me now, even in that respect to desire you, to be moved rather with pittic at a just cause of teares, then with the bloudy teares this Crocodile spends, who weepes to procure death, and not to lament death. It will be no honour to Basifius tombe, to have guiltesse bloud sprinckled upon it, and much more may a Judge overway himselfe in crueltie, then in clemencie. It is hard, but it is excellent, where it is found, a right knowledge, when correction is necessary, when grace doth more availe. For my owne respect, if I thought in wisedome I had deserved death, I would not desire life: for I knowe nature will condemne me to dye, though you do not; and longer I would not wish to drawe this breath, then I may keepe my selfe unspotted of any horrible crime; only I cannot nor ever will denye, the love of Pbiloclea, whose violence wrought violent effects in me: with that he finished his speeche, casting up his eyes to the Judge, and crossing his hands, which he held in their length before him, declaring a resolute pacience in whatsoever should be done with him. Pbilanax like a watchfull adversary curiously marked all that he saide, saving that in the beginning he was interrupted by two Letters were brought him from the Princesse Pamela, and the Lady Pbiloclea: who having all that night considered and bewayled their estate, carefull for their mother likewise, of whome they could never thinke so much evill, but considering with themselves that she assuredly should have so due tryall by the lawes, as eyther she should not neede their helpe, or should be past their helpe, They looked to that which neerelyest touched them, and each wrate in this sort for him in whome their lives joy consisted. .

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The bumble barted Philoclea wrate much after this manner.

" \({ }^{\mathrm{Y}}\)Y Lords, what you will determine of me, is to me "uncertayne, but what I have determined of my selfe "I am most certaine, which is no longer to enjoy my life, then "I may enjoy him for my husband, whom the heavens for my "hyest glory, have bestowed upon me. Those that judge him, "let them execute me. Let my throate satisfye their hunger of "murder. For alas what hath he done, that had not his originall "in me? Looke uppon him I beseech you with indifferency, and "see whether" in those eyes all vertue shines not. See whether "that face could hide a murder. Take leasure to knowe him, "and then your selves will say, it hath bene too great an in"humanitie, to suspect such excellency. Are the gods thinke "you deceaved in their workemanship? Artificers will not use "marble but to noble uses. Should those powers be so overshot, "as to frame so precious an Image of their owne, but to "honorable purposes? O speake with him, 0 heare him, 0 knowe "him, and become not the putters out of the worlds light. Hope "you to joy my fathers soule with hurting him he loved above "all the world ? Shall a wrong suspicion make you forget the "certaine knowledge of those benefits, this house hath received "by him? Alas alas, let not Arcadia for his losse, be accurssed "of the whole earth and of all posteritie. He is a great Prince, "I speake unto you that which I knowe, for I have seene most "evident testimonies. Why should you hinder my advancement? "who if I have past my childhood hurtlesse to any of you, if "I have refused no body to do what good I could, if I have "often mitigated my fathers anger, ever sought to maintayne his "favour towards you, nay if I have held you all as fathers and "brothers unto me, rob me not of more then my life commes "unto. Teare not that which is inseparably joyned to my soule; "but if he rest misliked of you, (which of God, how can it be) "yet geve him to me, let me have him, you knowe I pretend "no right to your state. Therefore is it but a private petition "I make unto you, Or if you be hard hartedly bent, to appoint "otherwise (which oh sooner let me dye, then knowe) then to "ende as I began, let me by you be ordered to the same ende: "without for more crueltie you meane to force Philoclea to use "her owne hands to kill one of your Kings children." "

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Pamelas Letter (which she meant to send to the generall assemblie of the Arcadian Nobilitie,) (for so closely they were kept, as they were utterly ignorant of the newe taken orders) was thus framed.

IN such a state my Lords you have placed me, as I can " neither write nor be silent; for how can I be silent, since "you have left me nothing but my solitary words to testifie my "miserie? and how should I write (for as for speech I have none "but my Jaylor, that can heare me) who neither can resolve "what to write, nor to whom to write? What to write is as "hard for me to saye, as what I may not write; so little hope "have I of any successe, and so much hath no injury béne left "undone to mewards. To whom to write, where may I learne, "since yet I wot not how to entitle you? Shall I call you my "Sovereignes? set downe your lawes that I may do you homage. "Shall I fall lower, and name you my fellowes? shew me I "beseech you the Lord and mayster over us. But shall Basilius "heyre, name her selfe your Princesse? Alas I am your prisoner. "But whatsoever I be, or whatsoever you be, 8 all you beholders "of these dolefull lines, this do I signifye unto you, and signifye "it with a hart, that shall ever remayne in that opinion. The "good or evill you do to the excellent Prince was taken with "me, and after by force from me, I will ever impute it as eyther "way done to mine owne person. He is a Prince and worthie "to be my liusband, and so is he my husband by me worthely "chosen. Beleeve it, beleeve it, eyther you shall be traytors for "murdering of me, or if you let me live, the murderers of him "shall smart as traytors. For what do you thinke I can thinke? "Am I so childish, as not to see, wherein you touch him you "condemne me? Can his shame be without my reproach? no "nor shall be, since nothing he liath done, that I will not avowe. "Is this the comfort you bring me in my fathers death, to make "me fuller of shame then sorrowe? would you do this, if it were "not with full intention to prevent my power, with slaughter? "And so do I pray you, it is hye time for me, to be weary of "my life too long ledd, since you are weery of me, before you "have me? I say againe, I say it infinitely unto you, I will not "live without him, if it be not to revenge him: eyther do justly "in saving both, or wisely in killing both. If I be your Princesse, "I commaund his preservation; if but a private person, then are I88,

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"we both to suffer. I take all truth to witnes he hath done no "faulte but in going with me. Therefore to conclude, in judging "him you judge me, neither conceave with your selves, the "matter you treate, is the life of a stranger, though even in that "name he deserved pittie, nor of a shepheard, to which estate "love of me made such a Prince descend, but determine most "assuredly, the life that is in question is of Pamela, Basilius "daughter."

Many blots, had the teares of the sweet Ladyes made in thcir letters, which many times they had altred, many times torne, and written anewe, ever thinking some thing eyther wanted, or were too much, or would offende, or which was worst, would breede denyall: but at last, the day warned them to dispatch, which they accordingly did, and calling one of their guard (for no body else was suffred to come neere them) with great entreaty, they requested him, that hee woulde present them, to the principall Noblemen and Gentlemen together. For they had more confidence in the numbers favour, then in any one, uppon whome they would not laye the lives they helde so precious. But the fellowe trustie to Pbilanax, who had placed him there, delivered them both to him, (what time Pyrocles began to speake) which he sodaynly opened, and seeing to what they tended, by the first wordes, was so farre from publishing them (whereby he feared in Euarchus just minde, eyther the Princesses might be endaungered, or the prisoners preserved, of which choyse he knewe not which to thinke the worst) that hee would not himselfe reede them over, doubting his owne hart might be mollified, so bent upon revenge. Therefore utterly suppressing them, he lent a spitefull eare to Pirocles, and assoone as he had ended, with a very willing hart desired Euarchus he might accept the combat: although it woulde have framed but evill with him, Pyrocles having never founde any match neere him, besides Musidorus. But Euarcbus made aunswere, since bodyly strength is but a servant to the minde, it were very barbarous and preposterous, that force shoulde bee made judge over reason. Then woulde hee also have replied in wordes unto him, but Euarchus who knewe what they coulde saye, was already saide, taking their arguments into his minde, compaunded him to proceede against the other prisoner \(_{3}\) and that then he woulde sentence them both

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together: Philanax nothing the milder for \(P\) yrocles purging himselfe, but rather (according to the nature of arguing, especially. when it is bitter) so much the more vehement entred thus into his speech against Musidorus, being so overgone with rage that hee forgate in this oration his precise methode of oratory. Behold most noble protector, to what a state Arcadia is come, since such manner of men, may challenge in combat the faithfullest of the nobilitie, and having merited the shamefullest of all deathes, dare name in marriage the Princesses of this cuntrie. Certainely my masters, I must saye, you were much out of taste, if you had not rather enjoy such Ladies, then be hangd. But the one you have as much deserved, as you have dishonoured the otherr. But now my speech must be directed to you good master Dorus, who with Pallas helpe pardie, are lately growne Palladius. Too much this sacred seate of justice, grauntes unto such a fugitive bondslave who in steede of these examinations, shoulde be made confesse, with a whippe, that which a halter shoulde punish. Are not you he Sir, whose sheepehooke was prepared to be our Scepter? In whom lay the knot of all this tradgedy? or els perchaunce, they that shoulde gaine little by it were dealers in the murder, you onely that had provided the fruites for your selfe, knewe nothing of it, knewe nothinge: hath thy companiõ here infected thee with such impudency as even in the face of the world to deny that which al the world perceaveth? The other pleades ignorance, and you I doubt not will alleage absence. But he was ignoraunt, when he was hard by, and you had framed your absence, just againe the time the acte shoulde bee committed, so fit a liuetenante he knew he had lefte of his wickednes, that for himselfe his safest meane, was to convey away the Lady of us all, who once out of the contrie, he knew wee woulde come with olive branches of intercession unto her, and fall at his feete to beseech him to leave keeping of sheepe, and vouchesafe the tirannising over us, for to think they are Princes, as they say (although in our lawes it behooves them nothing) I see at all no reason. These jewells certainly with their disguisinge sleightes, they have pilfred in their vagabonding race. And think you such Princes should be so long without some followers after them? Truely if they be Princes, it manifestly shewes their vertues such, as all their subjectes are glad to be rid of them. But be they as they are, for wer are to consider the matter, and not the men. Basilius

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murder hath beene the cause of their comming, Basilius murder, they have most trecherously brought to passe; yet that I doubte not, you will denie as well as your fellowe. But howe will you denie the stealinge a waie the Princesse of this Province, which is no lesse then treason? So notably hath the justice of the gods provided, for the punishing of these malefactors, as if it were possible, men would not beleve the certaine evidences of their principall mischiefe, yet have they discovered them selves sufficiently for their most just overthrowe. I saye therefore (to omit my cheefe matter of the Kings death) This woolvish sheepheard, this counterfeite Prince, hath tråyterously contrary to his alleageaunce (having made himselfe a servant and subjecte) attempted the depriving this contry of our naturall Princesse: and therefore by all right must receave the punishment of traytors. This matter is so assured as he himselfe will not deny it, being taken and brought backe in the fact. This matter is so odious in nature, so shamefull to the worlde, so contrarye to all lawes, so hurtefull to us, so false in him, as if I should stande further in declaring or defacing it, I shoulde either shewe great doubts in your wisedome, or in your justice. Therefore I will transferre my care upon you, and attend to my learning and comfort, the eternall example you will leave to al mankinde of disguisers, falsefiers, adulterers, ravishers, murderers, and traytors. Musidorus while Pbilanax was spenking against his cosin and him, had looked rounde about him, to see whether by any meanes hee might come to have caught him in his armes, and have killed him; so much had his disgracing wordes filled his breste with rage. But perceaving himselfe so guarded as hee shoulde rather showe a passionate acte, then performe his revenge, his hande trembling with desire to strike, and all the vaines in his face swelling; casting his eyes over the judgement seate, O Gods saide hee, and have you spared my life to beare these injuries of such a drivle? Is this the justice of this place, to have such men as we are, submitted not onely to apparent falsehood, but most shameful reviling? But marke I pray you the ungratefulnes of the wretch, how utterly hee hath forgotten, the benefits both he and all this contry hath receaved of us. For if ever men may remember their owne noble deedes, it is then when their juste defence, and other unjust unkindenes doth require it. I omit our services done to Basilius in the late warre with Ampbialus

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importing no lesse then his daughters lives, and his states preservation: were not we the men that killed the wilde beastes which otherwise had killed the Princesses, if wee had not succourd them? Consider if it please you, where had bene Daipbantus rape, or my treason, if the sweete beauties of the earth, had then bene devoured? Either thinke them nowe dead, or remember they live by us. And yet full often this telltale can acknowledge the losse they shoulde have by their taking away, while maliciously he over passeth who were their preservers, neither let this be spoken of mee, as if I ment to ballance this evill with that good, for I must confesse, that saving of such creatures was rewarded in the acte it selfe: but onely to manifest the partial jangling of this vile pickthanke. But if we be the traytors, where was your fidelitie, \(O\) onely tonge-valliant Gentleman, when not onely the yonge Princesse, but the King himselfe was defended from uttermost perill, partely by me but principally by this excellent yonge mans both wisdome and yalure? Were wee that made our selves against hundreds of armed men, openly the shieldes of his life, like secretly to bee his impoysoners? Did wee then shewe his life to bee dearer to us then our owne, because wee might after robbe him of his life, to dye shamefully? Truely truely master orator, whosoever hath hired you to be so busie in their matters, who keepe honester servauntes then your selfe, hee shoulde have bid you in so manie raylings, bring some excuse for your selfe, why in the greatest neede of your Prince, to whome you pretend a miraculous good will, you were not then as forewarde to do like a man your selfe, or at leaste to accuse them that were slacke in that service, but commonlye the use their feete for there defence whose tounge is their weapon. Certaynelye a verye simple subtiltie it had beene in us, to repose our lives in the daughters, when we had killed the father. But as this Gentleman thinkes to winne the reputation of a copious talker by leaving nothing unsaide which a filthy minde can imagine, so thinke I (or els all wordes are vaine) that to wise mens judgement, our cleerenes in the Kings death is sufficiently notorious. But at length when the marchaunt hath set out his guilded baggage, lastly he comes to some stuffe of importance, and saith I conveied away the Princesse of this contrie. And is she indeed \(\mathscr{E}\) your Princesse? I pray you then whom should I waite 194

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of els, but her that was my mistres by my professed vow, \& Princesse over me while I lived in this soile? Aske her why she went; aske not me why I served her. Since accounting me as a Prince, you have not to do with me, taking me as her servant, then take withall that I must obay her. But you will say I perswaded her to flie awaye, certainely I will for no death deny it, knowing to what honour I shoulde bring her from the thraldome by such fellowes councell as you, shee was kept in. Shall perswasion to a Prince growe treason to a Prince? It might be error in me but falsehoode it coulde not be, since I made my selfé partaker of whatsoever I wished her unto, who will ever counsaill his King, if his counsaill be judged by the event, and if it be not found wise, shall therefore be thought wicked? But if I be a traytor, I hope you will graunt me a correlative, to whom I shall be the traytor. For the Princesse against whom the treasons are considered, I am sure will avowe my faithfuInes, without you will saye that I am a traytor to her, because I left the contrie: and a traytor to the contrie, because I went with her. Heere do I leave out my just excuses of loves force, which as thy narrow hart hath never had noble roome inough in it to receave, so yet to those manlike courages, that by experience know how subject the vertuous mindes are to love a most vertuous creature, (witnessed to be such by the most excellent guiftes of nature) will deeme it a veniall trespasse, to seeke the satisfaction of honourable desires. Honourable even in the curiousest pointes of honour, whereout there can no disgrace nor disperagement come unto her. Therfore O judge, who I hope doest know what it is to be a judge, that your ende is to preserve, and not to destroy mankinde, that lawes are not made like limetwigges, or nets, to catch every thing that toucheth them, but rather like sea markes to avoide the shipwracke of ignoraunt passingers, since that our doinge in the extremest interpretation is but a humaine error, and that of it you may make a proffitable event (we being of such estate, as their parents would not have misliked the affinitie) you will not I trust at the perswasion of this brabler, burne your house to make it cleane, but like a wise father, turne even the fault of your children to any good that may come of it: since that is the fruite of wisdome, and ende, of all judgements. While this matter was thus handling, a silent and as it were astonished

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attention, possest all the people. A kindely compassion moved the noble Gentleman Simpatbus, but as for Kalander, every thing was spoken either by or for his own deere guestes, moved an affect in him: somtimes teares, sometimes hopefull lookes, sometimes whispering perswasions in their cares, that stoode by him, to seeke the saving the two yong Princes. But the generall multitude wayted the judgement of Euarchus, who shewed in his face no motions, either at the ones or other speeche, letting passe the flowers of rhetoricke, and onely marking whether their reasons tended, having made the question to be asked of Gynecia, who continued to take the whole faulte upon her selfe, and having caused Dametas, with Miso and Mopsa (who by Pbilanax order had bene helde in most cruell prison) to make a full declaration, howe much they knewe of these passed matters, and then gathering as assured satisfaction to his owne minde as in that case he could; not needing to take leasure for that, whereof a long practise had bred a well grounded habit in him, with a voice of gesture directed to the universall assemblie, in this forme pronounced sentence. This weightie matter, wherof presently we are to determine, doth at the first consideration yeeld two important doubtes. The first whether these men be to be judged. The second how they are to be judged. The first doubt ariseth because they geve themselves out for Princes absolute, a sacred name, and to which any violence semes to be an impietie. For how can any lawes, which are the bonds of all humane societie be observed if the lawe givers, and lawe rulers, bee not helde in an untouched admiration? But heereto although alredy they have beene sufficiently aunswered, yet thus much againe I will repeate unto you. That what soever they be or be not, heere they be no Princes, since betwixt Prince and subject there is as necessarie a relation, as betweene father and sonne, and as there is no man a father, but to his childe, so is not a Prince, a Prince but to his owne subjects. Therefore is not this place to acknowledge in them any principallitie, without it should at the same time, by a secreate consent confesse subjection. Yet hereto may be objected, that the universall civillitie, the lawe of nations (all mankinde being as it were coinhabitors or worlde-citizens together) hath ever required publicke persons, shoulde be of all. parties especially regarded sincernot onely in peace, but in warre, not offiy Princes, but herauldes and trumpets, are with great 194

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reason exempted from injuryes. This pointe is true, but yet so true, as they that will receave the benefit of a custome, must not be the first to breake it. For then can they not complaine, if they be not helpt by that which they themselves hurte. Yf a Prince do actes of hostilitie, without denouncing warre, if he breake his oath of amitie, or innumerable such other thinges contrary to the lawe of armes, he must take heede how he fall into their hands whom he so wrongeth, for then is courtesie the best custome he can claime, much more these men, who have not onely lefte to doe like Princes, but to be like Princes, not onely entred into Arcadia, and so into the Arcadian orders, but into domesticall services, and so by making them selves private, deprived themselves of respecte due to their publicke calling. For no proportion it were of justice, that a man might make himselfe no Prince when he woulde doe evill, and might a newe create himselfe a Prince, when he would not suffer evill. Thus therefore by al lawes of nature and nations, and especially by their owne putting themselves out of the sanctuary of them, these yong men can not in justice avoide the judgement: but like private men, must have their doinges either cleared, excused, or condemned. There resteth then the second point, howe to judge well. And that must undoubtedlyibee done, not by a free discourse of reason, and skill of philosophy: but must be tied to the lawes of Greece, and municipall statutes of this kingedome. For although out of them, these came, and to them muste indecde referre theiroffspringe, yet because philosophicall discourses, stande in the generall consideration of thinges; they leave to every man a scope of his owne interpretation. Where the lawes applyinge them selves to the necessary use, folde us within assured boundes, which once broken mãs nature infinitly rãgeth. Judged therfore they must be, \& by your lawes judged. Nowe the action offereth it selfe to dewe ballance, betwixte the accusers two-folde accusation, and their aunsweare accordingly applied. The questions beeinge the one of a facte simplie, the other of the quallity of a fact. To the first they use direct deniall, to the second quallification and excuse. They deny the murder of the king; \& mightie against presumptiös bring forth some probable answers, which they do principally fortefie with the Queenes acknowledging her selfe only culpable. 1 Certainely as in equallitie of conjectures, we are not to take holde of the worse, but rather

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to be glad we may finde any hope that mankind is not growen monstrous, (being undoubtedly lesse evill a guiltie man shoulde escape, then a guiltlesse perish) so if in the rest they be spotlesse, then is no farther to be remembred. But if they have aggravated these suspitions, with newe evills then are those suspitions so farre to showe themselves, as to cause the other pointes to be thorowly examined, and with lesse favour wayed since this no man can deny they have beene accidentall, if not principall causes of the Kinges death. Now then we are to determine of the other matters, which are laide to them, wherein they doe not deny the facte, but deny or at leaste diminish the faulte, but first I may remember (though it were not first alleaged by them) the services they had before done, truely honourable and worthy of great rewarde, but not worthy to countervaile with a following wickednes. Rewarde is proper to well doing, punishment to evill doing, which must not bee confounded, no more then good and evill are to be mingled. Therefore hath bene determined in all wisedomes, that no man because he hath done well before, should have his present evils spared, but rather so much the more punished, as having shewed he knew how to be good, woulde against his knowledge bee naught. The facte then is nakedly without passion, or partialitie to bee viewed: wherein without all question they are equallie culpable. For though he that termes himselfe Diaphantus were sooner disapointed of his purpose of conveying away the Lady Pbiloclea, then he that perswaded the Princesse Pamela to fie her countrie, and accompanied her in it: yet seing in causes of this nature, the wil by the rules of justice standeth for the deed, they are both alike to bee founde guiltie, and guiltie of hainous ravishment. For though they ravished them not from themselves, yet they ravished them from him that owed them, which was their father. An acte punished by all the Gracian lawes, by the losse of the head, as a most execrable thefte. For if they must dye, who steale from us our goodes, how much more they, who steale from us that, for which we gather our goodes, and if our lawes have it so in the private persons, much more forcible are they to bee in Princes children, where one steales as it were the whole state, and well being of that people, being tyed by the secret of a long use, to be governed by none but the next of that kloud. Neither let any man marvaile, our ancestours have bene so severe in these cases, since the 196

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example of the Pbenician Europa but especially of the Grecian Helene, hath taught them, what destroying fires have growen of such sparckles. And although Helene was a wife, and this but a child, that booteth not since the principall cause of marrying wives is, that we may have children of our owne. But now let us see how these yong men (truely for their persons worthy of pittie, if they have rightly pittied themselves) do goe about to mittigate the vehemencie of their errors. Some of their excuses are common to both, some peculiar onely to him that was the sheepeheard. Both remember the force of love, and as it werg the mending up of the matter by their marriage, if that unbrideled desire which is intituled love, might purge such a sickenes as this, surely wee shoulde have, many loving excuses of hatefull mischiefe. Nay rather no mischiefe shoulde be committed, that should not be vailed under the name of love. For as well he that steales, might alleage the love of mony, he that murders the love of revenge, he that rebells the love of greatnesse, as the adulterer the love of a woman. Since they do in all speeches affirme they love that, which an ill gaverned passion maketh them to follow. But love may have no such priviledge. That sweete and heavenly uniting of the mindes, which properly is called love, hath no other knot but vertue, and therefore if it . be a right love, it can never slide into any action that is not vertuous. The other and indeed more effectuall reason is that they may be married unto them and so honourably redresse the dishonour of them, whom this matter seemeth most to touch. Surely if the question were, what were convenient for the parties, and not what is juste in the never changing justice, there might much bee saide in it. But herein we must consider, that the lawes look how to prevent by duc examples, that such thinges be not done: and not how to salve such things, when they are doone. For if the governors of justice, shall take such a scope, as to measure the foote of the lawe, by a show of conveniencie, and measure that conveniencie not by the publike societie, but by that which is fittest for them which offende: young men, stronge men, and rich men, shall ever finde private conveniences, howe to palliate such committed disorders, as to the publike shall not onely bee inconvenient but pestilent. The marriage perchaunce might be fit for them, but verie unfit were it to the state, to allowe a phtterne of such procurations of marriage. And

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thus much doe they both alleage. Further goes he that went with the Princesse Pamela, \& requireth the benefit of a councellor, who hath place of free perswasion; and the reasonable excuse of a servant, that did but waite of his mistres. Without all question, as councellors have great cause to take heede how they advise any thing, directly opposite to the forme of that present governement, especially when they doe it singly without publike alowaunce, so yet is the case much more apparant: since neither she was an effectuall Princesse, her father being then alive, \(\&\) though he had bene deade, she not come, to the yeares of aucthoritie, nor hee her servant, in such manner to obey her, but by his owne preferment first belonging to Dametas, and then to the Kinge, and therefore if not by Arcadia lawes, yet by housholde orders, bounde to have done nothing without his agreement. Thus therefore since the deedes accomplished by these two, are both abhominable and inexcuseable. I doe in the behalfe of justice, \(\&\) by the force of Arcadia lawes pronounce, that Daipbantus shalbe throwne out of a hie tower to receave his death by his fall. Palladius shall bee behedded the time before the sunne set: the place in Mantinea: the executioner Dametas: which office he shall execute all the dayes of his life, for his beastly forgetting the carefull dutie he owed to his charge. This saide he turned himselfe to Pbilanax, and two of the other noble men, commaunding them to see the judgement presently performed. Pbilanax more greedie then any hunter of his praye, went straite to laye holde of the excellent prisoners, who casting a farewell looke one upon the other, represented in their faces asmuch unappalled constancie, as the most excellent courage can deliver, in outward graces. Yet if at all there were any shewe of change in them, it was that Pyrocles was somthing neerer to bashfulnes, and Musidorus to anger; both over ruled by reason and resolution. But as with great number of armed men, Pbilanax was descending unto them, and that Musidorus was beginning to saye something in Pyrocles behalfe. Beholde Kalander, that with armes caste abroade, and open mouth came crying to Euarchus, holding a stranger in his hãd that cried much more then he, desiring they might be heard speake before the prisoners were removed. Even the noble Gentleman Simpatbus ayded them in it, and taking such as hee coulde commaund, stopped Pbilanax betwixt entreatie and force, from carrying away 198

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the Princes, untill it were heard what new matters these men did bring. So againe mounting to the Tribunall, they hearkened to the straungers vehement speach, or rather appassionate exclayming. It was in deede Kalodulus, the faithfull servaunt of Musidorus, to whome his maister, when in despite of his best grounded determinations he first became a slave to affection, had sent the sheaphearde Menalcas to be arrested: by the helpe of whose rayment in the meane time he advaunced himselfe to that estate, which he accompted most high, because it might be serviceable to that fancy, which he had placed most high in his minde, For Menalcas having faithfully performed his crrand, was as faithfully imprisoned by Kalolulus. But as Kalodulus perfourmed the first part of his duety in doing the commaundement of his Prince: so was he with abundance of sincere loyalty extremely perplexed, when he understood of Menalcas the straunge disguising of his beloved Maister. For as the actes he and his Cosen Pyrocles had done in Asia, had filled all the eares of the Thessalians and Macedonians with no lesse joy then admiration: so was the feare of their losse no lesse grievous unto them, when by the noise of report they understood of theyr lonely committing themselves to the Sea, the issue of which they had no way learned. But now that by Menalcas hee perceyved where he was, gessing the like of Pyrocles, comparing the unusednes of this act with the unripenesse of theyr age, seeing in generall conjecture they could doe it for nothing, that might not fall out dangerous: he was somewhile troubled with himselfe, what to doe, betwixt doubt of theyr hurt, and doubt of theyr displeasure. Often he was minded (as his safest and honestest way) to reveale it to the king Euarcbus: that both his authority might prevent any domage to them, and under his winges he himselfe might remaine safe. But considering a journey to Byzantium (where as yet he supposed Euarcbus lay) would require more time, then hee was willing to remaine doubtfull of his Princes estate, he resolved at length to write the matter to Euarchus, and himselfe the while to goe into Arcadia: uncertayne what to doe when he came thither, but determined to doe his best service to hys deare Maister, if by any good fortune he might finde him. And so it happened that being even this day come to Mantinea, and as warely and attentively as he,coulde giving eare to al reports, in hope to hear some thing of them he sought, hestraight receyved

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a straunge rumor of these thinges: but so uncertainely as popular reports cary so rare accidents. But this by all men he was willed, to seek out Kalander a great Gentleman of that Countrey, who would soonest satisfie him of all these occurrents. Thus enstructed he came even about the midst of Euarchus judgement to the desert. Where seeing great multitudes, and hearing unknowen names of Palladius, and Daipbantus, and not able to presse to the place where Euarchus sate, he enquired for Kalander, and was soone brought unto him: partly because he was generallye knowen unto all men, and partly because he had withdrawen himselfe from the presse, when he perceived by Euarchus words whether they tended, being not able to endure his guests condemnation. Hee enquired forthwith of Kalander the cause of the assembly: and whither the fame were true of Euarchus presence: who with manye teares, made a dolefull recitall unto him, both of the Amazon and sheepheard, setting forth their naturall graces, and lamenting their pittifull undoing. But his description made Kalodulus immediatly knowe the sheepheard was his Duke, and so judging the other to be Pyrocles, and speedely communicating it to Kalander, who he saw did favour their case, they brake the presse with astonishing every man with their cryes. And being come to Euarchus, Kalodulus fell at lis feete telling him those he had judged were his owne Sunne and Nephewe; the one the comforte of Macedon, the other the onely stay of Thessalia. With many such like words, but as from a man that assured himselfe in that matter he shoulde neede smal speeche. While Kalander made it knowen to all men, what the prisoners were to whom he cried they should salute their father, and joy in the good hap the gods had sent them; who were no lesse glad, then all the people amazed at the strange event of these matters. Even Pbilanax owne revengefull hart was mollified, when he saw from diverse partes of the world so neere kinsemen should meete in such a necessitie. And with all the fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus, greatly drewe him to a compassionate conceite, and had already uncloathed his face of all shew of mallice. But Euarchus staide a good while upon himselfe, like a valliant man that should receave a notable encounter, being vehemently stricken with the fatherly love of so excellent children, and studying with his best reason, what his office required. At length with such a kind of gravitie, as 200

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was neere to sorrow, he thus uttred his mind. I take witnes of the immortall gods (saide he) O Arcadians, that what this daye I have saide, hath bene out of my assured perswasion, what justice it selfe and your juste lawes require. Though straungers then to me, I had no desire to hurt them, but leaving aside all considerations of the persons, I wayed the matter which you committed into my hands, with most unpartiall and farthest reach of reason. And thereout have condemned them to loose their lives, contaminated with so manye foule breaches of hospitalitie, civilitie and vertue. Now contrarye to all expectations, I finde them 'to be my onely sonne and Nephew, such upon whom you see, what guiftes nature hath bestowed. Such who have so to the wonder of the worlde heretofore behaved themselves, as might geve juste cause to the greatest. hopes, that in an excellent youth may be conceaved. Lastly in fewe wordes such, in whome I placed all my mortall joyes, and thought my selfe now neere my grave, to recover a newe life. But alas shall justice halte? Or shall she winke in ones cause which had Lynces eyes in anothers? Or rather shall all private respectes geve place to that holy name? Bee it so, bee it so, let my graye heares bee layde in the dust with sorrow, let the small remnant of my life, bee to me an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a gazing stock of wretched misery: But never never, let sacred rightfulnes fall. It is immortal and immortally ought to be preserved. If rightly I have judged, then rightly I have judged myne own children. Unlesse the name of a child, should have force to change the never changing justice. No no Pyrocles \& Musidorus I prefer you much before my life, büt I prefer Justice as far béforë yoü, while you did like your selves, my body should willingly have ben your shield, but I cannot keep you from the effectts of your own doing. Nay I cãnot in this case acknowledge you for mine. For never had I sheapheard to my nephew, nor "ever had woman to my son, your vices have degraded you frö being princes, \(\& x\) have disanulde your birthright.

Therefore if there be anie thing left in you, of Princely vertue, shew it in constant suffering, that your unprincely dealing hath purchased unto you. For my part I must tell you, you have forced a father to rob himselfe of his children. Do you therefore, O Pbilanax, and you my qther Lordes of this countrie, see the judgment be rightly performed in time, place and maner, as

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before appointed. With that though he would have refrained them; a man might perceive the teares drop downe his long white beard. Which moved not onely Kalodulus and Kerxenus to roaring lamentations, but al the assembly dolefully to record that pittiful spectacle. Pbilanax himselfe could not abstaine from great shewes of pittying sorrow, and manifest withdrawing from performing the kinges commaundement. But Musidorus having the hope of his safety, and recovering of the princesse Pamela: which made him most desirous to live, so sodainly dashed: but especialy moved for hys deare Pyrocles, for whom he was ever resolved his last speach should be, and stirred up with rage of unkindnesse, he thus spake. Enjoy thy bloudie conquest tyrannicall Euarchus, said he; for neither is convenient the title of a king, to a murderer, nor the remembrance of kindred, to a destroyer of his kindred. Go home and glorie that it hath been in thy power, shamefully to kill Musidorus. Let thy flattering Orators dedicate Crownes of Laurell unto thee, that the first of thy race, thou hast overthrowne 2 Prince of Thessalia. But for me- I hope the Thessalians are not so degenerate from their auncestors, but that they will revenge my injurie; and their losse upon thee. I hope my death is no more unjust to me; the it shalbe bitter to thee, howsoever it be, my death shall triumph over thy crueltie, neither as now would I live to make my life beholding unto thee. But if thy crueltie hath not so blinded thine eyes, that thou canst not see thine own heart, if thy heart be not so divelish, as thou hast no power but to torment thy self : then look upõ this yong Pyrocles, with a manlike eie; if not with a pittifull: Give not occasion to the whole earth to say, see how the gods have made the Tyrant teare his owne bowels! Examine the eies and voices of all this people, and what all. men see, be not blinde in thine owne case. Looke I say looke upon him , in whom the most curious searcher is able to finde no fault: but that he is thy sonne. Beleeve it, thy owne subjectes will detest thee, for robbing them of such a Prince, in whome they have right as well as thy selfe. Some more wordes to that purpose he would have spoken, but Pyrocles who often had cald to him, did nowe fully interrupt him, desiring him "not to do him the wrong to geve his father ill wordes before him, willing him to consider it was their owne fault, and not his unjustice, and withall to remember their resolution of well-suffering all acci-- 202

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dents, which this impaciencie did seeme to varry frö: and then kneeling down with all humblenesse, hee tooke the speach in this order to Euarchus. If my dayly praiers to the Almightie Gods, had so farre prevayled, as to have graunted me the end whereto I have directed my actions; I should rather have beene nowe a comfort to your minde, then an example of your justice, rather a preserver of your memorie by my life, then a monument of your judgement by my death. But since it hath pleased their unsearchable wisedomes, to overthrow all the desires I had to serve you, and make me become a shame unto you; since the last obedience I can shew you, is to die: vouchsafe yet \(O\) father (if my fault have not made me altogether unworthy, \(s 0\) to terme you) vouchsafe I say to let the few \& last words your sonne shall ever speake, not be tedious unto you. And if the remembrance of my vertuous mother, who once was deare unto you, may beare any sway with you, if the name of Pyrocles have at any time bene pleasant, let one request of mine which shall not be for mine owne life, be graciously accepted of you. What you owe to justice is performed in my death. A father to have executed his onely sonne, wil leave a sufficient example for a greater crime then this. My bloud will satisfie the highest point of equitie, my bloud will satisfie the hardest hearted in this countrie. O save the life of this Prince, that is the onely all I will with my last breath demaund of you. With what face will you looke upon your sister, when in reward of nourishing me in your greatest neede, you take away and in such sort take away that which is more deare to her then all the world, and is the onely comfort, wherewith she nourisheth her olde age? O give not such an occasion to the noble Thessalians, for ever to curse the match that their Prince did make with the Macedon bloud. By my losse there followes no publique losse, for you are to hold the seate, and to provide your selfe perchance of a worthier successor. But how can you or all the earth recompence that domage, that poore Tbessalia shall sustaine? who sending out (whom otherwise they would no more have spared then their owne eyes) their Prince to you, and you requesting to have him, by you hee should thus dishonourably be extinguished. Set before you, I beseech you, the face of that miserable people, when no sooner shall the newes come that you have met your Nephew, but withall they shall heare that you have beheaded

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him. 'How manie teares they shall spend, how many cöplaints they shal make, so manie just execrations will light upõ you. And take heede \(O\) father (for since my death answeres my fault, while I live I wil call upö that deare name) Least seeking too precise a course of justice, you be not thought most unjust: in weakning your neighbours mightie estate, by taking away their onely piller. In me, in me this matter beganne, in me let it receive his ending. Assure your selfe no man will doubt your severe observing the lawes, when it shal be knowne Euarchus hath killed Pyrocles. But the time of my ever farewell approcheth, if you do thinke my death sufficient for my faulf, and doe not desire to make my death more miserable then death. Let these dying wordes of him, that was once your sonne, pearce your eares. Let Musidorus live, and Pirocles shall live in him, and you shall not want a childe. A childe cried out Musidorus, to him, that killes Pyrocles? with that againe he fell to intreate for Pyrocles, and Pyrocles as fast for Musidorus, each employing his wit how to shew himselfe most worthy to die, to such an admiration of all the beholders, that most of them examining the matter by their owne passions, thought Euarchus (as often extraordinarie excellencies, not being rightly conceived, do rather offend then please) an obstinate hearted man, and such a one, who being pittilesse, his dominion must needes be insupportable. But Euarchus that felt his owne miserie more then they, and yet loved goodnesse more then himselfe, with such a sad assured behaviour as Cato killed himselfe withall, when he had heard the uttermost of that their speach tended unto: he commaunded againe they should be carried away, rising up from the seate (which he would much rather have wished, should have been his grave) and looking who would take the charge, whereto everie one was exceeding backward. But as this pittifull matter was entring into, those that were next the Dukes bodie, might heare from under the velvet, wherewith he was covered, a great voice of groning. Whereat everie man astonished, (and their spirites appalled with these former miseries, apt to take anie strange conceite) when they might perfitly perceive the bodie stirre, Then some beganne to feare spirits, some to looke for a myracle, most to imagine they knew not what. But Pbilanax and Kerxenus, whose eies, honest love (though to diverse parties) held most attentive, leapt to the table, and putsing of the velvet

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cover, might plainly discerne, with as much wonder as gladnesse, that the Duke lived. For so it was, that the drinke he had received, was neither as Gynecia first imagined, a love potion, nor as it was after thought, a deadly poyson, but a drinke made, by notable Arte, and as it was thought not without naturall magicke to procure for thirtie houres, such a deadly sleepe, as should oppresse all shew of life. The cause of the making of this drinke had first been, that a Princesse of Cyprus, graundmother to Gynecia, being notably learned, (and yet not able with al her learning, to answere the objections of Cupid) did furiously love a yoong noble man of her fathers Court. Who fearing the kinges rage, and not once daring either to attempt or accept so high a place, shee made that sleeping drinke, and found meanes by a trustie servaunt of hers, (who of purpose invited him to his chamber) to procure him, that suspected no such thing, to receive it. Which done, he no way able to resist, was secretly carried by him into a pleasant chamber, in the midst of a garden, she had of purpose provided for this enterprise: where that space of time, pleasing her selfe with seeing and cherishing of him, when the time came of the drinks end of working, and he more astonished then if he bad falne from the cloudes, she bad him choose either then to marrie her, and to promise to flie away with her in a bark she had made readie, or else she would presently crie out, and shewe in what place he was, with othe hee was come thither to ravish her. The noble man in these straightes, her beautie prevailed, he married her, and escaped the Realme with her. And after many strange adventures, were reconciled to the king her father, after whose death they raigned. But she gratefully remembring the service, that drinke had done her, preserved in a bottle (made by singular Arte long to keepe it without perishing) great quantitie of it, with the foretold inscription, which wrong interpreted by her daughter in law the Queene of Cyprus, was given by her to Gynecia at the time of her marriage, and the drinke finding an old body of Basilius, had kept him some houres longer in the trance, then it would have done a yoonger. But a good while it was, before good Basilius could come again to himself: in which time Euarchus more glad then of the whole worldes Monarchie, to be rid of his miserable magistracie, which even in justice he was now to surrender to the lawful Prince of that countrie; came from the

\section*{THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES}

Throne unto him, and there with much adoe made him understand, how these intricate matters had fallen out. Many garboiles passed through his fancie before he could be perswaded, Cleofila was other then a woman. At length remembring the Oracle, which now indeede was accomplished (not as before he had imagined) considering all had fallen out by the highest providence, and withall waying in all these matters his owne fault had been the greatest. The first thing he did, was with all honorable pompe, to send for Gynecia: who poore Ladie thought she was leading forth to her living buriall: and (when she came) to recount before all the people, the excellent vertue was in her, which she had not onely maintained all her life most unspotted: but nowe was contented so miserably to die, to follow her husband. He told them how she had warned him to take heede of that drinke, and so withall the exaltinges of her that might be, he publikely desired her pardon, for those errours he had committed. And so kyssing her, left her to receive the most honourable fame of anie Princesse throughout the world, all men thinking (saving onely Pyrocles and Pbiloclea who never bewraied her) that she was the perfit mirrour of all wifely love. Which though in that point undeserved, she did in the remnant of her life daily purchase, with observing al dutie \& faith to the example \& glorie of Greece. So uncertain are mortall judgments, the same person most infamous, and most famous, and neither justly. Then with Princely entertainment to Euarchus, and many kinde words to Pyrocles, whom still he dearely loved though in a more vertuous kinde, the marriage was concluded, to the inestimable joy of Euarchus, (towardes whom now Musidorus acknowledged his fault) betwixt these peerelesse Princes and Princesses. Pbilanax for his singular faith ever held deare of Basilius while he lived, and no lesse of Musidorus, who was to inherite that Dukedome, and therein confirmed to him and his, the second place of that Province, with great increase of his living to maintain it: which like proportion he used to Kalodulus in Thessalia: Highly honouring Kalander while he lived: and after his death continuing in the same measure to love and advannce this sonne Clitophon. But as for Sympatbus, Pyrocles, (to whom his father in his owne time gave the whole kingdome of Thrace) held him alwaies about him, giving him in pure gift, the great Citie of Abderà:- But the solemnities of these marriages, with the

\section*{ARCADIA. LIB. 5.}

Arcadian pastoralles, full of many comicall adventures, hapning to those rurall lovers; the straunge stories of Artaxia and Plexirtus, Erona and Plangus; Helene and Amphialus, with the wonderfull chaunces that befell them: The shepheardish loves of Menalcas with Kalodulus daughter; the poore hopes of the poore Philisides in the pursuite of his affections; the strange continuance of Klaius and Strepbons desire ; Lastly the sonne of Pyrocles named Pyrophilus, and Melidora, the faire daughter of Pamela by Musidorus, who even at their birth entred into admirable fortunes; may awake some other spirite to exercise his penne in that," wherewith mine is already dulled.

FINIS.

\title{
P O E M S FIRST PRINTED IN THE FOLIO OF 1593.
}

\author{
[See Vol. r, Appendix, p. 563.]
}

\section*{The First Ecloges.}

Dorus. -Fortune, Nature, Love, long have contended about me, Which should most miseries, cast on a worme that I am. -Fortune thus gan say; misery and misfortune is all one, And of misfortune, fortune hath only the gift.
-With strong foes on land, on seas with contrary tempests Still doo I crosse this wretch, what so he taketh in hand.
-Tush, tush, said nature, this is all but a trife, a mans selfe Gives happs or mishapps, ev'n as he ordreth his hearte.
-But so his humor I frame, in a mould of choller adusted, That the delights of life shall be to him dolorouse.
-Love smiled, and thus said; Want joynd to desire is unhappy. But if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus aile?
-None but I, workes by desire: by desire have I kindled in his soule Infernall agonies unto a bewtye divine,
-Where thou poore nature left'st all thy due glory, to fortune Her vertue is soveraine, fortune a vassal of hers.
-Nature abasht went back: fortune blusht: yet she replide thus:
And ev'n in that love, shall I reserve him a spite.
-Thus, thus, alas! wofull in nature, unhappy by fortune, But most wretched I am, now love awakes my desire.

Dorus. Zelmane.
Dorus. Lady reservd by the heav'ns to do pastors company honnor, Joyning your sweete voice to the rurall muse of a deserte, Here ysu fully do finde this strange operation of love, 208

\section*{FIRST PRINTED IN THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

How to the woods love runnes as well as rydes to the Pallace,
Neither he beares reverence to a Prince nor pittie to begger, But (like a point in midst of a circle) is still of a neernesse, All to a lesson he draw's, nether hills nor caves can avoide him.

Worthy shepeheard by my song to my selfe all favor is happned, Zelmane
That to the sacred Muse my anoyes somewhat be revealed,
Sacred Muse, who in one contaynes what nine do in all them.
But t happy be you, which safe from fyry reflection
Of Pbebus violence in shade of sweet Cyparissur,
Or pleasant mittell, may teach th'unfortunate Echo
In these woods to resounde the renowmed name of a goddesse.
Happy be you that may to the saint, your onely Idea, (Although simply atyrde) your manly affection utter.
Happy be those mishapps which justly proportion holding Give right sound to the eares, and enter aright to the judgement,
But wretched be the soules, which vaild in a contrary subject:
How much more we do love, so the lesse our loves be beleeved.
What skill salveth a soare of a wrong infirmity judged?
What can justice availe, to a man that tells not his owne case?
You though feares do abash, in you still possible hopes be:
Nature against we do seeme to rebell, seeme fooles in a vaine sute.
But so unheard, condemn'd, kept thence we do seeke to abide in,
Selfe-lost in wandring, banished that place we doe come from,
What meane is there, alas, we can hope our losse to recover?
What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort?
Unto the heav'ns? our wings be too short: earth thinks us a burden.
Aire we do still with sighes encrease, to the fire ? we dowant none.
And yet his outward heate our teares would quench, but an inward
Fire no liquor can coole: Neptunes realme would not availe us.
Happy shepheard, with thanks to the Gods, still thinke to be thankfull,
That to thy advauncement their wisdomes have thee abased.
Unto the Gods'with a thanckfull heart all thankes I do render, Dorus.
That to my advauncement their wisdomes have me abased.
But yet, alas I O but yet alas! our happs be but hard happs,
Which must frame contempt to the fittest purchase of hanour.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Well may a Pastor plaine, but alas his plaints be not esteem'de Silly shepheards poore pype, when his harsh sound testif's anguish,
Into the faire looker on, pastime, not passion, enters.
And to the woods or brookes, who do make such dreery recitall What be the pangs they beare, and whence those pangs be derived,
Pleasd to receave that name by rebounding answere of Echo, May hope therby to ease their inward horrible anguish,
When trees daunce to the pype, and swift streames stay by the musicke,
Or when an Echo begins unmov'd to sing them a love song. Say then what vantage do we get, by the trade of a Pastor? (Since no estates be so base, but love vouchsafeth his arrow, Since no refuge doth serve from woundes we do carry about us,
Since outward pleasures be but halting helpes to decayd soules) Save that dayly we may discerne what fire we do burne in. Farre more happy be you, whose greatnes gets a free accesse, Whose faire bodily gifts are fram'd most lovely to each ey. Vertue you have, of vertue you have left proofe to the whole world.
And vertue is gratefull with bewty and richnes adorned, Neither doubt you awhit, time will your passion utter. Hardly remains fyer hid, where skill is bent to the hiding, But in a minde that would his flames should not be repressed, Nature worketh enough with a small help for the revealing. Give therefore to the Muse great praise in whose very likenes You doo approch to the fruite your onely desir's be to gather.

Zelmane. First shall fertill grounds not yeeld increase of a good seed: First the rivers shall ceasse to repay their fludds to the Oceean: First may a trusty Greyhounde transforme himselfe to a Tigre: First shall vertue be vice, and bewty be counted a blemishe, Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize, Her praise, whence to the world all praise hath his only beginning:
But yet well I doo finde each man most wise in his owne case. None can speake of a wound with skill, if he have not a wound fclt.

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

Great to thee my state seemes, thy state is blest by my judgement:
And yet neither of us great or blest deemeth his owne selfe. For yet (weigh this alas!) great is not great to the greater. What judge you doth a hillocke shew, by the lofty Olympus? Such my minute greatnes, doth seeme compar'd to the greatest.
When Cedars to the ground fall downe by the weight of an emmott,
Or when a rich rubies just price be the worth of a walnut, Or to the Sun for wonders seeme small sparks of a candle:
Then by my high Cedar, rich Ruby, and only shining Sunne, Vertue, ricliesse, beawties of mine shall great be reputed.
Oh no, no, worthy shepeheard, worth can never enter a title,
Where proofes justly do teach, thus matcht, such worth to be nought worth,
Let not a puppet abuse thy sprite, Kings Crownes do not helpe them
From the cruell headache, nor shooes of golde doo the gow theale, And preciouse couches full oft are shak't with a feaver. If then a boddily evill in a boddily gloze be not hidden, Shall such morning deaws be an ease to the heate of a loves fire?

O glittring miseries of man, if this be the fortune Dorus,
Of those fortune lulls? so small rest rests in a kingdome?
What marvaile tho a Prince transforme himselfe to a Pastor?
Come from marble bowres many times the gay harbor of anguish,
Unto a silly caban, though weake, jet stronger against woes.
Now by thy words I begin, most famous Lady, to gather
Comfort into my soule \(I\) do finde, \(I\) do find what a blessing
Is chaunced to my life, that from such muddy abundance
Of carking agonies (to states which still be adherent) Desteny keepes me aloofe, for if all this state to thy vertue
Joyn'd, by thy beauty adorn'd be no meanes these greefes to abolish:
If neither by that helpe, thou canst clime up to thy fancie,
Nor yet fancy so drest do receive more plausible hearing:
Then do I thinke in deed, that better it is to be private
In sorrows torments, then, tyed to the pompes of a pallace,
Nurse inwarde maladyes, which have not scope to be breatid dout.
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\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

But perforce disgest, all bitter joyces of horror In silence, from a mans owne selfe with company robbed. Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my lives bondage, yet may disburden a passion
(Opprest with ruinouse conceites) by the helpe of an outcrye:
Not limited to a whispringe note, the Lament of a Courtier.
But sometimes to the woods somtimes to the heav'n do decyphire
With bolde clamor unheard, unmarckt, what I seeke what I suffer:
And when I meete these trees, in the earths faire livory clothed,
Ease I do feele (such ease as falls to one wholy disèased)
For that I finde in them parte of my state represented.
Lawrell shew's what I seeke, by the Mirre is show'd how I seeke it,
Olive paintes me the peace that I must aspire to by the conquest:
Mirtle makes my request, my request is crown'd with a willowe?
Cyprus promiseth helpe, but a helpe where comes no recomforte
Sweete Juniper, saith this, thoh I burne, yet I burne in a sweete fire.
Ewe doth make me thinke what kind of bow the boy holdeth
Which shootes strongly with out any noyse and deadly without smarte.
Firr trees great and greene, fixt on a hye hill but a barrein,
Lyke to my noble thoughtes, still new, well plac'd, to me fruteles.
Figge that yeeldes most pleasante fru'te, his shaddow is hurtefull
Thus be her giftes most sweet, thus more danger to be neere her,
Now in a palme when I marke, how he doth rise under a burden,
And may I not (say I then) gett up though griefs be so weightie?
Pine is a maste to a shippe, to my shippe shall hope for a maste serve,
Pine is hye, hope is as hie, sharpe leav'd, sharpe yet be my hopes budds.
Elme embraste by a vine, embracing fancy reviveth
Popler changeth his hew from a rising sunne to a setting:
Thus to my sonne do I yeeld, such lookes her beames do aforde me
Olde alged oke cutt downe, of newe works serwes to the building: 2 I 2

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

So my desires by my feare, cutt downe, be the frames of her honour.
Ashe makes speares which shieldes do resist, her force no repulse takes.
Palmes do rejoyce to be joynd by the match of a male to a female,
And shall sensive things be so sencelesse as to resist sence ?
Thus be my thoughts disperst, thus thinking nurseth a thinking, Thus both trees and each thing ells, be the bookes of a fancy.
But to the Cedar Queene of woods when I lifte my beteard eyes,
Then do I shape to my selfe that forme which raign's so with in me,
And thinke ther she do dwell \& heare what plants I do utter:
When that noble toppe doth nodd, I beleeve she salutes me;
When by the winde it maketh a noyse, I do thinke she doth answer.
Then kneling to the ground, oft thus do I speake to that Image: Onely Juell, O only Juell, which only deservest
That mens harts be thy seate and endlesse fame be thy servant, \(O\) descende for a while, from this greate height to behold me, But nought els do, behold (else is nought worth the beholding) Save what a worke, by thy selfe is wrought: \& since I am altred
Thus by thy worke, disdaine not that which is by thy selfe done. In meane caves oft treasure abides, to an hostry a king comes.
And so behinde foule clowdes full oft faire starres do ly hidden.
Hardy shephearde, such as thy meritts, such may be her insight Zelmane.
Justely to graunt thee rewarde, such envie I beare to thy fortune.
But to my selfe what wish can I make for a salve to my sorrowes,
Whom both nature seemes to debarr from meanes to be helped, And if a meane were found, fortune th' whole course of it hinders.
This plag'de how can I frame to my soare any hope of amendermente?
Whence may I show to my minde any light of possible escape?
Bownd \& bownd by so noble bandes, as loth to be unbownd,
Jaylor I am to my'selfe, prison \& prisoner to myne owne selfe.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Yet be my hopes thus plast, here fix'd lives all my recomforte, That that deare Dyamond, where wisdome holdeth a sure seate,
Whose force had such force so to transforme, nay to reforme me,
Will at length perceave these flames by her beames to be kindled, And will pitty the wound festred so strangely within me. \(O\) be it so, graunte such an event, \(O\) Gods, that event give. And for a sure sacrifice I do dayly oblation offer
Of mine owne harte, where thoughts be the temple, sighte is a aultar.
But ceasse worthy shepheard, nowe ceasse we to weery the hearers
With monefull melodies, for enough our greefes be revealed, If by the parties ment our meanings rightly be marked, And sorrow's do require some respitt unto the sences.

\(A\)Shepheards tale no height of stile desires To raise in words what in effect is lowe: A plaining songe plaine-singing voice requires, For warbling notes from inward chearing flow. I then, whose burd'ned brest but thus aspires Of shepheards two the seely case to show, Nede not the stately Muses helpe invoke
For creeping rimes, which often sighings choke.
But you, of you, that thinke not teares to deare
To spend for harms, although they touch you not:
And deigne to deeme your neighbors mischefe neare,
Although they be of meaner parents gott :
You I invite with easie eares to heare
The poore-clad truth of loves wrong-ordred lot.
Who may be glad, be glad you be not such:
Who share in woe, weygh others have as much.
Ther was ( \(\hat{0}\) seldome blessed word of was!)
A paire of frends, or rather one cal'd two,
Train'd in the life which on short-bitten grasse
In shine or storme must sett the doubted shoe:

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

He , that the other in some yeares did passe, And in those gifts that years distribute doe,

Was Klaius cald, (ah Klaius, wofull wight!)
The later borne, yet too soone, Strepkon hight. Epeirus high, was honest Klaius nest, To Strephon EEoles land first breathing lent : But East \& West were join'd by frendships hest. As Strephons eare \& heart to Klaius bent:
So Klaius soule did in his Strephon rest. Still both their flocks flocking togither went,

As if tliey would of owners humour be,
And eke their pipes did well, as frends agree.
Klaius for skill of hearb's \& shepheards art
Among the wisest was accounted wise,
Yet not so wise, as of unstained harte:
Strephon was yonge, yet markt with humble eies
How elder rul'd their flocks, \& cur'd their smart,
So that the grave did not his words despise.
Both free of minde, both did clear-dealing love,
And both had skill in verse their voice to move.
Their chearfull minds, till pois'ned was their cheare,
The honest sports of earthy lodging prove;
Now for a clod-like hare in fourm they peere,
Now bolt \& cudgill squirrels leape do move.
Now the ambitiouse Larke with mirror cleare
They catch, while he (foole !) to himself makes love:
And now at keels they trie a harmles chaunce,
And now their curr they teach to fetch \& daunce.
When mery May first early calls the morne,
With mery maids a mayeng they do go,
Then do they pull from sharpe \& niggard thorne
The plenteous sweets, (can sweets so sharply grow?)
Then some grene gowns are by the lasses worne
In chastest plaies, till home they walke a rowe,
While daunce about the may-pole is begun,
When, if nede were, they could at quintain run :
While thus they ran a low, but leaveld race,
While thus they liv'd, (this was indede a life)
With nature pleas'd, content with present case.
Free of proud. feares, brave begg'ry, smiling strife

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Of clime-fall Court, the envy-hatching place:
While those restles desires in great men rife
To visite so low folkes did much disdaine,
This while, though poore, they in themselves did raigne.
One day (A day, that shin'de to make them darke!)
While they did ward sun-beames with shady bay,
And Klaius taking for his yongling carke,
(Lest greedy eies to them might challenge lay)
Busy with oker did their shoulders marke,
(His marke a Piller was devoid of stay,
As bragging that free of all passions mone
Well might he others beare, but leane to none)
Strephon with leavy twiggs of Laurell tree
A garland made on temples for to weare,
For he then chosen was the dignitie
Of village-Lord that whitsontide to beare : And full, poore foole of boyish bravery
With triumphs shews would shew he nought did feare.
But fore-accounting oft makes builders misse,
They found, they felt, they had no lease of blisse.
For ere that either had his purpose done,
Behold (beholding well it doth deserve)
They saw a maid who thitherward did runne,
To catch bir sparrow which from hir did swerve,
As she a black-silke cap on him begunne.
To sett, for foile of his milke-white to serve.
She chirping ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he \(\&\) she did stay.
Well for to see they kept themselves unsene,
And saw this fairest maid of fairer minde, By, fortune meare, in Nature borne a Queene, How well apaid she was hir birde to finde:
How tenderly hir tender hands betweene
In ivory cage she did the micher binde:
How rosy moist'ned lipps about his beake
Moving, she seem'd at once to kisse, \& speake.
Chastned but thus, \(\&\) thus his lesson tought
The happy wretch she putt into hir breast,
Which to their eies the bowhes of Venus brought,
For they seem'd made even of skie-mettall best,

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

And that the bias of hir bloud was wrought.
Betwixt them two the peeper tooke his nest,
Where snugging well he well appear'd content
So to have done amisse, so to be shent.
This done, but done with captive-killing grace, Each motion seeming shott from beauties bow, With length laid downe she deckt the lonely place.
Proud grew the grasse that under hir did growe,
The trees spred out their armes to shade hir face,
But she on elbow lean'd with sigh's did show
No grasse, no trees, nor yet hir sparrow might
To long-perplexed minde breed long delight.
She troubled was (alas that it mought be!)
With tedious brawlings of her parents deare,
Who would have hir in will \& worde agree
To wedd Antaxius their neighbour neare.
A heardman rich of much account was he
In whome no evill did raigne, nor good appeare.
In some such one she lik'd not his desire,
Faine would be free, but dreadeth parents ire.
Kindly, sweete soule, she did unkindnes take
That bagged baggage of a misers mudd,
Should price of her, as in a market, make.
But golde can guild a rotten piece of wood,
To yeeld she found hir noble heart did ake:
To strive she fear'd how it with vertue stoode.
This doubting clouds ore-casting heay'nly braine,
At length in rowes of Kisse-cheeke teares they raine.
Cupid the wagg, that lately conquer'd had
Wise Counsellors, stout Captaines puissant Kings,
And ti'de them fast to leade his triumph badd, Glutted with them now plaies with meanest things.
So oft in feasts with costly chaunges cladd
To crammed mawes a spratt new Stomake brings.
So Lords with sport of Stagg \& Hearon full
Sometimes we use small birds from nests do pull.
So now for pray these shepheards two he tooke
Whose mettall stiff he knew he could not bende
With hear-say, pictures, or \({ }_{2}\) a window looke,
With one good dawnce, or letter finely pend,

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

That were in Court a well proportion'd hooke, Where piercing witts do quickly apprehend,

Their sences rude plaine objects only move,
And so must see great cause before they love.
Therfore Love arm'd in hir now takes the fielde,
Making hir beames his bravery \& might:
Hir hands which pierc'd the soules seav'n-double shield,
Were now his darts leaving his wonted fight. Brave crest to him hir scorn-gold haire did yeeld, His compleat harneis was hir purest white.

But fearing lest all white might seeme tod good,
In cheeks \& lipps the Tyran threatens bloud.
Besides this force within hir eies he kept
A fire, to burne the prisoners he gaines,
Whose boiling heat encreased as she wept:
For ev'n in forge colde water fire maintaines.
Thus proud \& fierce unto the hearts he stept
Of them poore soules: \& cutting Reasons raines,
Made them his owne before they had it wist.
But if they had, could shephookes this resist?
Klaius streight felt, \& groned at the blowe,
And cal'd, now wounded, purpose to his aide:
Strephon, fond boy, delighted did not knowe,
That it was Love that shin'de in shining maid:
But lickrous, Poison'd, faine to her would goe,
If him new-learned manners had not stai'd.
For then Urania homeward did arise, Leaving in paine their wel-fed hungry eies.
She went, they staid; or rightly for to say,
She staid in them, they went in thought with hyr:
Rlaius in deede would faine have puld a way
This mote from out his eye, this inward burre,
And now, proud Rebell gan for to gainsay
The lesson which but late he learn'd too furre:
Meaning with absence to refresh the thought
To which hir presence such a feaver brought.
Strephon did leape with joy \& jolitie,
Thinking it just more therein to delight
Then in good Dog, faire field, or shading tree.
Sonhave I sene trim bookes in velvet dight

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

With golden leaves, \& painted babery
Of seely boies please unacquainted sight:
But when the rod began to play his part,
Faine would, but could not fly from golden smart.
He quickly learn'd Urania was her name, And streight for failing, grav'd it in his heart:
He knew hir haunt, 88 haunted in the same, And taught his shepe hir shepe in food to thwart.
Which soone as it did batefull question frame,
He might on knees confesse his faulty part,
And yeeld himselfe unto hir punishment,
While nought but game, the selfe-hurt wanton ment.
Nay ev'n unto hir home he oft would go,
Where bold and hurtles many play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so,
For simple goodnes shined in his eyes.
There did he make hir laugh in spite of woe,
So as good thoughts of him in all arise,
While into none doubt of his love did sinke,
For not himselfe to be in love did thinke.
But glad Desire, his late embosom'd guest, Yet but a babe, with milke of Sight he nurst: Desire the more he suckt, more sought the brest, Like dropsy folke still drinke to be a thyrst. Till one faire eav'n an howr ere Sun did rest, Who then in Lions cave did enter fyrst,

By neighbors prai'd she went abroad therby.
At Barly brake hir swete swift foot to trie.
'Never the earth on his round shoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy, A careles comelines with comely care,
Self-gard with mildnes, Sport with Majesty:
Which made hir yeeld to deck this shepheards band,
And still, beleve me, Strephon was at hand.
A field they goe, where many lookers be,
And thou seke-sorow Klaius them among: In dede thou said'st it was, thy frend to see Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long,

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED PN}

While most with hir he lesse did kepe with thee. No, no, it was in spite of wisdomes song

Which absence wisht: love plai'd a victors part:
The heav'n-love lodestone drew thy iron hart. Then couples three be streight allotted there, They of both ends the middle two doe flie, The two that in mid place, Hell called were, Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye To catch of them, and them to hell to beare, That they, as well as they, Hell may supplie:

Like some which seeke to salve their blotred name
With others blott, till all do tast of shame.
There may you see, soone as the middle two Do coupled towards either couple make, They false and fearfull do their hands undoe, Brother his brother, frend doth frend forsake, Heeding himselfe, cares not how fellow doe, But of a straunger mutuall help doth take: As perjur'd cowards in adversity
With sight of feare from frends to fremb'd do flie. These sports shepheards deviz'd such faults to show. Geron, though olde yet gamesome, kept one ende With Cosma, for whose love Pas past in woe. Faire Nous with Pas the lott to hell did sende: Pas thought it hell, while he was Cosma fro. At other end Uran did Strephon lend

Her happy-making hand, of whome one looke From Nous and Cosma all their beauty tooke.
The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace, But did entend next bout with her to meete, So he with Nous to Geron turn'd their race, With whome to joyne fast ran Urania sweet: But light-legd Pas had gott the middle space. Geron strave hard, but aged were his feet, And therfore finding force now faint to be, He thought gray haires afforded subtletie., And so when Pas hand reached him to take, The fox on knees and elbowes tombled downe:
Pas could not stay, but over him did rake, And crown'd the earth with his first touching crowne:

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

His heels grow'n proud did seme at heav'n to shake. But Nous that slipt from Pas, did catch the clowne.

So laughing all, yet Pas to ease some dell
Geron with Uran were condemn'd to hell.
Cosma this while to Strephon safely came,
And all to second barly-brake are bent:
The two in hell did toward Cosma frame,
Who should to Pas, but they would her prevent.
Pas mad with fall, and madder with the shame,
Most mad with beames which he thought Cosma sent,
With such mad haste he did to Cosma goe,
'That to hir breast he gave a noysome blowe.
She quick, and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with hir fist, and tooke him on the face,
Another time, quoth she, become more wise.
Thus Pas did kisse hir hand with little grace,
And each way luckles, yet in humble guise
Did hold hir fast for feare of more disgrace,
While Strephon might with preatie Nous have met,
But all this while another course he fet.
For as Urania after Cosma ran,
He ravished with sight how gracefully
She mov'd hir lims, and drew the aged man,
Left Nous to coast the loved beauty ny.
Nous cri'de, and chafd, but he no other can.
Till Uran seing Pas to Cosma fly,
And Strephon single, turned after him.
Strephon so chas'd did seme in milke to swimme.
He ran, but ran with eye ore shoulder cast,
More marking hir, then how himselfe did goe,
Like Numid Lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet backwardly do glowe
With proud aspect, disdaining greater hast.
What rage in them, that love in him did show.
But God gives them instinct the man to shun,
And he by law of Barly-brake must run.
But as his heate with running did augment,
Much more his sight encreast his hote desire:
So is in her the best of Nature spent,
The aire hir swete race mov'd doth blow the fire..

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Hir feet be Pursevants from Cupid sent, With whose fine stepps all loves and joyes conspire.

The hidden beauties seem'd in waite to lye,
To downe proud hearts that would not willing dye.
Thus, fast he fled from her he follow'd sore,
Still shunning Nous to lengthen pleasing race,
Till that he spied old Geron could no more,
Then did he slack his love-enstructed pace.
So that Urd́n, whose arme old Geron bore,
Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace.
So caught, him seem'd he caught of joyes the bell,
And thought it heav'n so to be drawn to hell.
To hell he goes, and Nous with him must dwell.
Nous sware it was no right; for his default
Who would be caught, that she should go to hell:
But so she must. And now the third assault
Of Barly-brake among the six befell.
Pas Cosma matcht, yet angry with his fault,
The other end Geron with Urdn garde.
I thinke you thinke Strepton bent thitherward.
Nous counseld Strephon Geron to pursue,
For he was olde, and easly would be cought:
But he drew hir as love his fancy drew,
And so to take the gemme Urania sought.
While Geron olde came safe to Cosma true,
Though him to meete at all she sturred nought.
For Pas, whither it were for feare, or love,
Mov'd not himselfe, nor suffred hir to move.
So they three did togither idly stay,
While deare Urdn, whose course was Pas to meet,
(He staying thus) was faine abroad to stray
With larger round, to shun the folowing feet. Strephon, whose eies on hir back-parts did play,
With love drawne on, so fast with pace unmeet
Drew dainty Nous, that she not able so
To runne, brake from his hands, and let him goe
He single thus, hop'd soone with hir to be,
Who nothing earthly, but of fire and aire,
Though with soft leggs, did run as fast as he. He thrise reacht, thrise deceiv'd, when hir to beare

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

He hopes, with dainty turns she doth him flee. So on the down's we see, neere Wilton faire, A hast'ned Hare from greedy Grayhound goe, And past all hope his chapps to frustrate so. But this straunge race more straunge conceits did yeeld:
Who victor seem'd, was to his ruine brought:
Who seem'd orethrown was mistresse of the field:
She fled, and tooke: he folow'd, and was cought. .
So have I heard to pierce pursuing shield
By Parents train'd the Tartars wilde are tought,
With Shafts shott out from their back-turned bow.
"But, ah! hir darts did farre more depely goe.
As Venus bird the white, swift, lovely Dove
(O happy Dove that art compar'd to hir!)
Doth on hir wings hir utmost swiftnes prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not furr:
So did Uran, the narr the swifter move,
(Yet beauty still as fast as she did sturre)
Till with long race deare she was breathles brought,
And then the Pboenix feared to be cought.
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sportes of double-shining day,
And did the tribute of their wondring sight
To Natures heir, the faire Urania, pay,
I tolde you Klaius was the haples wight
Who earnest found what they accounted play.
He did not there doe homage of his eies,
But on his eies his heart did sacrifise.
With gazing looks, short sighs, unsettled feet,
He stood, but turn'd, as Girosol, to Sun:
His fancies still did hir in half-way meet,
His soule did fly as she was seen to run.
In sum proud Boreas never ruled fleet (Who Neptunes webb on daungers distaff spun)

With greater powr, then she did make them wend
Each way, as she, that ages praise, did bend.
Till spieng well she welnigh weary was,
And surely taught by his love-open eje,
His eye, that ev'n did marke hir troden grasse,
That she would faine the catch of Strephon flie,

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Giving his reason pasport for to passe
Whither it would, so it would let him dy,
He that before shund hir to shun such harmes,
Now runnes, and takes hir in his clipping armes.
For with pretence from Strepbon hir to garde,
He met hir full, but full of warefulnes,
With inbow'd bosome well for hir prepar'd,
When Strephon cursing his owne backwardnes
Came to hir back, and so with double warde
Emprison hir, who both them did possesse
As heart-bound slaves: and happy then embrace
Vertues proofe, fortunes victor, beauties place.
Hir race did not hir beauties beames augment,
For they were ever in the best degree,
But yet a setting foorth it some way lent:
As rubies lustre, when they rubbed be.
The dainty dew on face and body went
As on sweet flowrs when mornings drops we see.
Her breath then short seem'd loth from home to pas,
Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was.
Happy, of happy! if they so might bide,
To see hir eies, with how true humblenes
They looked down to triumph over pride:
With how sweet sawes she blam'd their sawcines:
To feele the panting heart, which through hir syde
Did beate their hands, which durst so neere to presse.
To see, to feele, to heare, to tast, to know
More then, besides hir, all the earth could show.
But never did Medeas golden weed
On Creons child his poison sooner throw,
Then those delights through all their sinews breed
A creeping serpentlike of mortall woe.
Till she brake from their armes (although indeed
Going from them, from them she could not go)
And fare-welling the flocke did homeward wend,
And so that even the barly-brake did end.
It ended, but the others woe began,
Began at least to be conceiv'd as woe,
For then wise Klaius found no absence can
Help him, who can no more hir sight foregoe.

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

He found mans vertue is but part of man, And part must folowe where whole man doth goe.

He found that Reasons self now reasons found
To fasten knotts, which fancy first had bound.
So doth he yeeld, so takes he on his yoke,
Not knowing who did draw with him therin;
Strephon, poore youth, because he saw no smoke
Did not conceive what fire he had within.
But after this to greater rage it broke,
Till of his life it did full conquest win,
First killing mirth, then banishing all rest,
'Filling his eies with teares, with sighs his brest.
Then sports grew paines, all talking tediouse,
On thoughts he feeds, his lookes their figure chaunge,
The day seemes long, but night is odious,
No sleeps, but dream's, no dream's, but visions straunge,
Till finding still his evill encreasing thus,
One day he with his flock abroad did raunge:
And comming where he hop'd to be alone,
Thus on a hillock set, he made his mone.
Alas! what weights are these that lode my heart!
I am as dull as winter-sterved sheep,
Tir'de as a jade in overloden carte,
Yet thoughts do fie, though I can scarcely creep.
All visions seeme, at every bush I start:
Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely slepe.
Sure I bewitched am, it is even that:
Late neere a crosse I met an ougly Cat.
For, but by charms, how fall these things on me,
That from those eies where heav'nly apples bene,
Those eies, which nothing like themselves can see,
Of faire Urania, fairer then a greene,
Proudly bedeckt in Aprills livory,
A shot unheard gave me a wound unseene?
He was invisible that hurt me so,
And none unvisible, but Spirites, can goe.
Whem I see her, my sinewes shake for fcare,
And yet, deare soule, I know she hurteth none:
Amid my flock with woe my voice I teare,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would mone?"
S. A. II.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Her chery lipps, milke hands, and golden haire I still do see, though I be still alone.

Now make me thinke that there is not a fende, Who hid in Angels shape my life would ende.
The sportes wherin I wonted to do well, Come she, and sweet the aire with open brest, Then so I faile, when most I would do well,
That at me so amaz'd my fellowes jest:
Sometimes to her newes of my selfe to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stam'ring, or els doltish'dombe, Say then, can this but of enchantment come?
Nay each thing is bewitcht to know my case:
The Nightingales for woe their songs refraine:
In river as I look'd my pining face, As pin'd a face as mine I saw againe.
The courteous mountaines griev'd at my disgrace
Their snowy haire teare of in melting paine. And now the dropping trees do wepe for me, And now faire evenings blush my shame to see.
But you my pipe, whilome my chief delight,
Till straunge delight, delight to nothing ware;
And you my flock, care of my carefull sight,
While I was I, \& so had cause to care;
And thou my dogg, whose truth \& valiant might
Made wolves (not inward wolves) my ewes to spare;
Go you not from your master in his woe:
Let it suffise that he himselfe forgoe.
For though like waxe, this magique makes me waste,
Or like a lambe whose dam away is fet,
(Stolne from her yoong by theeves unchoosing hast)
He treble beas for helpe, but none can get:
Though thus, and worse, though now 1 am at last,
Of all the games that here ere now I met:
Do you remember still you once were mine,
Till my eies had their curse from blessed eine.
Be you with me while I unheard do cry,
While I do score my losses on the winde,
While I in heart my will write ere I die. .
In which by will, my will and wits I binde:

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

Still to be hers, about her aye to flie,
As this same sprite about my fancies blinde, Doth daily haunt: but so, that mine become As much more loving, as lesse combersome.
Alas! a cloud hath overcast mine eies:
And yet I see her shine amid the cloud.
Alas! of ghostes I heare the gastly cries:
篲et there, me seemes, I heare her singing loud.
This song she singes in most commaunding wise:
Come shepheards boy, let now thy heart be bowd
To make it selfe to my least looke a slave:
"Leave sheepe, leave all, I will no piecing have.
I will, I will, alas! alas! I will:
Wilt thou have more? more have, if more I be. Away ragg'd rams, care I what murraine kill? Out shreaking pipe made of some witched tree.
Go bawling curre, thy hungry maw go fill,
On yond foule flocke belonging not to me.
With that his dogge he henst his flocke he curst:
With that (yet kissed first) his pipe he burst.
This said, this done, he rase even tir'd with rest,
With heart as carefull, as with carelesse grace, With shrinking legges, but with a swelling brest, With eyes which threatned they would drowne his face,
Fearing the worst, not knowing what were best, And giving to his sight a wandring race,

He saw behind a bush where Klaius sate:
His well know'ne friend, but yet his unknowne mate,
Klaius the wretch, who lately yelden was
To beare the bondes which Time nor wit could breake, (With blushing soule at sight of judgements glasse,
While guilty thoughts accus'd his Reason weake)
This morne alone to lonely walke did passe,
Within himselfe of hir deare selfe to speake,
Till Strephons planing voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his self-like cause he knew.
For hearing him so oft with wordes of woe
Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly, knew what witchcraft gave the blow
Which made, his Strepbon think himselfe in hell,

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Which when he did in perfect image show, To his owne witt, thought upon thought did swell, Breeding huge stormes within his inward parte, Which thus breath'd out with earthquake of his hart

\section*{The Second Eclogues.}

Geron. Philisides.
Geron. Up, up Philisides, let sorrowes goe, Who yelds to woe, doth but encrease his smart. Do not thy hart, to plaintfull custome bring, But let us sing, sweet tunes do passions ease, An olde man heare, who would thy fancies raise.

Philisides. Who minds to please the minde drownd in annoyes With outward joyes, which inly cannot sincke, As well may thincke with oyle to coole the fire:
Or with desire to make such foe a frend, Who doth his soule to endlesse malice bend.

Geron. Yet sure an end, to each thing time doth give, Though woes now live, at length thy woes must dye.
Then vertue try, if she can worke in thee That which we see in many time hath wrought, And weakest harts to constant temper brought.

Philisides. Who ever taught a skillesse man to teach, Or stop a breach, that never Cannon sawe? Sweet vertues lawe barres not a causefull mone. Time shall in one my life and sorrowes end, And me perchaunce your constant temper lend.

What can amend where physick is refusde?
The witts abusde with will no counsayle take..
Yet for my sake discover us thy griefe.
Oft comes reliefe when most we seeme inctrappe.
The starres thy state, fortune may change thy happe.

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 5593.}

If fortunes lappe became my dwelling place, And all the starres conspired to my good, Still were I one, this still should be my case, Ruines relique, cares web, and sorrowes foode: Since she faire fierce to such a state me calls, Whose wit the starres, whose fortune fortune thralls.

Alas what falls are falne unto thy minde?
That there where thou confest thy mischiefe lyes
Thy wit dost use still still more harmes to finde. Whome wit makes vaine, or blinded with his eyes, What counsell can prevaile, or light give light?
Since all his force against himselfe he tries.
Then each conceit that enters in his sight, Is made, forsooth, a Jurate of his woes, Earth, sea, ayre, fire, heav'n, hell, and gastly sprite.
Then cries to sencelesse things, which neither knowes What ayleth thee, and if they knew thy minde Would scorne in man (their king) such feeble show's. Rebell, Rebell, in golden fetters binde
This tyran Love; or rather do suppresse
Those rebell thoughts which are thy slaves by kinde.
Let not a glittring name thy fancie dresse
In painted clothes, because they call it love.
There is no hate that can thee more oppresse.
Begin (and halfe the worke is done) to prove
By rising up, upon thy selfe to stand.
And thinck she is a she, that doth thee move.
He water plowes, and soweth in the sand,
And hopes the flickring winde with net to holde
Who hath his hopes laid up in womans hand.
What man is he that hath his freedome solde?
Is he a manlike man, that doth not know man
Hath power that Sex with bridle to withhold ? A fickle Sex, and trew in trust to no man, A servant Sex, soone prowde if they be coi'de And to conclude thy mistresse is a woman.

O gods, how long this old fqole hath annoi'd My wearied eares! O gods yet graunt me this,

Philisides.

Geron.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

That soone the world of his false tong be void. noble age who place their only blisse In being heard untill the hearer dye Uttring a serpents minde with serpents hisse. Then who will heare a well autoris'd lye, (And pacience hath) let him goe learne of him What swarmes of vertues did in his youth flye Such hartes of brasse, wise heads, and garments trim Were in his dayes: which heard, one nothing heares,
If from his words the falshood he do skim. "
And herein most their folly vaine appeares
That since they still alledge, When they were yong:
It shews they fetch their wit from youthfull yeares,
Like beast for sacrifice, where save the tong
And belly nought is left, such sure is he,
This life-deadman in this old dungeon flong.
Olde houses are throwne downe for new we see:
The oldest Rammes are culled from the flocke:
No man doth wish his horse should aged bee.
The ancient oke well makes a fired blocke:
Old men themselves, doe love young wives to choose:
Only fond youth admires a rotten stocke.
Who once a white long beard, well handle does, (As his beard him, not he his beard did beare)
Though cradle witted, must not honnor loose. Oh when will men leave off to judge by haire, And thinke them olde, that have the oldest minde, With vertue fraught and full of holy feare !

Geron.
If that thy face were hid, or I were blinde, I yet should know a young man speaketh now, Such wandring reasons in thy speech I finde. He is a beast, that beastes use will allowe For proofe of man, who sprong of heav'nly fire Hath strongest soule, when most his raynes do bowe. But fondlings fonde, know not your owne-desire Loth to dye young, and then you must be oldé, Fondly blame that to which your selves aspire. But this light choller that doth make you 'bolde, Rather to wrong then unto just defencé,

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

Is past with me, my bloud is waxen colde. Thy words, though full of malapert offence, I way them not, but still will thee advize How thou from foolish love maist purge thy sense. First thinke they erre, that thinke them gayly wise, Who well can set a passion out to show: Such sight have they that see with goggling eyes. Passion beares high when puffing wit doth blowe, But is indeed a toy, if not a toy,
True cause of evils, and cause of causelesse woe.
If once thou maist that fancic glosse destroy
Within thy selfe, thou soone wilt be ashamed
To be a player of thine owne annoy.
Then let thy minde. with better bookes be tamed,
Secke to espie her faultes as well as praise,
And let thine eyes to other sports be framed.
In hunting fearefull beastes, do spend some dayes,
Or catch the birds with pitfalls, or with lyme,
Or trayne the fox that traines so crafty laies.
Ly but to sleepe, and in the earely prime Seeke skill of hearbes in hills, haunt brookes neere night,
And try with bayt how fish will bite sometime.
Goe graft againe, and seeke to graft them right,
Those pleasant plants, those sweete and frutefull trees,
Which both the pallate, and the eyes delight.
Cherish the hives of wisely painfull Bees:
Let speciall care upon thy flock be staid,
Such active minde but seldome passion sees.
Hath any man heard what this old man said? Philisides.
Truly not I, who did my thoughts engage,
Where all my paines one looke of her hath paid.

Geron. Mastix.
Downe, downe Melampus; what? your fellow bite?
Geron. I set you ore the flock I dearly love, Them to defend, not with your selves to fight.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Do you not thincke this will the wolves remove From former feare, they had of your good mindes, When they shall such devided weakenesse prove? What if Leelaps a better morsell finde?
Then you earst knew? rather take part with him
Then jarle: lo , lo , even these how envie blindes.
And then Lalaps let not pride make thee brim
Because thou hast thy fellow overgone,
But thanke the cause, thou seest, where he is dim.
Here Lalaps, here, in deed against the foen
Of my good sheepe, thou never trew's time tooke:
Be as thou art, but be with mine at one.
For though Melampus like a wolfe doo looke, (For age doth make him of a wolvish hew) Yet have I seene when well a wolfe he shooke. Foole that I am that with my dogges speake grewe. Come neere good Mastix, tis now full tway score Of yeeres (alas) since I good Mastix knewe.
Thou heardst even now a yong man snebb me sore, Because I red him, as I would my son.
Youth will have will: Age must to age therefore.
Mastix. What marvaile if in youth such faults be done,
Since that we see our saddest Shepheards out
Who have their lesson so long time begonne?
Quickly secure, and easilie in doubt,
Either a sleepe be all if nought assaile,
Or all abroade if but a Cubb start out.
We shepeheards are like them that under saile Doe speake high wordes, when all the coaste is cleare,
Yet to a passenger will bonnet vaile.
I con thee thanke to whom thy dogges be deare,
But commonly like currs we them entreate,
Save when great need of them perforce apeare.
Then him we kisse, whom late before we beatt
With such intemperance, that each way grows
Hate of the firste, contempt of later feate:
And stuch discord twixt greatest shepheards flowes,
That sport it is to see with howe greate art,
Byojustice worke they their owne faultes, disclose:

\section*{THE FOLIO OF 1593.}

Like busie boyes, to winne their tutors harte, One saith, He mockes; the other saith, he playes;
The third his lesson mist, till all do smarte.
As for the rest, howe shepeheardes spend their daies,
At blowe point, hotcocles, or els at keeles
While, Let us passe our time each shepeheard saies.
So small accompt of time the shepeheard feeles
And doth not feele, that life is nought but time
And when that time is paste, death holdes his heeles.
To age thus doe they draw there youthfull pryme,
Knowing'no more, then what poore tryall showes,
As fishe sure tryall hath of muddy slyme.
This paterne good, unto our children goes,
For what they see, their parents love or hate
Their first caught sence prefers to teachers blowes.
These cocklinges cockred we bewaile to late,
When that we see our ofspring gaily bent,
Wemen man-wood, \& men effeminate.
Fy man, fy man, what wordes hath thy tonge lent? Geron.
Yet thou art mickle warse then ere was I,
Thy too much zeale, I feare thy braine hath spent.
We oft are angrier, with the feeble fie
For busines, where it pertaines him not,
Then with the poisno'us todes that quiet lie.
I pray thee what hath ere the Parret gott,
And yet they say he talkes in greate mens bowers?
A Cage (guilded perchaunce) is all his lott.
Who of his tongue the lickowr gladly powrs,
A good foole call'd with paine, perhapps may be,
But even for that shall suffer mightie Lowers.
Let swannes example siker serve for thee,
Who once all birdes, in sweetly-singing past,
But now to silence turn'd his minstralsie.
For he woulde sing, but others were defaste;
The peacockes pride, the pyes pild stattery, Cormqrauhts glutt, Kites spoile, king fishers waste.
The Falcons fercenes, Sparrows letchery
The Cockgws shame, the Gooses good intent,
Even turtle toutcht he with hypocrisie.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

And worse of other more, till by assent Of all the birdes, but namely those were grieved, Of fowles there called was a parliament.
There was the swan of dignitie deprived,
And statute made he never shoulde have voice,
Since when I thinke he hath in silence lived. .
I warne thee therefore (since thou maist have choice)
Let not thy tonge become a firy matche,
No sword soe bytes as that evill toole annoyes.
Lett our unpartiall eyes a litle watche
Our owne demeane, and soone we wondre Shall
That huntinge faultes, our selves we did not catch." Into our mindes let us a little fall,
And we shall find more spottes then Leopards skinne. Then who makes us such judges over all? But farewell nowe, thy fault is no great sinne, Come, come my currs, tis late I will goe in.

My muse what ail's this ardour To blase my onely secretts?
Alas it is no glory
To sing my owne decaid state. Alas it is no comfort,
To speake without an answere.
Alas it is no wisdome
To shew the wound without cure,
My muse what ail's this ardour?
Mine eys be dym, my lyms shake,
My voice is hoarse, my throte scerchte,
My tong to this my roofe cleaves,
My fancy amazde, my thought dull'd,
My harte doth ake, my life faints,
My sowle beginnes to take leave.
So greate a passion all feele,
To think a soare so deadly
I should so rashly 'ripp up.

\section*{THE FOLIO OF \(\times 593\).}

My muse what ail's this ardour?
If that to sing thou arte bent
Go sing the fall of old, Thebes
The warres of ougly Centaurs,
The life, the death of Hector
So may the songe be famous,
Or if to love thou art bent,
Recount the rape of Europe,
Adonis end, Venus nett
The sleepy kisse the moone stale:
So may thy song be pleasant.
My muse what ail's this ardour
To blase my onely secretts?
Wherein do only flowrish
The sorry fruites of anguish.
The song thereof a last will,
The tunes be cryes, the words plaints,
The singer is the songs theame
When no eare can have jor,
Nor ey receave due object
Ne pleasure here, ne fame gett.
My muse what ail's this ardour?
Alas she saith I am thine,
So are thy pains my pains too.
Thy heated harte my seat is
Wherein I burne thy breath is
My voice, too hott to keepe in,
Besides lo here the auther
Of all thy harmes: Lo here she,
That only can redresse thee, Of her I will demaund helpe.
My muse I yeeld, my muse singe,
But all thy songe herein knitt,
The life we leade is all love:
The love we holde is all death,
- Nor ought I crave to feede life,

Nor ought I seeke to shun death,
Eut onely that my goddesse
My-life my death do counte hers.

\section*{POEMS FIRST PRINTED IN}

Reason, tell me thy mind, if here be reason In this strange violence, to make resistance. Where sweet graces erect the stately banner Of vertues regiment, shining in harnesse Of fortunes Diademes, by beauty mustred. Say then Reason, I say what is thy counsell?

Her loose haire be the shott, the breaste the \({ }^{n}\) pykes be, Skowts each motion is, the hands be horsmen,' Her lipps are the riches the warres to maintaine, Where well couched abides a coffer of pearle, Her legges carriage is of all the sweet campe: Say then Reason I say what is thy counsell?

Her cannons be her eys, myne eys the walls be, Which at firste voly gave too open entry, Nor ramper did abide; my braine was up blowne, Undermin'd with a speech the pearcer of thoughts. Thus weakned by my selfe, no helpe remaineth Say then Reason; I say, what is thy counsell?

And now fame the herald of her true honour, Doth proclaime with a sound made all by mens mouths That nature soverayne of earthly dwellers, Commands all creatures, to yeeld obeysance Under this, this her owne, her only dearling. Say then Reason I say what is thy counsell?

Reason sighes but in end he thus doth answere. Nought can reason availe in heav'nly matters.
Thus natures Diamond receaves thy conquest,
Thus pure pearle, I do yeeld, my senses and soule.
Thus sweete paine, I do yeeld, what ere I can yeelde, Reason looke to thy selfe, I serve a goddesse-

\section*{THE FOLIO OF' 1593.}

O sweet woods the delight of solitarines!
O how much I do like your solitarines!
Where mans mind hath a freed consideration
Of goodnes to receive lovely direction.
Where senses do behold th'order of heav'nly hoste,
And wise thoughts do behold what the creator is:
Contemplation here holdeth his only seate:
Bownded with no limitts, borne with a wing of hope
Clymes even unto the starres, Nature is under it.
Nought disturbs thy quiet, all to thy service yeelds
Each sight draws on a thought, thought mother of science,
Sweet birds kindly do graunt harmony unto thee,
Faire trees shade is enough fortification,
Nor danger to thy selfe if be not in thy selfe.
O sweete woods the delight of solitarines!
O how much I do like your solitarines!
Here nor treason is hidd, vailed in innocence,
Nor envies snaky ey, finds any harbor here,
Nor flatterers venomous insinuations,
Nor comming humorists puddled opinions,
Nor courteous ruin of proffered usury,
Nor time pratled away, cradle of ignorance,
Nor causelesse duty, nor comber of arrogance,
Nor trifling title of vanity dazleth us,
Nor golden manacles, stand for a paradise,
Here wrongs name is unheard: slander a monster is
Keepe thy sprite from abuse, here no abuse doth haunte.
What man grafts in a tree dissimulation?
O sweete woods the delight of solitarines!
O how well I do like your solitarines !
Yet deare soile, if a soule closed in a mansion
As sweete as violetts, faire as lilly is,
Streight as Cedar, a voice staines the Cannary birds,
Whose shade safely doth hold, danger avoideth her:
Such wisedome, that in her lives speculation:
Such goodnes that in her simplicitie triumphs:
Where envies snaky ey, winketh or els dyeth,

\section*{POEMS FROM THE OLD ARCADIA.}

Slander wants a pretext, flattery gone beyond:
Oh! if such a one have bent, to a lonely life,
Her stepps gladd we receave, gladd we receave her eys. And thinke not she doth hurt our solitarines, For such company decks such solitarines.

\title{
POEMS \\ FROM THE OLD ARCADIA
}
[From Book II]
Feede one my sheepe my chardge my comforte feede
With sonnes approche your pasture fertill growes O onely sonne \(\mathrm{y}^{\mathrm{t}}\) suche fruite can brede. Feede on my sheepe your faire swete fedinge flowes Eache hower eache herbe dothe to your service yelde
O blessed sonne whence all this blessinges goe
Feed one my sheepe possess your fruitfull feilde
Noe wolves dare howle nor Morriane can prevayle
And from the stormes, our sweteste sonne will sheilde.
Feede one my sheepe, sorowe hathe stricken sayle
Enjoye my Joyes, as you did taste my payne
While our sonne shinnes, noe clowdie greifes assayle,
Fede on my sheepe your nature Joyes mayntayne
Your wolle is ritche, noe tounge can tell my gayne.

Leave offe my sheepe yt is noe tyme to feede My Sonne is gonne your pasture barren growes O cruell sonne thy hate this harme doth breade

\section*{POEMS FROM THE OLD ARCADIA.}

Leave off my sheepe my shewer of teares ore flowe
Your sweteste flowers your hearbes noe service yeldes My Sonne alas from me for ever goes
Leave of my shecpe my Sighes bourne up my feildes My plaintes call wolves, my plagues in you prevayle \(\mathrm{M}_{y}\) sonne is gonne, from stormes what shall us sheilde
Leave off my sheepe sorrowe hathe hoysed sayle Wayle in my woes, taste of your Maysters payne My sonne is gone nowe clowdye greifes assayle. Leave leqvinge not my mourninge to mayntayne Yrou beare noe woll, and loste is ay my payne.

\section*{[From Book 1m]}

Swete glove the swetenes of my secrett blisse
Whiche hidinge dideste preserve that lighte, That (opened forthe my seale of comforte is) Be thou my starr in this my darkest nighte, Nowe that myne eyes this cherefull sonne dothe misse, Which dazelinge still, doest still maynetayne.

Be thou swete glove the Ancor of my mynde Till my frayle barke his harbour agayne doe fynde
Swete glove the swete despoyles of sweteste hande, Fayer hande the fayreste pledge of fayrer harte
Trew harte whose trewthe dothe yelde the treweste bande
Cheif band I saye which tyes my cheifeste parte
My cheifeste parte wherein I cheifely stande
Those secrett Joyes which heaven to me Imparte
Unytye in one my state thus still to save
You have my thankes lett me your comforte have.

The merchant man whome gayne dothe teache the sea Wheare Rockes doe weighte for men the wyndes doe chase
Beaten with wazves noe soner kenns the baye Wheare he was bounde to make the baye

But feare forgott and paynes fll overpaste
May present ease receave the bitter taste

\section*{POEMS FROM THE OLD ARCADIA.}

The laborer which cursed earthe uppteares
With sweatye browes sometyme with watrye eyes
Ofte Scortchinge sonne ofte clowdye darkenes feares
While uppon chaunce his fruite of labour lyes
But harveste come and corne in fertill stoare
More in his owne he toyled he glades the moare
Thus in my pilgrimage of mated mynde Seekinge the saynt in whome all graces dwell
What stormes founde me what tormentes I did fynde
Who seekes to knowe aquayntes hime self with hell
But nowe successe hathe gott above annoyes n
That sorrowes myghte hathe Ballaunce upp theire Joyes

The merchaunte man whome mayne seas hathe taughte What horrorres breede where mynde domynione beares Yett never rocke nor Race suche terrour broughte When storme or shelfes hee feares

For nature hathe that never faylinge scopes
Moste lothe to loss the most aprochinge hoope
The laborer whose tyered bodye makes
Howlde deere his worke with sighes eache chaunge attendes
But as noe chaunge so pychinge care he takes
As happy shewe of corne when harvest sendes
For Reason woulde greate lighte of hoped blisse
Makes great the losse, soe greate the feare to mysse.
Thus tossed in my shippe of huge desyer
Thus toylinge in my minde of raginge love
Nowe that I spye the haven my thoughtes requier
Now that some fower of fruites my paynes doe prove
My dreades augment the more in passions myghte Since love with care and hope with feare doe fighte
\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Syr P. S. } \\
\text { His Aftrophel and Stella. } \\
\text { Wherein the excellence of fweete } \\
\text { Poefie is concluded } \\
\text { ( } \because \cdot) \\
\text { To the end of which are added, fundry } \\
\text { otber rare Sonnets of diuers } \mathfrak{N o b l e} \\
\text { men and Gentemen. } \\
\text { (*) }
\end{gathered}
\]


\section*{At London, Printed for Thomas Newman. Axno. Domini. 159r.}

\section*{SONETS.}

Fire burne me quite, till sense of burning leave me: Aire let me draw no more thy breath in anguish: Sea drownd in thee, of tedious life bereave me: Earth take this earth, wherein my spirits languish.

Fame say I was not borne:
Time haste my dying hower :
Place see my grave uptorne:
Fire, aire, sea, earth, fame, time, place, shew your power.
Alas, from all their helpe I am exiled,
For hers am I, and death feares her displeasure.
Fie death; thou art beguiled,
Though I be hers, she makes of me no treasure.

\section*{To the same tune.}

THe Nightingale as soone as Aprill bringeth Unto her rested sense a perfect waking,
While late bare earth, proud of new clothing springeth,
Sings out her woes, a thorne her song-booke making:
And mournfully bewailing,
Her throate in tunes expresseth
What griefe her breast oppresseth,
For Thereus force on her chaste will prevailing.
O Pbilomela faire, ô take some gladnesse,
That here is juster cause of plaintfull sadnesse:
Thine earth now springs, mine fadeth,
Thy thorne without, my thorne my heart invadeth.
Alas she hath no other cause of anguish But Thereus love, on her by strong hand wrokne, Wherein she suffing all her spirits languish, Full womanlike complaines her will was brokne.

But I who dayly craving,
Cannot have to content me,
Have more cause to lament me,
Since wanting is more woe then too much having.
O Pbilomểa faire, ot take some gladnesse,
That here is juster cause of plaintfull sadnesse:
Thine earth now springs, mine fadeth:
Thy thorne without, my thiorne my heart invadeth.

\section*{SONETS.}

To the tune of Basciami vita mia.
\(C\) Leepe Babie mine, Desire nurse Beautie singeth: Thy cries, ó Babie, set mine head on aking:
The Babe cries way, thy love doth keepe me waking.
Lully, lully, my babe, hope cradle bringeth Unto my children alway good rest taking: The babe cries way, thy love doth keepe me waking.

Since babie mine, from me thy watching springeth, Sleepe then a litle, pap content is making :
The babe cries nay, for that abide I waking.

To the tune of the Spanish song, Se tu señora no ducles de mi.

()Faire, of sweet, when I do looke on thee, In Whom all joyes so well agree,
Heart and soule do sing in me.
This you heare is not my tongue,
Which once said what I conceaved,
For it was of use bereaved, With a cruell answer stong.

No, though tongue to roofe be cleaved, Fearing least he chastisde be,
Heart and soule do sing in me.
O faire, O sweete, \&xc.
Just accord all musike makes;
In thee just accord excelleth,
Where each part in such peace dwelleth,
One of other beautie takes.
Since thien truth to all minds telleth,
That in thee lives harmonie,
Heart and soule do sing in me.
O faire, O sweet, \&c.
They that heav'n have knowne, do say
That who so that grace obtaineth,
To see what faire sight there raigneth, -Forced are to sing alway;

\section*{SONETS.}

So then since that heaven remaineth,
In thy face I plainly see,
Heart and soule do sing in me.
O faire, O sweete, \& c c .
Sweete thinke not I am at ease,
For because my cheefe part singeth,
This song from deathes sorrow springeth:
As to Swanne in last disease:
For no dumbnesse nor death bringeth
Stay to true loves melody:
Heart and soule do sing in me.

\section*{These foure following Sonnets were made when bis Ladie bad paine in ber face.}

THe scourge of life, and deaths extreame disgrace, The smoke of hell, the monster called paine,
Long sham'd to be accurst in every place,
By them who of his rude resort complaine.
Lyke crafty wretch by time and travell tought,
His ugly evill in others good to hide,
Late harbers in her face whom nature wrought,
As treasure house where her best gifts do bide.
And so by priviledge of sacred seate,
A seate where beauty shines and vertue raignes,
He hopes for some small praise since she hath great, Within her beames wrapping his cruell staines.

Ah saucy paine let not thy errour last,
More loving eyes she draws, more hate thou hast.

-WO, wo, to me, on me returne the smart: My burning tongue hath bred my mistresse paine,
For of in paine to paine my painefull heart
With her due praise did of my state complaine.
I praisde her ayes whom never chance doth move,
Her breath which makes a sower answer sweete,

\section*{SONETS.}
* Her milken breasts the nurse of child-like love, Her legges ( \(O\) legges) her ay well stepping feete. Paine heard her praise, and full of inward fire, (First sealing up my heart as pray of his) He flies to her, and boldned with desire, Her face (this ages praise) the thiefe doth kisse. O paine I now recant the praise I gave,
And sweare she is not worthy thee to have.
Thou paine the onely guest of loath'd constraint,
The child of curse, mans weaknesse foster-child, Brother to woe, and father of complaint:
Thou paine, thou hated paine, from heav'n exilde,
How holdst thou her, whose eyes constraint doth feare,
Whom curst do blesse, whose weakenesse vertues arme,
Who others woes and plaints can chastly beare:
In whose sweete heav'n Angels of high thoughts swarme.
What courage strange hath caught thy caitife hart,
Fear'st not a face that oft whole harts devowres,
Or art thou from above bid play this part,
And so no helpe gainst envy of those powers?
If thus alas: yet while those partes have wo, So stay her toung, that slie no more say no.

And have I heard her say? ô cruell paine!
And doth she know what mould her beautie beares?
Mournes she in truth, and thinks that others faine?
Feares she to feele, and feeles not others feares?
Or doth she thinke all paine the minde forbeares?
That heavie earth, not fierie sprites may plaine?
That eyes weepe worse then hart in bloodie teares?
That sense feeles more then what doth sense containe?
No, no, she is too wise, she knowes her face
Hath not such paine as it makes others have :
She knows the sicknesse of that perfect place
Hath yet such health, as it my life can save.
But this she thinks, our paine hye cause excuseth, Where her who should rule paine, false paine abuseth.

Translated out of Horace, which beginnes Rectius vives.
TOu better sure shall live, not evermore
Trying high seas, nor while seas rage you flee, Pressing too much upon ill harbourd shore.
The golden meane who loves, lives safely free From filth of foreworne house, and quiet lives, Releast from Court, where envie needes must be.
The windes most oft the hugest Pine-tree greeves:
The stately towers come downe with greater fall :
The highest hills the bolt of thunder cleeves:
Evill happes do fill with hope, good happes appall
With feare of change, the courage well preparde:
Fowle Winters as they come, away they shall.
Though present times and past with evils be snarde,
They shall not last: with Citherne silent muse,
Apollo wakes, and bow hath sometime sparde.
In hard estate with stowt shew valor use,
The same man still in whom wise doome prevailes, In too full winde draw in thy swelling sailes.

> Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle, Quam mibi non si se Jupiter ipse petat,
> Dicit sed mulier Cupido que dicit amanti, In vento aut rapida scribere optet aqua.

\(\omega\)Nto no body my woman saith she had rather a wife be, Then to my selfe, not though Jove grew a suter of hers. These be her words, but a womans words to a love that is eager,
In wind or waters streame do require to be writ.

> Quisceptra scevus durs imperio regit,
> Timet timentes, metus in Autborem redit.

Faire seeke not to be feard, most lovely beloved by thy servants, For true it is, that they feare many whom many fearen

\section*{SONETS.}

\(I^{I k}\)Ike as the Dove which seeled up doth fie, Is neither freed, nor yet to service bound, But hopes to gaine some helpe by mounting hie, Till want of force do force her fall to ground.

Right so my minde caught by his guiding eye,
And thence cast off, where his sweete hurt he found,
Hath never leave to live, nor doome to dye,
Nor held in evill, nor suffered to be sound.
But with his wings of fancies up he goes,
To hie conceits whose fruits are oft but smafi,
Till wounded, blind, and wearied spirite, lose
Both force to flie and knowledge where to fall.
O happie Dove if she no bondage tried:
More happie I, might I in bondage bide.
\[
E . D .
\]

PRometheus when first from heaven hie, He brought downe fire, ere then on earth not seene, Fond of Delight, a Satyre standing by, Gave it a kisse, as it like sweete had beene.

Feeling forthwith the other burning power,
Wood with the smart with showts and shryking shrill, He sought his ease in river, field, and bower, But for the time his griefe went with him still.
So silly I with that unwonted sight
In humane shape an Angell from above,
Feeding mine eyes, the impression there did light \({ }_{2}\)
That since I runne and rest as pleaseth love,
The difference is, the Satires lippes, my hart, He for a while I evermore have smart.
A Satyre once did runne away for dread, -
With sound of horne, which he himselfe did blow,
Fearing and feared thus from himselfe he fled,
Beeming strange evill in that he did not know.

\section*{SONETS.}

Such causelesse feares when coward minds do take,
It makes them flie that which they faine would have:
As this poore beast who did his rest forsake, Thinking not why, but how himselfe to save.
Even thus might I for doubts which I conceave Of mine owne wordes, my owne good hap betray, And thus might I for feare of may be, leave The sweete pursute of my desired pray.

Better like I thy Satyre deercst Dyer,
Who burnt his lips to kisse faire shining fire.

MY mistresse lowers and saith I do not love:
II do protest and seeke with service due, In humble mind a constant faith to prove, But for all this I can not her remove From deepe vaine thought that I may not be true.
If othes might serve, even by the Stygian lake, Which Poets say, the gods them selves do feare, I never did my vowed word forsake: For why should I, whom free choise slave doth make? Else what in face, then in my fancie beare.
My Muse therefore for onely thou canst tell,
Tell me the cause of this my causelesse woe,
Tell how ill thought disgrac'd my doing well:
Tell how my joyes and hopes thus fowly fell
To so lowe ebbe that wonted were to flowe.
O this it is, the knotted straw is found
In tender harts, small things engender hate:
A horses worth laid wast the Troyan ground:
A three foote stoole in Greece, made Trumpets sound,
An Asses shade ere now hath bred debate.
If Greekes themselves were mov'd with so small cause,
To twist those broyles, which hardly would untwine:
Should Ladies faire be tyed to such hard lawes, As in their moodes to take a lingring pawse? I would it not, their mettall is too fine.

\section*{SONETS.}

My hand doth not beare witnesse with my hart, She saith, because I make no wofull laies, To paint my living death, and endlesse smart: And so for one that felt god Cupids dart, She thinks I leade and live too merrie daies.

Are Poots then the onely lovers true?
Whose hearts are set on measuring a verse:
Who thinke themselves well blest, if they renew Some good old dumpe, that Cbaucers mistresse knew,
And use but you for matters to rehearse.
Then good Apollo do away thy bowe:
Take harp and sing in this our versing time: And in my braine some sacred humour flowe: That all the earth my woes, sighes, teares may know, And see you not that I fall now to ryme.

As for my mirth, how could I but be glad,
Whilst that me thought I justly made my bost
That onely I the onely Mistresse had:
But now, if ere my face with joy be clad:
Thinke Hanniball did laugh when Carthage lost.
Sweet Ladie, as for those whose sullen cheare,
Compar'd to me, made me in lightnesse found:
Who Stoick-like in clowdie hew appeare:
Who silence force to make their words more deare :
Whose eyes seeme chaste, because they looke on ground:
Beleeve them not for Phisicke true doth finde, Choler adust is joyed in woman-kinde.

IN wonted walkes, since wonted fancies change, Some cause there is, which of strange cause doth rise:
For in each thing wherto mine eye doth range, Part of my paine me seemes engraved lyes.
The Rockes which were of constant mind, the mafke
In clyming steepe, now hard refusall show:
The shading woods seeme now my Sunne to darke, And stately hilles disdaine to looke so low.

\section*{SONETS.}

The restfull Caves now restlesse visions give,
In Dales I see each way a hard assent:
Like late mowne meades, late cut from joy I live. Alas sweete Brookes do in my teares augment:

Rockes, woods, hilles, caves, dales, meads, brookes, answere - me,

Infected mindes infect each thing they see.

TF I could thinke how these my thoughts to leave, Or thinkiry still my thoughts might have good end:
If rebell sënce would reasons law receave;
Or reason foyld would not in vaine contend:
Then might I thinke what thoughts were best to thinke:
Then might I wisely swimme or gladly sinke.
If either you would change your cruell hart,
Or cruell (still) time did your beautie staine:
If from my soule this love would once depart,
Or for my love some love I might obtaine,
Then might I hope a change or ease of minde,
By your good helpe, or in my selfe to finde.
But since my thoughts in thinking still are spent, With reasons strife, by senses overthrowne, You fairer still, and still more cruell bent, I loving still a love that loveth none.

I yeeld and strive, I kisse and curse the paine: Thought, reason, sense, time, you, and I, maintaine.

\section*{A Farewell.}

0FT have I musde, but now at length \(I\) finde, Why those that die, men say they do depart:
Depart, a word so gentle to my minde, - Weakely did seeme to paint deaths ougly dart.

But now the starres with their strange course do binde
Me one to leave, with whome I leave my hart.
I heare a crye of spirits faint and blinde,
That parting thus my chiefest part I part.

\section*{SONETS.}

Part of my life, the loathed part to me, Lives to impart my wearie clay some breath. But that good part, wherein all comforts be, Now dead, doth shew departure is a death,

Yea worse then death, death parts both woe and joy,
From joy I part still living in annoy.

FInding those beames, which I must ever love, To marre my minde, and with my hurt to please, I deemd it best some absence for to prove, If further place might further me to ease.
My eyes thence drawne, where lived all their light, Blinded forthwith in darke dispaire did lye, Like to the Molde with want of guiding sight, Deepe plunged in earth, deprived of the skie.
In absence blind, and wearied with that woe,
To greater woes by presence I returne,
Even as the flye, which to the flame doth goe,
Pleased with the light, that his small corse doth burne:
Faire choice I have, either to live or dye A blinded Molde, or else a burned tlye.

\section*{The 7. Wonders of England.}

1Eere Wilton sweete, huge heapes of stones are found, But so confusde, that neither any eye Can count them just, nor reason reason trye, What force brought them to so unlikely ground.
To stranger weights my mindes waste soile is bound,
Of passion hilles reaching to reasons skie, From fancies earth passing all numbers bound, Passing all ghesse, whence into me should fly So mazde a masse, or if in me it growes, A simple soule should breed so mixed woes.
The Bruertons have a Lake, which when the Sunne, Approching warmes (not else) dead logges up sends, From hideous depth, which n tribute when it ends, Sore signe it is, the Lords last thred is spun.

\section*{SONETS.}

My lake is sense, whose still streames never runne,
But when my Sunne her shining twinnes there bends,
Then from his depth with force in her begunne,
Long drowned hopes to watrie eyes it lends:
But when that failes, my dead hopes up to take, Their master is faire warn'd his will to make.

We have a fish, by strangers much admirde,
Which caught, to cruell search yeelds his chiefe part:
(With gall cut out) closde up againe by art,
Yet lives Antill his life be new requirde.
A stranger fish, my selfe not yet expirde,
Though rapt with beauties hooke, I did impart
My selfe unto th' Anatomy desirde,
In steed of gall, leaving to her my hart :
Yet live with thoughts closde up, till that she will
By conquests right in steed of searching kill.
Peake hath a Cave, whose narrow entries finde,
Large roomes within, where droppes distill amaine:
Till knit with cold, though there unknowne remaine,
Decke that poore place with Alablaster linde.
Mine eyes the streight, the roomie cave, my minde,
Whose clowdie thoughts, let fall an inward raine
Of sorrowes droppes till colder reason binde
Their running fall into a constant vaine Of trueth, farre more then Alablaster pure, Which though despisde, yet still doth truth endure.
A field there is, where if a stake be prest, Deepe in the earth, what hath in earth receipt, Is chang'd to stone, in hardnesse, cold, and weight, The wood, above doth soone consuming rest.
-The earth, her eares: the stake is my request:
Of which, how much may pierce to that sweet seate,
To honor türnd, doth dwell in honors nest,
Keeping that forme, though void of wonted heate:
But all the rest, which feare durst not applie, Failing themselves, with withered consciencè dyes

\section*{SONETS.}

Of ships, by shipwrack cast on Albion coast, Which rotting on the rockes, their death do dye: From wodden bones, and bloud of pitch doth fle A bird which gets more life then ship had lost.
My ship, desire, with winde of lust long tost, Brake on faire cleeves of constant chastitie: Where plagu'd for rash attempt, gives up his ghost, So deepe in seas of vertue beauties ly.

But of this death fies up a purest love,
Which seeming lesse, yet nobler life dọth move.
These wonders England breedes, the last remaines, \({ }^{\text {a }}\)
A Ladie in despite of nature chaste. On whome all love, in whom no love is plaste,
Where fairenesse yeelds to wisdomes shortest.raines.
An humble pride, a skorne that favour staines:
A womans mould, but like an Angell graste,
An Angells mind, but in a woman caste:
A heaven on earth, or earth that heaven containes:
Now thus this wonder to myselfe I frame,
She is the cause that all the rest I am.
To the tune of Wilhemus van Nassaw, E゚c.

\(\mathbf{V}\)Ho hath his fancie pleased, With fruits of happie sight,
Let here his eyes be raised
On natures sweetest light.
A light which doth dissever,
And yet unite the eyes,
A light which dying never,
Is cause the loaker dyes.
She never dies but lasteth
In life of lovers hart,
He ever dies that wasteth
In love, his chiefest part.
Thus is her life still guarded, In never dying faith:
Thus is his death rewarded, Since she lives in his death.

\section*{SONETS.}

> Looke then and dye, the pleasure
> Doth answere well the paine:
> Small losse of mortall treasure,
> Who may immortall gaine.
> Immortall be her graces,
> Immortall is her minde :
> They fit for heavenly places, This heaven in it doth binde.

> But eyes these beauties see not,
> - Nor sence that grace descryes:

> Yet eyes deprived be not, From sight of her faire eyes:
> Which as of inward glorie
> They are the outward seale:
> So may they live still sorie Which die not in that weale.

But who hath fancies pleased, With fruits of happie sight,
Let here his eyes be raysed
On natures sweetest light.

The smokes of Melancholy.

WHo hath ever felt the change of love, And knowne those pangs that the loosers prove, May paint my face without seeing mee, And write the state how my fancies bee, The lothsome buds growne on sorrowes tree.

But who by hearesay speakes, and hath not fully felt
What kind of fires they be in which those spirits melt, Shall gesse, and faile, what doth displease, Feeling my pulse, misse my disease.
O no, O no, tryall onely shewse
The bitter juice of forsaken woes;
Where former blisse present evils do staine, Nay formes blisse addes to present paine, While remerabrance doth both states containe:

Come learners then to me, the modell of mishappe, Engulfed in despaire, slid downe from fortunes lappe:

And as you like my double lot, Tread in my steppes, or follow not.

For me alas I am full resoly'd,
Those bands alas shall not be dissolv'd, Nor breake my word though reward come late, Nor faile my faith in my failing fate, Nor change in change, though change change my state.
But alwayes one my selfe with eagle eyde trueth to flie, Up to the sunne, although the sunne my wings do frie:

For if those flames burne my desire,
Yet shall I die in Phrenix fire.

WHen to my deadlie pleasure, When to my livelie torment, Ladie mine eyes remained, Joyned alas to your beames.
With violence of heav'nly Beautie tied, to vertue, Reason abasht retyred, Gladly my senses yeelded.
Gladly my senses yeelding, Thus to betray my harts fort, Left me devoid of all life.
They to the beamie Sunnes went, Where by the death of all deaths, Finde to what harme they hastned.
Like to the silly Sylvan, Burn'd by the light he best liked, When with a fire he first met.
Yet, yet, a life to their death, Lady you have reserved, Lady the life of all love.

\section*{SONETS.}

For though my sense be from me, And I be dead who want sense, Yet do we both live in you.
Turned anew by your meanes, Unto the flowre that ay turnes, As you, alas, my Sunne bends. Thus do I fall to rise thus,
Thus do I dye to live thus, Changed to a change, I change not.:
Thus may I not be from you:
Thus be my senses on you:
Thus what I thinke is of you:
Thus what I seeke is in you: All what I am, it is you.

To the tune of a Neapolitan song, which beginneth: No, no, no, no.
NO, no, no, no, I cannot hate my foe,
Although with cruell fire,
First throwne on my desire,
She sackes my rendred sprite.
For so a faire, a flame embraces
All the places,
Where that heat of all heates springeth, That it bringeth
To my dying heart some pleasure, Since his treasure
Burneth bright in fairest light. No, no, no, no.
No, no, no, no, I cannot hate my foe,
Although, \& c .
Since our lives be not immortall, But to mortall
Fetters tyed, do waite the hower
- OF deathes power.

They have no cause to be sorie, Who with glorie
End the way, where all men stay. No; no, no, no.

\section*{SONETS.}

No, no, no, no, I cannot hate my foe,
Although, \&c.
No man doubts, whom beautie killeth,
Faire death feeleth,
And in whome faire death proceedeth,
Glorie breedeth :
So that \(I\) in her beames dying,
Glorie trying,
Though in paine, cannot complaine. No, no, no, no.
.. To the tune of \(a\) Neapolitan Villanell.
LL my sense thy sweetnesse gained, A. Thy faire haire my heart enchained, My poore reason thy words moved, So that thee like heaven I loved.

Fa la la leridan, dan dan dan deridan:
Dan dan dan deridan deridan dei: While to my minde the out side stood, For messenger of inward good.

Now thy sweetnesse sowre is deemed, Thy haire not worth a haire esteemed: Reason hath thy words removed, Finding that but words they proved.

Fa la la leridan dan dan dan deridan,
Dan dan dan deridan deridan dei, For no faire signe can credit winne, If that the substance faile within.

No more in thy sweetnesse glorie, For thy knitting haire be sorie: Use thy words but to bewaile thee, That no more thy beames availe thee.

Dan, dan,
Dan, dan,
Lay not thy colours more to view, Without the picture be found true.

\section*{SONETS.}

Wo to me, alas she weepeth!
Foole in me, what follie creepeth,
Was I to blaspheme enraged,
Where my soule I have engaged.

> Dan, dan, Dan, dan,

And wretched I must yeeld to this, The fault I blame her chastnesse is.

Sweetnesse sweetly pardon folly,
Ty me haire your captive holly, \(W\) ords, ô words of heavenlie knowledge,
Know my words their faults acknowledge.
Dan, dan,
Dan, dan.
And all my life I will confesse,
The lesse I love, I live the lesse.

Translated out of the Diana of Montemaior in Spanish. Where
- Sireno a shepbeard pulling out a litle of bis Mistresse Dianas baire, wrapt about with greene silke, who now had utterlie forsaken bim: to the baire be thus bewaild bimselfe.

W Hat changes here, ô haire, I see since I saw you:
How ill fits you this greene to weare, For hope the colour due.
Indeed I well did hope,
Though hope were mixt with feare,
No "other shepheard should have scope,
Once to approch this heare.
Ah haire, how many dayes,
My Diane made me shew,
With thousand prety childish plaies,
If I ware you or no,
Alas how oft with teares,
O teares of guilefull breast,
She seemed full of jealous feares,
Whereat I did but jeast.

\section*{SONETS.}

Tell me ô haire of gold, If I then faultie be,
That trust those killing eyes, I would, Since they did warrant me. Have you not seene her mood, What streames of teares she spent, Till that I sware my faith so stood, As her words had it bent?

Who hath such beautie seene
In one that changeth so?
Or where ones love so constant bene?.
Who ever saw such woe?
Ah haire are you not griev'd,
To come from whence you be,
Seeing how once you saw I liv'd,
To see me as you see?
On sandie banke of late,
I saw this woman sit,
Where sooner die then change my state,
She with her finger writ:
Thus my beleefe was staid,
Behold Loves mightie hand
On things, were by a woman said,
And written in the sand.

The same Sireno in Montemaior holding bis mistresse glasse before her, looking upon ber while she viewed her selfe, thus sang:

F this high grace with blisse conjoyn'd
No further debt on me is laid,
Since that in selfe same mettall coin'd,
Sweet Ladie you remaine well paid.
For if my place give me great pleasure,
Having before me Natures treasúre, -
In face and eyes unmatched being,
You have the same in my handsseeing,
c What in your face mine eyes do measure.

\section*{SONETS.}

Nor thinke the match unev'nly made, That of those beames in you do tarie: The glasse to you but gives a shade, To me mine eyes the true shape carie. For such a thought most highlie prized, Which ever hath Loves yoke despised:
Better then one captiv'd perceiveth,
Though he the lively forme receiveth :
The other sees it but disguised. a

R
Ing cut your belles, let mourning shewes be spread, For love is dead:
All Love is dead, infected With plague of deepe disdaine: Worth as nought worth rejected, And Faith faire scorne doth gaine.

From so ungratefull fancie, From such a femall franzie, From them that use men thus, Good Lord deliver us.
Weepe neighbours, weepe, do you not heare it said,
That Love is dead:
His death-bed peacocks follie,
His winding sheete is shame,
His will false-seeming holie,
His sole exectour blame.
From so ungratefull, \&c.
Let Dirge be sung, and Trentals rightly read,
For Love is dead:
Sir wrong his tombe ordaineth :
My mistresse Marble-heart,
Which Epitaph containeth,
Her eyes were once his dart.
From so ungratefull, \&c.
Alas, I lie: rage hath this errour bred,
Love is not dead.
Love is not dead, but sleepeth
In her unmatched mind:

\section*{SONETS.}

Where she his counsell keepeth, Till due desert she find.

Therefore from so vile fancie,
To call such wit a franzie,
Who love can temper thus,
Good Lord deliver us.

THou blind mans marke, thou fooles selfe chosen snare, Fond fancies scum, and dregs of scattred thought,
Band of all evils, cradle of causelesse care,
Thou web of will, whose end is never wrought.
Desire, desire I have too dearely' bought, With prise of mangled mind thy worthlesse ware, Too long, too long asleepe thou hast me brought, Who should my mind to higher things prepare. But yet in vaine thou hast my ruine sought, In vaine thou madest me to vaine things aspire, In vaine thou kindlest all thy smokie fire. For vertue hath this better lesson taught, Within my selfe to seeke my onelie hire: Desiring nought but how to kill desire.

Teaveave me \(\theta\) Love, which reachest but to dust, And thou my mind aspire to higher things:
Grow rich in that which never taketh rust:
What ever fades, but fading pleasure brings. Draw in thy beames, and humble all thy might, To that sweet yoke, where lasting freedomes be: Which breakes the clowdes and opens forth the light. That doth both shine and give us sight to see.
O take fast hold, let that light be thy guide,
In this small course which birth drawes out to death, And thinke how evill becommeth him to slide, Who seeketh heav' \(n\), and comes of heav'nly breath

Then farewell world, thy uttermost I see, Eternall Love maintaine thy life in me.

> Splendidis longum valedico nugis.

\section*{A DIALOGUE}

\section*{BETWEENE TWO SHEPHERDS,}
utterd in a pastorall shew, at Wilton.
[First published in the Folio of 16r3.]
Will. \(\square^{I c k},_{,}\)since we cannot dance, come let a chearefull
Shew that we do not grudge at all when others do rejoyce.
Dick. Ah Will, though I grudge not, I count it feeble glee
With sight made dymme with dayly teares anothers sport to see.
Who ever Lambkins saw (yet lambkins love to play)
To play when that their loved dammes, are stoln or gone astray?
If this in them be true, as true in men think I
A lustles song for sooth thinks hee that hath more lust to cry. Will. A tyme there is for all, my Mother often sayes,
When she with skirts tuckt very hy, with girles at stoolball playes.
When thou hast mynd to weepe, seeke out som smoky room:
Now let those lightsomme sights we see thy darknes overcome.
Dick. What joy the joyfull sunne gives unto bleared eyes:
That comfort in these sports you like, my mynde his comfort tryes.
Will. What? is thy Bagpipe broke, or are thy lambs miswent;
Thy wallet or thy Tarbox lost, or thy new rayment rent?
Dick. I would it were but thus, for thus it were too well.
Will. Thou seest my eares do itch at it: good Dick thy sorow tell.
Dick. Here then and learne to sigh: a mistress I doo serve,
Whose wages makes me beg the more, who feeds me till I sterve,
Whose lyverie is such, as most I freeze apparelled most,
And lookes so neere unto my cure that I must needes be lost.
Will. What? these are riddles sure, art thou then bound to her?
Dick. Bound as I neither power have, nor would have power to stir.

\section*{A DIALOGUE.}
W. Who bound thee? D. Love my Lord. W. What witnesses therto?
Dick. Faith in my self and worth in her, which no proofe can undoo.
W. What seale? \(D\). my hart deepe graven. W. who made the band so fast?
D. Wonder that by two so black eyes the glittring stars be past. Will. What keepeth safe thy band? D. Remembrance is the Chest
Lockt fast with knowing that she is, of worldly things the best.
Will. Thou late of wages playn'dst: what wages mayst thou have?
D. Her heavenly looks, which more and more do give me cause to crave.
W. If wages make you want, what food is that she gives?
\(D\). Teares drink, sorowes meat, wherewith, not \(I\), but in me my death lives.
Will. What living get you then? D. Disdayne; but just disdayne.
So have I cause my selfe to plaine, but no cause to complayne. Will. What care takes shee for thee? D. Hir care is to prevent
My freedom, with show of hir beames, with virtue my content. Will. God shield us from such Dames. If so our Downes be sped,
The shepheards will grow leane I trow, their sheep will ill be fed.
But Dick my counsell marke: run from the place of wo: The Arrow being shot from far, doth give the smaller blowe.
Dick. Good Will, I cannot take thy good advice, before
That Foxes leave to steale, because they finde they dy therefore.
Will. Then Dick let us go hence lest wee great folkes annoy. For nothing can more tedious bee, then plaint, in time of joy. Dick. Oh hence! o cruell word! which even doggs do hate :
But hence, even hence, I must needes goe; such is my dogged fate.

\section*{TWO. PASTORELS.}

\section*{TWO PASTORELS,}

\section*{MADE BY SIR PHILLIP SIDNEY.}

Upoñ his meeting with his two worthy Friends, and fellow
Poets, Sir Edward Dier, and M. Fulke Grevill.
TOyne mates in mirth to me, Grant pleasure to our meeting: Inet Pan our good God see, \({ }_{2}\) How gratefull is our greeting. Joyne bearts and bands, so let it be, Make but one minde in bodies tbree.
Ye Hymnes and singing skill Of God Apolloes giving, Be prest our reeds to fill,
With sound of musicke living.
Joyne bearts and bands, Esc.
Sweet Orpheus Harpe, whose sound
The stedfast mountaines moved,
Let here thy skill abound,
To joyne sweete friends beloved.
Joyne bearts and bands, \(\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c\).
My two and I be met,
A happy blessed Trinitie, As three most joyntly set,
In firmest band of unity.
Joyne bands, Esc.
Welcome my two to me, E.D. F.G. P.S.
The number best beloved,
Within my heart you be
In friendship unremooved.
Joyne bands, छic.
Give leave your flocks to range,
Let us the while be playing,
Within the Elmy grange,
Your flockes will not pe straying.
Joyne bands, Ev.c.

\section*{TWO PASTORELS.}

Cause all the mirth you can,
Since I am now come hether,
Who never joy but when
I am with you together.
Joyne bands, Ecc.
Like lovers doe their love,
So joy I, in you seeing:
Let nothing me remove
From alwaies with you being.
Jayne bands, Eoc.
And as the turtle Dove
To mate with whom he liveth, Such comfort, fervent love
Of you to my heart giveth.
Joyne hands, Eoc.
Now joyned be our hands, Let them be ne're asunder, But linkt in binding bands By metamorphoz'd wonder. So should our severed bodies three As one for ever joyned be.

Sir Ph. Stidney.

Dispraise of a Courtly life.
W ALking in bright Phoebus blaze, Where with heate opprest I was, I got to a shady wood, Where greene leaves did newly bud And of grasse was plenty dwelling, Deckt with pide flowers sweetly smelling.
In this wood a man I met, \(\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}\) lamenting wholy set:
Ruing change of wonted state, Whence he was transformed late, Once to Shepheards God retainings Now in servile Court remaining."

\section*{TWO PASTORELS.}

There he wandring malcontent,
Up and downe perplexed went,
Daring not to tell to me,
Spake unto a senselesse tree,
One amongst the rest electing
These same words, or this effecting.
My old mates I grieve to see, V oyde of me in field to be, Where we once our lovely sheepe, Lrovingly like friends did keepe, Oft each others friendship proving, Never striving, but in loving.

But may Love abiding be In poore shepheards base degree? It belongs to such alone
To whom art of Love is knowne: Seely shepheards are not witting What in art of Love is fitting.
Nay what need the art to those,
To whom we our love disclose?
It is to be used then,
When we doe but flatter men:
Friendship true in heart assured, Is by natures gifts procured.

Therefore shepheards wanting skil, Can Loves duties best fulfill, Since they know not how to faine, Nor with Love to cloake Disdaine:
Like the wiser sort, whose learning Hides their inward will of harming.

Well was I, while under shade Oaten Reeds me musick made,
, Striving with my mates in Song:
Mixing mirth our Songs among,
Greater was the shepheards treasure,
Then this false, fine, courtly pleasure*:

\section*{TWO PASTORELS.}

Where, how many Creatures be, So many puft in mind I see, Like to Junoes birds of pride, Scarce each other can abide: Friends like to black Swans apearing Sooner these than those in hearing.
Therefore Pan, if thou mayest be, Made to listen unto me, Grant I say (if seely man May make treaty to God Pan)
That I, without thy denying,
May be still to thee relying.
Only for my two loves sake, \(\operatorname{Sir} E d . D\). © M.F.G.
In whose love I pleasure take,
Onely two do me delight
With their ever pleasing sight,
Of all men to thee retaining.
Grant me with those two remaining.
So shall I to thee alwaies,
With my reeds sound mighty praise,
And first Lambe that shall befall,
Yearely decke thine Altar shall,
If it please thee to be reflected,
And I from thee not rejected.
So I left him in that place,
Taking pittie on his case,
Learning this among the rest
That the meane estate is best,
Better.filled with contenting
Void of wishing and repenting.
Sir Ph. Sidney.

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}

\section*{[THE LADY OF MAY]}

\section*{HER MOST EXCELLENT}

\author{
MAJESTIE WALKING IN WANSTEED GAR-
}

\author{
DEN,\(_{n}\) AS SHE PASSED DOWNE INTO THE
}
grove, there came suddenly among the traine, one apparelled like an honest mans wife of the countrey, where crying out for justice, and desiring all the Lords and Gentlemen to speake a good word for her, she was brought to the presence of her Majestie, to whom upon her knees she offred a supplication, and used this speech.

\section*{The Suiter.}

MOst faire Lady, for as for other your titles of state statelier persons shall give you, and thus much mine owne eies are witnesses of, take here the complaint of my poore wretch, as deeplie plunged in miserie, as I wish to you the highest point of happinesse.

One onely daughter I have, in whom I had placed all the hopes of my good hap, so well had she with her good parts recompenced my paine of bearing of her, and care of bringing her up: but now alas that she is come to the time I should reape my full comfort of her, so is she troubled with that notable matter, which we in countrey call matrimony, as I cannot chuse but feare the losse of her wits, at least of her honesty. Other women thinke they may be unhappily combred with one maister husband, my poore daughter is oppressed with two, both loving her, both equally liked of her, both striving to deserve her. But now lastly (as this jealousie for sooth is a vile matter) each have brought their partakers with them, and are at this present, without your presence redresse it, in some bloudy controversie; now sweete Lady helpe, your owne way guides you to the place where they encomber her: I dare stay here no longer, for our men say in the fountrey, the sight of you is infectious.

And with that she went away a good pace; leaxing the

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}
supplication with her Majestie, which very formallie contained this.

\section*{SUPPLICATION.}

\section*{Most gracious Soveraigne,}

To one whose state is raised over all, Whose face doth oft the bravest sort enchaunt, Whose mind is such, as wisest minds appall, Who in one selfe these diverse gifts can plant; How dare I wretch seeke there my woes to rest, Where sares be burnt, eyes dazled, barts opprest?
Your state is great, pour greatnesse is our sbield, Your face burts oft, but still it. doth delight, Your mind is wise, your wisedome makes you mild, Such planted gifts enrich even beggers sight:

So dare I wretch, my bashfull feare subdue, And feede mine cares, mine eyes, my bart in you.
Herewith the woman-suiter being gone, there was heard in the woods a confused noyse, and forthwith there came out six sheapheards with as many fosters haling and pulling, to whether side they should draw the Lady of May, who seemed to encline neither to the one nor other side. Among them was Maister Rombus a schoole-maister of a village thereby, who being fully perswaded of his owne learned wisedome, came thither, with his authority to part their fray; where for aunswer he received many unlearned blowes. But the Queene comming to the place where she was seene of them, though they knew not her estate, yet something there was which made them startle aside and gaze upon her: till old father Lalus stepped forth (one of the substantiallest shepheards) and making a legge or two, said these few words.

Lalus the old shepheard.

May it please your benignity to give a little superfluous intelligence to that, which with the opening of my mouth, my tongue and teeth shall deliver unto you. So it is right worshipfult audience, that a certaine she creature, which we shepheards call a woman, of a minsicall countenance, but by my white Lambe not three quarters so beautious as yore selfe, hath disanulled the braine pan of two of our featioust yong men. And wil you wot how's by my mother Kits soule, with a certaine fransicall maladie

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}
they cal Love, when I was a yong man they called it flat follie. But here is a substantiall schoole-maister can better disnounce the whole foundation of the matter, although in sooth for all his loquence our young men were nothing dutious to his clarkeship; Come on, Come on Maister schoole-maister, be not so bashlesise, we say, that the fairest are ever the gentlest: tell the whole case, for you can much better vent the points of it then I.

\section*{Then came forward Maister Rombus, and with many speciall graces made this learned oration.}

Now the thunderthumping Jove transfund his dotes into your excellent formositie, which have with your resplendent beames thus segregated the emnitie of these rurall animals: I am Potentissima Domina, a schoole-maister, that is to say, a Pedagogue, one not a litle versed in the disciplinating of the juventall frie, wherein (to my laud I say it) I use such geometricall proportion, as neither wanted mansuetude nor correction, for so it is described.

\section*{Parcare Subjectos \({ }^{\text {E debellire superbos. }}\)}

Yet hath not the pulchritude of my vertues protected me from the contaminating lands of these plebeians; for comming, solummodo to have parted their sanguinolent fray, they yeelded me no more reverence, then if I had bin some Pecorius Asinus. I, even I, that am, who am I? Dixi verbus sapiento satum est. But what sayd that Troian EXeas, when he sojorned in the surging sulkes of the sandiferous seas, Hac olim memonasse juvebit. Well well, ad propositos revertebo, the puritie of the veritie is, that a certaine Pulchra puella profectd elected and constituted by the integrated determination of all this topographicall region, as the soveraigne Lady of this Dame Maias month, hath bene quodammodo hunted, as you would say, pursued by two, a brace, a couple, a cast of yong men, to whom the crafty coward Gupid had inquam delivered his dire-dolorous dart.

\section*{But here the May Lady interrupted his speech, saying to him:}
- Away away you tedious foole, your eyes are not worthy to May looke to yonder Princelie sight, much lesse your foolish tongue Lady. to trouble her wise eares.

> At which Maister Rombus in a great cbafe cried out:
> 0 Tempori, ôMoribus! in profession a childe’ in \$ignitie a Rambus.

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}
woman, in yeares a Lady, in cateris a maid, should thus turpifie the reputation of my doctrine, with the superscription of a foole, o T Tempori, ô Moribus I

\section*{But bere againe the May Ladie saying to bim,}

Leave off good Latine foole, and let me satisfie the long, desire Lady. I have had to feede mine eyes with the only sight this age hath graunted to the world.

\section*{The poore scholemaister went bis way backe, and the Lady kneeding downe said in this maner:}

May Do not thinke (sweete and gallant Lady) that I do abase my Lady. selfe thus much unto you because of your gay apparell, for what is so brave as the naturall beauty of the flowers, nor because a certaine Gentleman hereby seekes to do you all the honour he can in his house; that is not the matter, he is but our neighbour, and these be our owne groves, nor yet because of your great estate, since no estate can be cofpared to be the Lady of the whole moneth of May as I am. So that since both this place and this time are my servants, you may be sure I wold looke for reverence at your hands if I did not see something in your face which makes me yeeld to you; the troth is, you excell me in that wherein I desire most to excell, and that makes me give this homage unto you, as to the beautifullest Lady these woods have ever received. But now as old father Lalus directed me, I wil tel you my fortune, that you may be judge of my mishaps and others worthinesse. Indeed so it is, that I am a faire wench or else I am deceived, and therefore by the consent of all our neighbours have bene chosen for the absolute Lady of this mery moneth, with me have bene (alas I am ashamed to tell it) two yong men, the one a fortester named Therion, the other Espilus a shepheard very long even in love forsooth, I like them both, and love neither, Espilus is the richer, but Therion the livelier: Therion doth me many pleasures, as stealing me venison out of these forrests, and many other such like prettie and prettier services, but withall he growes to such rages, that sometimes he strikes me, sometimes he railes at me." This shepheard Espilus of a mild disposition, as his fortune hath not bene to do me great service, so hath he never done me any wrong, but feeding his sheepe, sitting under some sweete bush, sometimes they say he records my name in dolefur verses. Now the question I am to aske you faire Ladie, is, whether the many

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY:}
deserts and many faults of Therion, or the verie small deserts and no faults of Espilus be to be preferred. But before you give your judgement (most excellent Ladie) you shall heare what each of them can say for them selves in their rurall songs.

Thereupon Therion chalenged Espilus to sing with him, speaking these sixa verses:

Therion.
Come Espilus, come now declare thy skill, Sbew how thou canst deserve so brave desire, Warme well thy wits, if thou wilt win her will,
- For suater cold did never promise fire:

Great sure is she, on whbom our bopes do live, Greater is she who must the judgement give.
But Espilus as if he had bene inspired with the Muses, began forthwith to sing, whereto his fellow shepheards set in with their recorders, which they bare in their bags like pipes, and so of Therions side did the foresters, with the cornets they wore about their neckes like hunting hornes in baudrikes.

\section*{Espilus.}

Tuns up mav rovice, a bigber note I yeeld, To bigh conceipts the song must needes be bigh, More bigh then stars, more frome then fintie field Are all my thoughts, on which I live or die: Sweete soule, to whom I vowed am a slave, Let not wild woods so great a treasure bave. Therion.
The bighest note comes oft from basest mind, As shallow brookes do yeeld the greatest sound, Seeke other thougbts thy life or deatb to find; Thy stars be fal'n, plowed is thy fintie ground:

Sweete soule let not a wretch that serveth sbeepe,
Among bis flocke so sweete a treasure keppe.

\section*{Espilus.}

Two thousand sheepe I bave as white as milke, Thougb nat so white"as is thy lovely face, The pasture rich, the wooll as soft as silke, All this I give, let me passesse thy grace,

But still take heede least thous thy selfe submit
To one that bath no wealth, and wants bis wit.

Therion.
Two thousand deere in wildest woods I have, Them can I take, but you I cannot bold: \(H e\) is not poore who can bis freedome save, Bound but to you, no wealth but you I would:

But take this beast, if beasts you feare to misse,
For of his beasts the greatest beast be is.
Espilus kneeling to the Queene.
Judge you to whom all beauties force is lent.
Therion.
Judge you of Love, to whom all Love is bent.
But as they waited for the judgement her Majestie should give of their deserts, the shepheards and foresters grew to a great contention, whether of their fellowes had sung better, and so whether the estate of shepheards or forresters were the more worshipfull. The speakers were Dorcas an olde shepheard, and Rixus a young foster, betweene whom the schoole-maister Rombus came in as moderator.

\section*{Dorcas the shepheard.}

Now al the blessings of mine old grandam (silly Espilus) light upon thy shoulders for this honicombe singing of thine; now of my honestie all the bels in the towne could not have sung better, if the proud heart of the harlotrie lie not downe to thee now, the sheepes rot catch her, to teach her that a faire woman hath not her fairenesse to let it grow rustish.

\section*{Rixus the foster.}

O Midas why art thou not alive now to lend thine eares to this drivle, by the precious bones of a hunts-man, he knowes not the bleaying of a calfe from the song of a nightingale, but if yonder great Gentlewoman be as wise as she is faire, Therion thou shalt have the prize, and thou old Dorcas with young maister Espilus shall remaine tame fooles, as you be.

Dorcas. And with cap and knee be it spoken, isit your pleasure neighbor Rixus to be a wild foole? *

Rixus. Rather then a sleepish dolt.
Dorcas. It is much refreshingrto my bowels, fou have made pour cheise, for my share I will bestow your leavings upon one of your fellowes.

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}

Rixus. And art not thou ashamed old foole, to liken Espilus a shepheard to Therion of the noble vocation of hunts-men, in the presence of such a one as even with her eye only can give the cruell punishment?

Dorzas. Hold thy peace, I will neither meddle with her nor her eyes, they sayne in our towne they are daungerous both, neither will I liken Therion to my boy Espilus, since one is a theevish proller, and the other is as quiet as a lamb that new came from sucking.
n Rombus the schoole-maister.
Héu, Ebèm, bei, Insipidum, Inscitium vulgorum छ populorum. Why you brute Nebulons have you had my Corpusculum so long among you, and cannot yet tell how to edifie an argument? Attend and throw your eares to me, for I am gravidated with child, till I have endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. First you must divisionate your point, quasi you should cut a cheese into two particles, for thus must I uniforme my speech to your obtuse conceptions; for Prius dividendum oratio antequam definiendum exemplum gratia, either Therion must conquer this Dame Maias Nimphe, or Espilus must overthrow her, and that secundum their dignity, which must also be subdivisionated into three equall species, either according to the penetrancie of their singing, or the meliority of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits \(D e\) singing satis. Nunc are you to argumentate of the qualifying of their estate first, and then whether hath more infernally, I meane deepely deserved.

Dorcas. O poore Dorcas, poore Dorcas, that I was not set in my young dayes to schoole, that I might have purchased the understãding of master Rombus misterious speeches. But yet thus much I concerne of them, that I must even give up what my conscience doth find in the behalfe of shepheards. O sweete hony milken Lommes, and is there any so flintie a hart, that can find about him to speake against them, that have the charge of such good soules as you be, among whom there is no envy, and all obedience, where it is lawfull for a man to be good if he list, and hath no outward cause to withdraw him frö it, where the eye may be busied in considering the works of nature, and the hart quietly rejoyced in the honest using them. If templation as Clarks say, be the most excellent, which is so" fit life for

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}

Templers as this is, neither subject to violent oppression, nor servile flatterie, how many Courtiers thinke you I have heard under our field in bushes make their wofull complaints, some of the greatnes of their Mistrisse estate, which dazled their eyes and yet burned their harts; some of the extremitie of her beauty mixed with extreame cruelty, some of her too much wit, which made - all their loving labours folly. O how often have I heard one name sound in many mouthes, making our vales witnesses of their dolefull agonies! So that with long lost labour finding their thoughts bare no other wooll but dispaire, of yong Courtiers they grew old shepheards. Well sweete Lams I will ende with You as I began, he that can open his mouth against such innocent soules, let him be hated as much as a filthy fox, let the tast of him be worse then mustie cheese, the sound of him more dradfull then the howling of a wolfe, his sight more odible then a toade in ones porreage.

Rixus. Your life indeede hath some goodnesse.

\section*{Rombus the schoole-maister.}

O tace, tace, or all the fat wil be ignified, first let me dilucidate the very intrinsicall maribone of the matter. He doth use a certaine rhetoricall invasion into the point, as if in deed he had conference with his Lams, but the troth is he doth equitate you in the meane time maister Rixus, for thus he sayth, that sheepe are good, ergo the shepheard is good, An Enthimeme à loco contingentibus, as my finger and my thumbe are Contingentes: againe he sayth, who liveth well is likewise good, but shepheards live well, Ergo they are good; a Sillogisme in Darius king of Persia a Conjugatis; as you would say, a man coupled to his wife, two bodies but one soule: but do you but acquiescate to my exhortation, and you shall extinguish him. Tell him his major is a knave, his minor is a foole, and his conclusion both, Et ecce bomo blancatus quasi liliü.

Rixus. I was saying the shepheards life had some goodnesse in it, because it borrowed of the countrey quietnesse something like ours, but that is not all, for ours besides that quiet part, doth both strengthen the body, and raise up the mind with this gallant sort of activity. O sweet contentation to see the longelife of the hurtlesse trees, to see how in streight growing up, though never so high, they hinder not their fellowes, they only enwiously trouble, which are crookedly bent. What life is to be compared to ours

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}
where the very growing things are ensamples of goodnesse? we have no hopes, but we may quickly go about them, and going about them, we soone obtaine them; not like those that have long followed one (in troth) most excellent chace, do now at length perceive she could never be taken: but that if she stayed at any time neare the pursuers, it was never meant to tarry with them, but only to take breath to fly further from them. He therefore that doubts that our life doth not far excell all others, let him also doubt that the well deserving and painefull Therion is not to be preferred before the idle Espilus, which is even as much to say, as that the R'oes are not swifter then sheepe, nor the Stags more goodly then' Gotes.

Rombus. Bene bene, nunc de questione prepositus, that is as much to say, as well well, [n]ow of the proposed question, that was, whether the many great services and many great faults of Therion, or the few small services and no faults of Espilus, be to be preferred, incepted or accepted the former.

\section*{The May Lady.}

No no, your ordinarie traines shall not deale in that matter, I have already submitted it to one, whose sweete spirit hath passed thorough greater difficulties, neither will I that your blockheads lie in her way.

Therefore ó Lady worthy to see the accomplishment of your desires, since all your desires be most worthy of you, vouchsafe our eares such happinesse, \& me that particular favor, as that you will judge whether of these two be more worthy of me, or whether I be worthy of them: and this I will say, that in judging me, you judge more then me in it.

This being said, it pleased her Majesty to judge that Espilus did the better diserve her : but what words, what reasons she used for it, this paper, which carieth so base names, is not worthy to containe. Sufficeth it, that upon the judgement given, the shepheards and forresters made a full consort of their cornets and recorders, and then did Espilus sing this song, tending to the greatnesse of his owne joy, and yet to the comfort of the other side, since they were overthrowne by a most worthy adversarie. The song contained two short tales, and thus it was.

\section*{THE LADY OF MAY.}

Silvanus long in love, and long in vaine, At length obtaind tbe point of his desire, When being askt, now that be did obtaine His wished weale, what more be could require:

Nothing sayd be, for most I joy in this, That Goddesse mine, my blessed being sees.
When wanton Pan deceiv'd with Lions skin, Came to the bed, where wound for kisse be got, To wo and shame the wretch did enter in, Till this be tooke for comfort of bis lot,

Poore Pan (be sayd) although thou beaten be, It is no sbame, since Hercules was be.
Thus jovfilly in chosen tunes rejoyce,
That such a one is witnesse of my bart, Whose cleerest eyes I blisse, and sweetest voyce, That see my good, and judgeth my desert: Thus wofully \(I\) in wo this salve do find, My foule mishap came yet from fairest mind.

The musike fully ended, the May Lady tooke her leave in this sort.

Lady your selfe, for other titles do rather diminish then adde unto you. I and my litle companie must now leave you, I should do you wrong to beseech you to take our follies well, since your bountie is such, as to pardon greater faults. Therefore I will wish you good night, praying to God according to the title I possesse, that as hitherto it hath excellently done, so hence forward the florishing of May, may long remaine in you and with you.

FINIS.

\section*{APPENDIX \\ POEMS ATTRIBUTED TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY}

\section*{POEMS ATTRIBUTED}

\section*{[TO QUEEN ELIZABETH]}
(From The Complete Poems of Sir Philip Sidney, edit. by Grosart, 1873, vol. 1, p. 224.)
TER inward worth all outward Show transcends, Envy her Merits with Regret Commends,
Like Sparkling Gems her Vertues draw the Sight, And in her Conduct She is alwaies Bright; When She imparts her thoughts her words have force, And Sence and Wisdom flow in Sweet Discourse,

\section*{Grosart has the following notc to this poem:}

Found in a folio copy of Arcadir etc. at Wilton House.
"This Lock of Queen Elizabeth's owne Hair was presented to Sir Philip Sidney by Her Majesty's owne faire hands, on which He made these verses, and gave them to the Queen, on his bended knee. Anno Domini 1573 ."

\section*{WOOING-STUFFE}
(From Cottoni Posthuma, 1651, p. 327.)

F
CAINT Amorist: what, do'st thou think
To tast Loves Honey, and not drink
One dram of Gall? or to devour
A world of sweet, and tast no sour?
Do'st thou ever think to enter
Th' Elisian fields that dar'st not venture
In Charons Barge? a Lovers mind
Must use to sayle with every wind.
He that loves, and fears to try,
Learns his Mistris to deny.
Doth she chide thee? 'tis to shew it,
That thy Coldness makes her do it;
Is she silent? is she mute?
Silence fully grants thy Sute;
Doth she pout, and leave the room?
Then she goes to bid thee come;

\section*{TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.}

Is she sick? why then be sure,
She invites thee to the cure;
Doth she cross thy sute with No?
Tush, she loves to hear thee woo;
Doth she call the faith of man
\({ }^{\text {' }}\) In question? Nay, 'uds-foot, she loves thee than;
And if e're she make a blot,
She's lost if that thou hit'st her not.
He that after ten denialls,
Dares attempt no farther tryals,
Hath no warrant to acquire
The Dainties of his Chast desire.
Philip Sidney.
(From Miscellanies of the Fuller Worthies Library: The Poems of Thomas, Lord Vaux; Edward, Earl of Oxford, etc. Edited by Grosart, 1872, p. 79.)
[By the Earl of Oxford]

WEARE I a kinge, I mighte coñande contente, Weare I obscure, unknowne should be my cares, And weare I deade, noe thoughts should me torment, Nor woordes, nor wronges, nor love, nor hate, nor feares A doubtfull choys for me of three things one to crave, A kingdome, or a cottage, or a grave.

\section*{Answered thus by Sir Philip Sidney.}

WEARTE thou a kinge, yet not com̃ande content, Sith empire none thy mind could yet suffice,
Wearte thou obscure, still cares would thee torment, But wearte thou dead, all care and sorrow dyes.
An easy choys of three things one to crave, Noe kingdome, nor a cottage, but a grave.

Grosart has the follozeing note: From Lord Oxford's "Works," vol. 1, p. 5sis, as Lord Oxford's, signed "Vere." It professes to be taken from "an ancient MS Miscellany," but no distinction is made of authors of the two epigrams. We are indebted ti3 the Chetham MS \(8012,{ }^{\circ}\). \(8_{4}\), for the apthorship of the "Answer," which in tine 5 in each reads "of these three which to crave."

\section*{POEMS ATTRIBUTED}
(From R. Allot's English Parnassus, 1600, p. 313 .)
CUCH is the crueltie of women-kind,
When they have shaken off the shame fac't band,
With which wise nature did them strongly bind,
T' obey the hests of mans wel-ruling hand,
That then all rule and reason they withstand,
To purchase a licencious libertie.
But vertuous women wisely understand,
That they were borne to base humilitie,
Unlesse the heavens them lift to lawfull sovêraintie.
S. Ph. Sydney.

\section*{SIR PHILIP SYDNEIS SONG}
(From The Faery Pastorall or Forrest of Elves, by W-P- Esq. (Wm Percy), from a MS in the Libr. of J. Haslewood, Esq., Roxb. Club, London, W. Nicol, 1824.)
\(T^{H E}\) Tyme hath beene that a Taudry lace
A Ring of a Rish or Needles case Would make any Lady to love mee,
But now the world is grown so ritch,
They will have it be it ne'er so mich,
Yet by your leave they will keepe no tich,
The which doth not a little move mee,
Fye upon honestie Fye.
Your heade is full of Jelouzie.
There is no fault in my Ladye
For to suspect the contrarye.
Philip Sydnaye Knight.

\footnotetext{
In the play, this Song is thus introduced:
"Act IV Scen 3 .
The Direction.
Picus in Saphoes attyre, and in Skin other lyknes over his face, sowing in a Sampler, soft singing to herself Sir Philips Song (The Time hath beene etcoet), to the trne of Green sleeves, Deing but a by-song to this Pastorall, etc...,"
}

\section*{TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.}

\section*{(From Br. Mus., Harleian MS 6910, \(\mathrm{f}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} 69\) v.)}

INa field full fayer of flowers Where the Muses made their bowers
And more sweeter Hony grew
Then the sence of Nature knew
Preevie sweete \(\mathrm{w}^{\text {th }}\) hartsease springing
While sweet Philomel was singing
Coridon and Pbillis fayer
Went abroad to take the ayer
Eazh in absence long diseased
But in presence either pleased
Where begun their pritle pratle.
Ther was prety title tatle.
Goridon quoth shee a tryall
Must in truth have no denyall
True quoth he and then he proved
Well I hope shalbe beloved.
Yea Quoth sbee but where is true love
Where quoth bee both you \& I love
Yea quoth shee but truly tell me
And in these fewe letters spell me.
CORIDON
Where was I when these were gon
Sweet quoth bee how to devise the
And by letters to suffice the
PHILLIS
All my joye both was and is
In my hart thou art inclosed
Where thy love cannot be losed
Trust me Pbillis in good sadnes
Is it not a.very maddres,
To refuse a good thing offered When it was of good will proffered
And what better thing to proove
Then how good a thing is love
Manty a wench and if shee knew it
What it were and how to use it
In her hart full soone would rue it
When shee thought shee did refuse it .

\section*{POEMS ATTRIBUTED}

It is a humor that doth tickle And like Thistle downe doth prickle Veines and sinnewes witts and senses With the sweete of such deffences Which dame Nature gave to me Onely to bestowe on thee Take it duly even \& morrowe It will drive out care and sorrowe Use it kindly sweetly trie it Then unto thine hart applye it

\section*{[A REMEDIE FOR LOVE]}
(From Br. Mus., Harleian MS 6057, 67. a. \(\mathrm{f}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} \circ\) b.)
An old dittic of \(\mathrm{S}^{r}\) Phillipp Sidneyes omitted in the Printed Arcadia.
PHILOCILEA and Pamela sweete
By chance in one greate house did meete And inecteinge did soe joyne in hart That thone from thother could not part And whoe indeed not made of stones Would seperate such lovely ones The one is benutifull and faire As Lillics and white Roses are And sweete as after gentle shower: The breath is of 10000 flowers From due proportion a sweete ayre Circles the other not soe faire Which soe her browes beautifies That itt inchauntes the wisest eyes Have you not seene on some bright day Two goodly horses, white and baye Which were so beautious in their pride You knowe not which to choose, or ride Such are those two, you scarce cann tell Whieh is the daintier Bonnibell

\section*{TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.}

And they are such as by my troth
I had ben dead in love with both And might have sadly said good night
Discretion, and good fortune quite
But that Cupid my old master
Presented mee a Soveraigne Plaister
Mopsa even Mopsa pretty mouse
Best piece of wainscott in the house Whose saffron teeth and lipps of leekes
Whose Currall nose, and parchment cheekes
Whbse pastboard forehead, eyes of fferrett
Brest of Browne paper neck of Carrett
And other partes not evident
For which dame nature should be shent
Are Spells and Charmes of greate renowne
Concupisence to conjure downe
Howe ofte have I been refte of sence
By gazing on their excellence
Till meeteinge Mopsa in my way
And lookeinge on her face of clay
I soone was Cored and made as sownd
As though I never had a wound
And when in tables of my hart
Love writt such thinges as bred my smartt
My Mopsa with her face of Clout
Would in an instant wipe them out
And when their faces made me sicke
Mopsa would come with hers of bricke
A little heated at the fire
And breake the necke of my desire
Nowe from their face I turne my eyes
But cruell Panthers they surprize
Mee with their breath that incense sweete
Which only for the goddes is meete
And joyntly from them doth respire
Like both the Indies sett on fire
Which so orecomes man Ravisht sence
That soules to followe itt flie hence
Nor sych like smell you, as you range
By th Stockes or old or newe Exchange

\section*{POEMS ATTRIBUTED}

> Then stood I still as any stocke
> Till Mopsa with her Puddle Docke
> Her Compound or electuary
> Made of old Linge or Caviarie
> Blote Herringe, cheese or voyded Phisicke
> Being sometime troubl'd with the tyssicke
> Did coughe and fetch a sighe soe deepe
> As did her very bottome sweepe
> Whereby to all shee did imparte
> Howe love lay rancklinge at her harte Which when I smelt desire was slaine \({ }^{\text {a }}\) And they breathd forth purfumes in vayne
> Their Angell voice surpriz'd me nowe
> But Mopsa shrill too whitt too whoo
> Decendinge through her holby nose
> Did that distemper soone compose
> And therefore O you virtuous Owle
> The wise Minervas only fowle
> What at thy shrine shall I devise
> To offer upp for sacrafice
> Hange Esculapius and Apollo
> Hange Ovid with his precepts shallowe
> With patience who will nowe indure
> Yor slowe and yor uncertaine Cure
> Seeing Mopsas found for man \& beast
> To be the sure probatum est
> O you loves Cheifest medicine
> True water to dame Venus wine Best Cordiall soundest Antidote To conquer love and Cutt his throate Be but my Second and stand by And I their beauties both defye And all ells of those fairey Races That weare infection in their faces For Ile come safe out of the feild With thy face thy medusas sheild

\author{
Sif \(\mathrm{Ph}_{\text {: }}\)-Sidd:
}

There is also a copy of this poem in Emmanuel Coll. Cambr., MS No. 68, VI. 19.

St zuassifst piblished in the folio of 1655 , ander the following title:

\section*{TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.}

A Remedie for Love. Written by \(\mathbf{S r}^{\mathrm{r}}\) Philip Sidney, Heretofore omitted in the Printed Areadia.

The followixtg variotions have been noted between the taxt printed above and the texts of Em. Coll., 1655 (K), 1662 (L), and 1674 (M):
1. 8. „KLM As orient Pearles and Rubies are 1. 9. Em. Coll. MS KLM showers 1. to. KLM of som thousand 1. II. KLM For due proportion such an Aër \(\quad\) I. 12. KLM other, and so fair 1. 53. Em. Coll. MS her brownesse KLM That it her brownness beautifie's 1. 14. KLM And doth inchant the 1. 15. Em. Coll. MS Have not you Em. Coll. MS KLM on som great day \(\quad\) 1. 16. Em. Coll. MS white and graye
1. 18. KLM You knew not Em. Coll. MS you eannot tell
1. 19. Em. Coll. MS KLM theise two
1. 20. Em. Coll. MS deinti'st 1.22. KLM been siek with love of both 1.25. Em. Coll. MS KLM that young Cupia - 11. 27-36. Instead of these lines KLM have the following:

> Mopsa, ev'n Mopsa, (pretious peat)
> Whose lips of marble, teeth of jet, Are spels and eharms of strong defenee To eonjure down eoncupiseenee
1. 39. KLM But meeting 1. 4r. KLM Been heal'd, and cur'd, and made as sound 1. 42. KLM ne're had had a wound 1. 44. KLM Love wrought 1.45. KLM Mopsa would com with face of elout 1. 46. KLM And in an instant wipe \(\quad\) 1. 48. KLM eom with face of brick \(\quad\) 1. 49. KLM in the fire 1.51. KLM mine eies \(11.57-8\). Omitted in Em. Coll. MS. 1. 57. KLM man's 1.59. Em. Coll. MS KLM No sueh like KLM if you range 1.60. KLM By th' Stocks, or Cornhill's square Exehange 1.61. KLM There stood 1.63. Em. Coll. MS compoundes 1. 64 KLM old Ling and young Canarie \(1.65 . \mathrm{KLM}\) and voided 1. 66. KLM somwhat troubled with a 1. 69. Em. Coll. MS Hereby to 1. 72. Em. Coll. MS perfume 1. 73. Em. Coll. MS angelles 1. 74KLM Mopsa her Too-whit, Too-hoo 1.75. KLM her Ho-boy nose 1. 77. Em. Coll. MS O thou virtuous KLM O thou pretious. 1.80. KLM a sacrifiee 1.81. Em. Coll. MS Esculapius, hange Apollo 1.82. KLM And Ovid with his pretious shallow 1.83 to the end. Instead of these lines KLM save the following:

> Mopsa is love's best medieine,
> True water to a lover's wine.
> Nay shee's the yellow Antidote
> Both bred and born to eut love's throat.
> Bee but my Seeond, and stand by,
> (Mfopsa) and rill them both defic,
> And all els of those gallant rees,
> Who wear infection in their faces:
> For thy faee (that Merkusa's shield)
> Will bring mee safe out of the feld.
1. 86. Era. Coll. MS be the curr
1. 88. Em. Coll. MS Turne water
1. 95 . Ein. Coll. MS For I come
1. 37. Em. Coll. MS O thou loves
1. 9r. Enl. Coll. MS Be thou my

\section*{POEMS ATTRIBUTED}
(From Bodl. Libr., Rawlinson MS Poet. 85, fo 26 .)
AT my harte there is a payne, Never payne so pinchte my harte,
More than haulte with sorrow stayne,
And the payne yet will not parte.
Ah my harte how it doth bleede,
Into dropps of bitter teares,
While my faythe fire love doth feede.
But one fancy only feares
Ah poore love whi dost thou live,
Thus to se thy service loste
If she will no comforte geve
Make an end yeald up the goaste
That she may at lenghte aprove,
That she hardlye longe beleived
That the harte will dy for love
That is not in tyme releived.
Ohe that evur I was borne.
Service so to be refused
Faythfull love to be forborne.
Never love was so abused.
But swet love be still a whylle
She that hurte the love maye heale the
Sweet I see within her smylle More than reason can reveall the.
For thoughe she be riche and fayre
Yet she is bothe wise and kynde.
And therfore do thou not despayre.
But thy faithe may fancy finde.
Yet althoughe she be a quene
That maye suche a snake despyse
Yet withe sylence all unseene,
Runn and hid the in her eyes
Where if she will let the dye
Yet at latest gaspe of breathe,
Say that in a ladyes eye love be
Love both tooke his lyfe and deathe.
finis. S. P. S.

\section*{TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.}
(From Bodl. Libr., Rawlinson MS Poet. 85, f \(^{\circ} 9\).)

THE darte, the beames, the stringe so stronge I prove;
Whiche my chefe parte, dothe passe throughe, parche, and tye
That of the stroke, the heat, and knott of love Wounded, inflam'de, knitt to the deathe I dye. Hardned, and coulde, farre from affectiones snareWas once [my] mynde, my temper, and my Lyfe Whille I that syghte, desyre, and vowe forbare Whiche to ivoyde, quenche, lose noughte booted stryfe Yet will nbt I greife, ashes, thralldom change For others ease, their frutte, or free estate So brave a shott, deere fyre and bewtye strange Bid me pearce, burne, and bynde, longe time and late And in my woundes, my flames, and bondes I fynde A salve, freshe ayre, and hyghe contented mynde.

Finis S PS.

\section*{SR PHILLIP SYDNEY OF HIMSELFE}
(From Bodl. Libr., Ashmole MS 47, \(\mathrm{f}^{\mathrm{a}} 40 \mathrm{v}\).)

I\(T\) is not \(I\) that dye, \(I\) doe but leave \(\mathrm{y}^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{Inn}\) .Where harbourd was with mee all filthy kind of sinne
It is not I that dye, I doe but nowe begin
Into eternall joyes by Fayth to enter in,
Why mourne you thus my Parents Freinds and kin
Lament you when I loose not when I winne.
There is a copy of this poom in Ashmole MS 781, fo 150, from which the following variants have been taken:
1. I. an instead of \(y^{c}\)
1. 5. then instead of -thus
1. 6. loose why weepe you when I wyn

\section*{NOTES}

In the following references the lines are nuenbered frow the top of the page, including titles, but not, of course, the headline. The page numbers are in heavier type. A liste of verse turned over is couthted as onc line.
\[
\begin{array}{llr}
\mathrm{A}=1593 & \mathrm{E}=16 \mathrm{r}_{3} & \mathrm{I}=1638 \\
\mathrm{~B}=1598 & \mathrm{~F}=1621 & \mathrm{~K}=1655 \\
\mathrm{C}=1599 & \mathrm{G}=1627 & \mathrm{~L}=1662 \\
\mathrm{D}=1605 & \mathrm{H}=1633 & \mathrm{M}=16 \mathrm{h4}
\end{array}
\]

For a description of the folio editions of Arcadia, see vol. 1, p. 522.
1. 5. In A-D this last part of Arcadia is prefaced by the following words;

How this combate ended, how the Ladies by the comming of the discovered forces were delivered, and restored to Basilizes, and how Dorus agnine returned to his old master Damuatas, is altogether unknowne. What afterward chaunced, out of the Authors owne writings and conceits hath bene supplied, as foloweth.

In E , it is prefaced by:
Thus far the worthy Author had revised or inlarged that first written Arcadia of his, which onely passed from hand to hand, and was never printed: having a purpose likewise to liave new ordered, angmented, and concluded the rest, had he not bene prevented by untymely death, So that all which followeth here of this Work, remayned as it was done and sent away in severall loose sheets (beeing never after reviewed, nor so much as seene all together by himself) without any certaine disposition or perfect order. Yet for that it was his, howsoever deprived of the just grace it should have had, was. held too good to be lost: \& therefore with much labor were the best coherencies, that could be gathered out of those scattred papers, made, and afterwards printed as now it is, onely by hir Noble care to whose deare hand they were first committed, and for whose delight and intertaynement only undertaken.

What conclusion it should have had, or how far the Work have benfe extended (had it had his last hand thereunto) was onely knowne to his owne spirit, where only those admirable Images were (and no where else) to bee cast.

And here we are likewise utterly deprived of the relation how this combat ended, and how the Ladies by discovery of the approching forces were delivered and restored to Basilius: how Doras returned to his'old master Dametas: all which unfortunate mayme we must be content to suffer with the rest.

Thet follows the parsage:
How this combate endod...as foloweth. [As in A-D]
\(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) have the same passage as E [Thus far... with the rest.] then add "A supplement of the said defect by Sir W.[illiam] A.[lexander]," which supplement is followed by:

From hence the History is againe continued out of the Authors owne writings and conceits, as followeth.

After that Basiligs, \&c.


\section*{NOTES}
1. 15. F-M omit the befort open
2. 9. KLM later danger 32. G-M full stop instead of comma afier mee 27. KLM omit how after bent 28. BD-M then you should 3r. I in my 36. KLM those two 3\%. C may, it shall stande
3. 5. C indserts hie before voyce 9. KLM their friend's 10. KL these last determination M these last determinations \(\mathrm{I}_{4}\). HI of instfad of to before despaire 34. BD-M comma instead of colon after friend 31. D onzits comma after thee 32. D (whom I love) 33. BD-HKLM colon after affection I full stop 38. LM affiction 39. M omits for afler hath
4. 2. KLM performed friendship 4. KLM shee should 6. KLM his secret 7. M utmost of 12-I4. KLM print that friendship...dammage in Italics \(\mathrm{I}_{4}\). G-M dammage 36. M Thes should 33 . KLM insert up after setting
5. 3. I-M sirst combination 4. M fell upon them 1. GIIKLM Diaphantus 12. I prints doubt and desire in Roman type 19. KLM he knew 37. C has no division into stansas BD-M print Phocbus: , throughout the poem 38. FH omit comma after "possesse"
6. 20. LM to his place in 27. C senziotion after place 30. B Therefore awhile D-M Therefore a while 34. D-M print soyle in Roman type 36. LM print age...blood in Italics 38-39. KLM print hard...granting in Italics 39. I transposes speake aud \({ }^{3}\) I
7. 1. I comina instead of fill stop after grant 2. M to by won 4. G-M wait on him 7. E prints O in Italics 8. HI note of exclamation instead of note of interyogation after affraid HI furnace 1-33. I fancie 25. GII farefull instead of farrewell 29-30. D marble, to beautifie 30 CD semicolon instead of full stop after entry 33. F-M annil the before selfe-liking
8. 2. KLM effects instead of Affectes \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) and instead of shee 3. C inas no division into stansas \(4 \cdot \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) "by" instead of "of" before "beauties" 5. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) With rapell C Which rebell KLM dunceons 6. E"seasons" instead of "reasons" 7. E-M " ny" instead of " mine " before "eies" 15. BD-M wohere at 19. D sightes instead of sighes 10. D omits his before free 29. F-M print Lyra ine Italics 31. C has no division into staptsas 33. M fatal spatk 35. D Secing (Alas) so E Secing, Alas, so " 38. E "my" instead of "thy" before "bosome"
9. 7. D omits a before litle M mourneful Melodie 15. F.-M griefes HI omit "me" before"best" BD-H comma after "best" 20. M complaint 23. BDEH-M blislesse \(F\) blissesse \({ }^{25}\). KLM (said bee) 36. D my musicke BE-L onnit hyphen betweens least and hand D (at least hand) \(\quad 25-26\). G-M fellow-prentises 27. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) rose she 38. C still-playing voyce 29. C inserts a before paper 3I. C has no divisiont into stanzas
10. 2. D sorrow 5. HI dull pen • 8. C has no division into stanzas 32. G-M torments 31. HI feet 35. BD-M and how dim 32. D (nay blinde) I perceiving instead of preventing 35. I against instead of unto \(n\)
II. 20. \(\mathrm{F}^{n} \mathrm{M}\) the instead of this \(\quad\) 32. G-M estate instead of state 36. BD-M then in too late
12. II. EF-Mnpmit of before my , 12. HI thorough instead of through 14. F-M knew 38. D but instead of both

\section*{NOTES}
13. 8. \(D\) though he was 9. E-M now instead of how 20. FH— M accounted 28. I whom he was 37. HI omit a before ten 38. D his instead of the before Lodge HI omit to after way 40. BD-M. insert he before might
14. 2. DEFH-M between before 25. L gave to him 33. L hid
16. C omits which he had never done 32. L omits againe \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) treasure
15. 5. LM laden with \(10 . \mathrm{KLM}\) priut no man...the whole in Italics 23. I rending up 26. E-M a greater 33. C has no division into stanzar 3y. F then hated set GHI then hand, see
r6. 9. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) by instead of me 13. KLM heard instead of hated 25. BD-M others sport 37. D the cause had 38. BD-M mine owne
17. 17. M onits her before hair
18. KLM omit the before free 19. D sometime 23. D as my 26. C has no division into stanzas 29. G-M transpose "better" and" bargaine" 37. KLM his heart did smart
18. 5. C has no division into stanzas 9. HI promis'd due I2. TM and plumnt 18. C sleeke-stone-Like, it D sleek slone-like, it E-HKM sleekestorte, like it I sleck-stone, like it 32. M her impatient 38. D hath
19. 1. D Oudentnian C as Charitas 7. D Charitas 11. C Man* tinena 22. M whatsoever would 31. I own hand 33. F-M the sadle 37. KLM practice 38. D omits the before parting
20. 8. BD-M Princesse instead of Duchesse quickly and have I3. D this enterprise 33. KLM note of exclannation itstead of note of interrogation after wishes 37. BDE burthen

2I. 1. EFG faile 4. C far set . 9. KLM Adinefus's herdman 12. G-M insert a before little I5. E inaserts of before nature 18. BD\(M\) qualitie instead of equality 38 . D foole althongh I H-M commandements 39. L full stop instead of comma after self
22. 3. D prints since... will in parenthesis and omits comma after will 8. H-M insert of after enjoying 21. D have a certaine G-M effects 23. E-M Lady in the 24. KLM on wors 26. H-M device 36. \(D\) hath bequeathed 40. \(M\) with what things shee
23. I. C builde 28. I burthen 33. G-iM he stole 37. I-M semicolon afler unto you
24. 19. I others cates 24. BD-M changing them G-M Panmidorzs 34. I eye 39. GHKLM barr'd my salfa I barr'd from my salfe
25. 5. LM bearer than G-M wrote 9. KLM contemplation M made trees. 10. E-M beare badges \(B\) senticolon after passions. 12. EM ascent 16. KLM "But" instead of "By" 26. D a-lonely KLM lovely 32. KLM Musidorus's ears 35. G withall 37. G her reply
26. 2. EF "colour" instead of "colourde" 5. BCG whereon 12. HI worlds bright gre' 21. D inserts " \(a\) "before "gaged".

\section*{NOTES}
27. 2. BD-M from thy common 5. CG-M her sprile M .fayre liddes 23. L onits of before som G-M stole Musidorus's affects 35. LM miserahly in 36. B mischieles 11. F27. KLM looks 39. BDG-M Tigre EF Tiger
28. 3. EFH. awhile \(M\) with that dexterity jo. M omi/s shee before thought 12. M omils as before I 17. D-M insert I after if 19. C omits yol after yet \(35-37\). LM print the thoughts...seryant of the thoughts in Ilalics 35. H-M overfowings 38. E transposes in and it C wholy armies
29. 10. B my sprits 39. E-M having fought 40. G-M valour
30. 10. D inserts I after if 13. Iprints too deepely grounded in parenthesis 17. C shameful \(\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{M}\) shamefac't 21. KLM have 23. C by mutuall 29. BDEFH-M payenthesis before as not brfore happie 33. KLM not the abusing 39. C guest, we doubt

3r. 13. H-9M account 16. D contention 28. D lovely place 30. C inserts a before woman-kinde 34. M omits cruell
32. I. E-M hooked with others flattery 20. LM appears 26. I earthy 32. M omits said he 38. F dissein G-M dasigwe 39. HI my owne
33.9. D "thy" instead of "my" beforre "Iong" omits full stop after "anores" 10. D"隹梠s" instead of "frends" 17. L no fortitie \(M\) to fortifie 19. LM so small \(M\) inserts a commna after small \(H-M\) cause of the 20. E-M pleasing 21. M omits all bufore his 23. M perhaps instead of perchance KLM changeable instead of chaunceable \({ }_{2} 4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) affections 35. E-M as instead of but 39. C such paine Damits a before sacriledge
34. 8. M thought 9. M too stinging 10. F inserts from after her selfe \(1 \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) burthen 15. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) her heart side 18. FGKLM given-way. 24. D-M thine owne 27-28. KLM prini the falsest... minde in Tlatics 37 . EFHI-M comma instead of note of inlervogation after see and ntote of interfogation instead of colon after heart \(M\) an henrt
35. 5. BD-M insert to after but 6. \(D\) from whon 8 . \(D\) omits away 14. KLM thy own 18. C harts betray \({ }^{25}\). I dongs D-M account E-M insert a before wrong \(\quad\) 27. DEF-M happily EF happely 35. BD-M Lu/fe within thy 36. KLM My wistress's song 39. DEFH-M weads
35. 27. DEFH-M sweet creature in parenthesis 39. M omits a before conjecture
37. 5. KLM hee instead of she \%. D otmits all before her 8. KLM hee inslead of she 16. KLM omit in it afier interest 31. C with vehement \(F-M\) matter \(\quad\) 35. \(F-M\) subjects \(\quad\) 39. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) eares 40 I-M practice
38. 4. KLM Eclogue 8. F-M speciall 12. L resolutions 21 , KLM pileaning . 26. I guilly spily spite 3r.• BD-M rayes 37. LM overlader?
39. 7. KLM omit the before daie's II. HI print Aurora in Ifalics 12. FH-M cwit parenthesis before "Which" D cotciluding parenthesis instead" of comma after "Gaite" 14. DFH-M onnil concluding parenthesis afier "woaite" 19. KLM "neither" instead of "never" 23. F omils colon after "show" H canvia instead of colpy aftar "show" 29. E-M omit a before racke 33. HI objects 36. M let down 38.aE things

\footnotetext{
S. A. II.
}

\section*{NOTES}
40. 1. D hands 3. I beaten 4. HILM device 15. BD-M this priviledged 16. I comnata after perfectly toot after lesson I6-I8. D whose...countenance in parenthesis \(\quad 17\). BDEFH \(-M\) with instead of which so. KLM fitter instead of freer

> 21. LM to her
41. 5. D-M secret communing \(\quad\) 9. I inserts a before raging 10. DEFH-M through 21. E-M she resolved by 28. H-M device 35. C comma instead of parenthesis afler jorney D colon EFH-M"semicolon G no parenthesis
42. 5. FGH-M omit on after putting 14. \(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{M}\) fortune 17. F-M was cleared 18. D upon them. 19. HIM unfortunate 24. D the returning of 32. DE vinll FH-M violl DG-M ambassage 37. I is shaked
43. 28. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) insert your bafore sweet acknowledg 3I. D let no \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) imaginative 29. KLM zinert and before 36-37. LM print hope...fear in Italics I what traine \(B-M\) she should keepe
29. KLM insert and before 44. 3: M said hee
9. E-M you lovers

BCD insert a colon after it \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) insert a full stop \(\quad\) 10. D may still have 16. C withal 20. D her ministery 21. D our live 22. HI a torment 24 . I that they escaped 27. DEFH-M accounted 32. D Thus in silence 36. DEFHM account 37-38. LM print it is a hell...resistance in Italics
45. I. B-M. an imaginative
xi-13. C help the other-one to 14. F-M onnit never before 8 BD-M insert never before looke ig. \(B-M\) threatned deniall \(36 . \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) itsert will before seeke 38-40. LM pritt women are...land in Italics
46. 14. H-M device \({ }^{\text {E }}\) KLM of it to the last 16. C enter into an 18. B-M counterfeit litle love to 30. E-M King instead of Duke
47. 16. \(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{M}\) his daughter 30. \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) device \(\quad 34 \cdot \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{M}\) omit to before be fo. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) her mantell
48. 5. I amongst 8. D nimbly (disarayirg her selfe) possesse 12. BD-M outmost apparell
49. 16. KLM arms 24. FHKLM loves effects
29. FH-M made an 32. M aytits a before reasonable
50. 1. D parenthesis before as not before I braces 5. F-M insert such after yeeld another 9. I as he to be gone from thence
2. \(\mathbf{D}\) embracing . LM em-6-7. CE-M drawe on To helpless 27. H-M omit comma aftor "Teares" HI "case" \({ }^{26}\). M of "cause" F-M omit concluding parenthesis after "cause" GHKLM semicolon and" concluding parenthesis instead of comma after "wasted"' I concluding parenthesis inslead of comma aftice "wasted" 32. CG favour CEM part
51. 7. M in that side 8. D lowing hold 13. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) then by experience 23. KLM Basilizes's 25. KL Basilius's 27. D they had
 clea" instead of "Pyracles"
52. 2. FGHKLM with his stealing 6. KLM devices ri-i3. KLM print whosoērer in...do nothing in Italics LM that whatsoäver. I3. C this wayed 14. D part was thus 18. D ontits comma after griefes ig. I transposes all and now 26. G-M his joyous \({ }^{2}\). E-M omit were \$2. I entartainfent 34. LM he that the extremitie. qo. I the entry of

\section*{NOTES}
53. 8-21. H-M have no divisions into stanzas 9. F omits conmata afler "lowe". 14. England's Helicon (1600) wrongs 16. D taught F-M thought 30. C mathing 26. F-M onit by after being
54. 1I. M inserts is after as I impatiencie 12. E-M futl stop after out 14. LM Philosopher 16. I ontits parenthesis before for 17. C that instequd of and before she 18. I heat of the countrey 24. EFH-M parenthegis instead of comma before as 27. I all together F-M insert put before upon \(M\) the itustead of that before quite 33. I prettily instead of privilie \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{K}\) trickle 35 . C mornefull song \(\quad 37 . \mathrm{M}\) in the best tunes
55. 4. F that disdaine 18. C-M "hate" intstead of "hath"
56. 6-7. C because she bare former grudge 9. BD-M not, since by the
57. 2. E-M 3tood insslead of should 7. BD-M please you 15. D witnes \(\quad 22\)-2g. I3D-M but to bemone mine own 29. E-M broke 3I. I wickedly feare no due 33. E-M conversion isstead of conversation 34. D in other 35. KLM Pyrocles's form 36-37. KLM left you, to transform your self into, to inveigle \(\quad\) 38. E-M simplicitie? Enjoy the conquest 39. LM assure thy self
58. 5. KL. Pyrocles's mind LM saw the time 19. KLM not giving 25. BLEFH-M hast thou 28. BD-M And instead of O
59. 3. M omits from 4. II buxden 18. FG-M omit that 19. M caus in other 25. KLM to this action 23. I-M device \(\quad 34\). D inserts of before all 28. H Evarchus 29. D-K specially 30. D not possible 32. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) ontit argaments of \(\quad 39 . \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) omit a before pitifull
60. 4: B-M owit if after But 5. D omits speech: which 6. KL Pypocles's 10. M by his unexpected \(F\) any any degree 14. G-M oonit so before to 18. LM against such 28. KLM bee mended 3I. LM consider what was 38. LM might run to

6i. 2. \(B-M\) atfirst 6. BD-M of his owne 7. M burdens 21. F-M print The thitd int Italites F Eclogues G-M Eclogue 34. CD connma after not EFKLM comina after her HI semicolon after her
62. 5. KLM Thyrsis's carefulness 6. I transposes one and of 12 . HI won 15. KLM fell down 17. DM great persons 21. B-M brought 25. B-M all joyfull 26. E Alaias 33. HI bower made 34. KLM Thyesis's hous 35. HI insert was before placed
63. 8. C has no division into stanzas s8. KLM beauty 36. KLM Thyrsis's musick BDEKLM your praise
64. 6. KLM Wors care 18. KLM shall allowe 19. C Like Oxe
65. 3. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) the house 8. BD wholesome \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) whole your \(\quad\) 29. \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\)
prize G-M won - 36. E-M longer, than a
-66. 14. C has no division into staneas
"67." 23. E-M transpose"did"and"her" 26. KL enclining 97. D her hart
68. 10. F-wM inh beconnes 12. M thereof \({ }^{15}\). BD-M fiurther 29. E little had 30. I Yours must 3r. HI-M \(7 h\) epistle \(3^{2}\). EFG spirite
69. 15. KLM that in him no griaf EFG be bread H-M be bred 3. FGHKLM he had 33. I was enaugh

\section*{NOTES}
70. I. This poem was first publishad by Sir John Harington (Orlando Furioso, 1591, nots to Book XI, p. 87). C has no division into stanas 3. Haxington Then be he such 4. Harington And alwayes one credit with het preserve: 10. Harington Tone doth enforce, the tother doth entice BD-GKLM latter II. Harington but drive fro thence 14. Harington To nature, fortune 20. F resolving 2r. \(M\) fortune 23. I good \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { matters } & { }^{24} \cdot \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M} \text { his cunning } \\ \text { beside }\end{array} \quad 30 . \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) river side \(\quad 3 . \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) beside 34. BD-M root 35. BD-M boot

7x. 10. KL the'author M theanthor 18. C-M cunning \(\quad\) 30. BD-G Cowslop 34. C children by
72. 1. BD-M Wither 5. LM thy cherries II. BDEFH—M Thy 33. LM breasts 34. KLM of greedie 40. KLM connna after "death"
73. 9. M Th'adst 10. F-M "Cabin" inatead of Cabris if. BDEFM Then want G-L Thanzant 13. KLM had better 15 E-M Which Ciprus sweet 18. KLM weight 19. I Masters \({ }^{35}\). BD nolegs E-M on legs with faintnesse 29. G-M rose 30-3I. C prints these tzva lines as one line
74. 1 -81. 33. See vol. 1, notes to I32. 19-140: 30.
81. 33. After this line E-M add:

Perchancs 1 will, but now nue thinks it time,
To goe zento the Bride, and use this day:
To speake with her while freely speake we may.
F-M insert Histor in margin befora "Perthance" 35-36. Cf. vol. I, note to 140. 32-33 35. E-M "Lahus" instear of "Thyrsis" KLM Lahus's fortune 38. DEFHIK comma instead of full stop after wassalling LM semicolost
82. I. E-M "Lahus" insteal of "Thyrsis" 8. D-M print this line in Italics
83. 8. F-M omit in after brought 22. E—M discontentment 36. KLM Midas's 27. I between the gods
84. 6. DEFH—M accounted ro. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) before night \(16 . \mathrm{M}\) owits so after were 18. D an house 34. E-M man that would \(36_{\mu} B-M\) omit of after light \(\quad 40 . \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) for her wir
85. 2. HI onait concluding parenthessis after gallows? 3. \(M\) hee would 4. CKLM omit colon afiter tydings EFG colon after her not aftar tidings HI no colon after tidings but colon and concluding parenthesis after her 6. E-M insert yet before never 12. M omits light 13. BD-M full stop after prevaile 15. E-M omit and before did I8. I began throw 22. B-M her armes 31. HI when instead of then 34. E-M annit him after tell 35. C didst love Phaetons mother
86. 13. DEFH-M the other 14. M will declare thee a \(27 . \mathrm{KLM}\) Doru's 36. F this duty 37. BD-M Oudemian
87. 2. KLM print panick in Roman type 9. DEFH—M onit comma after being 10. M nor age \(10-\mathrm{II}\). H mítigate \({ }^{\text {" }}\) In G-M sufficient remedy 21. D her pray 23. EFH-M insert a parenthesis before thinking \(\quad 24 . \mathrm{D}\) comma instead of semicolon after nowle EFH-M concluding parenthesis instead of semicolan after nowle \(\quad 25\). D minds parts a6. L the choler \(M\) the choler 40. H-M bastanado's

\section*{NOTES}
88. 4. KLM what in the world shee 7. D her of Charita 17. LMomit a before rude 13. M omits the before opportunitie I4. F of the there, hee \(\quad\) 20. D possible \(36 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) negligence 39 . G-M were falne
89. 7. See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected BCE-M somersauts D somerfaults 10. M know 31. HI onit O before Wife 28. E-aM villaine 29. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) thinking to run away 31. D semicolon after death EFH-M insert a colon 33-34. KLM print fear is...courage in Patics
90. 2. C barren instead of harred \(H\)-M trap 3. HII into the vault 6. G passing softly 8-9. B-M one on the bed by her Ir. C-FH-M went hard to 14. B-M to the destined 16. DEFH-M comma instead of parenthesis after sleepe 19. C-FH-M omit parenthesis after mind 20. KLM Psyce 23. I amits same 25. BDEFH-M semicolon afler apinion 27. KLM Pyrocles's sword 33. 3D-M negligence 34-35. KLM print the more rage...punishment in Italits
91. 3. G-M all the while 6. BDEFH-M futl stop insteod of commas after "Philoclea" It. BD-M. from the onc crie 15. I insert's a before spectator 3 r. KLM promises 22. BD-M made to Zelmane F-M true orders 26. FHI-M semicolona instead of comma after himselfe ownit in before which 35. C has no division into stanzas \(3^{66}\). \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) harvest of
92. 6. DKLM sencelesse sleepe I "zuisedomes mother" in parenthesis 10. HIM is blest C since joyde IT. E-M further 2I. FGHKLM Alabaster 22. \(B D-M\) such a title 23. \(M\) omits alas 26. \(M\) shee come 27. M Cave entry 30. EFHI-M concluding parenthesis after "Zelnzate" 33. E-HKLM if she would
93. 20. LM amit the before mother 34. E-M bimselfe overtaken
94. 5. D you to "goveme 16. DKLM you are the cause 30. HI pardon unto you 3I. D for the fained 39. H-M Basilitus's owne
95. 7. D that he had wrought 10. KL Basilizu's great II, D this hard ". r2. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) lickour meant for I . D whome instead of home 19. E-M King instead of Duke 20. D drough 38. BD-M burthen 39. I inserts a before heavie 30. EFHKL whither F portion 38. M that instead of what
96. 2. C so horrible 12. F-M unto from somthing 14. K comma after laws L semicolon M colon 16. C supportable instead of insupportable 1\%. G-M omit her after as 24. BD-M For whither 26. D ashamed 31. BD-M Whither then 32. C omits this after was LM was this thee
, 97e 3. B-M lover instead of loves 4 D were dried 6. D detestination 19. KLM onit had before some 15. M no way seek I\%. LM so well I \(\boldsymbol{m}^{20}\). Fin-M ittsert And before as 23. KLM Basilius's death 37. KLM in those woods
98. 6. D mortifications against 12. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) taken her 13. D had possessed 18. T-I semicolon insead of full stop after ndmiration KL comma FGHKL They I they 40. FGHKLM omit I bfore was

\section*{NOTES}
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99. 3. DLM no pittie 4. F-M insert to before some E-M other \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) desiring them 7. C arbitrers 9 . HI comma afler once \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) whither II. D omits a after not 12. F-M so much the more 15. C omits yet before let 16. D-M whither you 32-33. C all-together KLM altogether 34-35. LM the access of
100. 5. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) yet all men naturally \({ }^{\text {r4. }}\). ILM others x6-1/. KLM print men are...cours in ftalics 18. C-M how easie a 19. M likely monument 21. HI the resounding 26. I was come 27. M the place 28. KLM Basilitus's solitariness 29-30. KLM Prince's return 37. I dove instead of love 38. D onits ever before over-soone
101. Io. \(F\) pleaseath r6. BD-M insert \(I\) after words \(C\) in the most faithful 2L. I fitteth in me 2n. \(M\) onits to before womanish 28. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) murtherers 29. D the instaad of this \(36 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) vindicative
ro2. 8. DF-M but as a traitor K Basilius's wife LM Basilius's his wife 8-9. KLM Basilizes's murtherer 15. D in his bitter 25. D countries 26. CI order 28. See List of Misprints etc., which have heen corrected \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) in
103. 5. B-M locked the 6. M poisouers for HI prisones to \(10 . \mathrm{D}\) his sence 1x. DFG sahue \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) salve r8. I chiefest nurse io. D doth never make 23. I on the outside 24. KLM for the force 36. GKLM escape of him 36. C that this being
104. 7. KLM heavy grief B-M fellowlesse Phitociea ing 13. D burden 19. B-M vice intstead of voice
8. C enjoyn26. B-M negligence \(E-M\) had no more
20. M how oft
105. 9. F to be better end G-M to a better end 13. D onsits shall 19. I omits parenthesis before which G-M somewhat instead of something 2r. B-M breake of the feelle threed 22. LM well preserved \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{I}\) that will 29. I and now againe 36. D my leave * 37. D onnits so before doe 39. D omits a before short
ro6. 4. D omits not before be 5. I omits parenthesis before And 6. I parenthesis before as omits and before when 10. BD-M with all HI insert it afler upon 12. \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) doe the effect 28. M straying 24.-E-M embracements
32. I omits a before death
36. D terrible 38. C omits I before for

10\%. 2. C newe-teller 6. D parenthesis instead of comma before that no parenthesis before though 9. C transposes then and that 15. KLM insert a before new \(\quad 20 . \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) unshaken 21 . I guiltinesse 28 . E-M by his hand 30. KLM insert of after doing r.36. E-M omit my before minde 39. M with zinstead of within
108. 3. G-M killing of ones self 4. BE-M of a feare 5. E-M transpose a and not 10. GHI valour KLM valor r3. CM God hath 20. E-M humble 23. BE-M burthen 33. F-M as I cinnot 38. G-M insert to before see

IO9. 4. KLM that they may bee 20. B-M further *22. E-M can never 23. B-M I call the 32. M or instead of of after title F-M omit a before passion 35. See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected B-M resolution KL a myay 35-36. C with the wonder 38. F-Ma which in an assured

IIO. 7. LM had the one omit for 29. D breds owne
claime. I4. F-M preserving of all 23. B-M valures 24. D owne part now making it
II2. \({ }^{\circ}\) I4. FGHKLM shee would have 19. D reproaching death \(36 . \mathrm{D}\) that this ende
Ir3. 6-7. HI very worthily \(\quad\) 9. EFK deprived of ro. CI preferred 16. KLM omit in before recompence rg. D transposes am and I 24. KLM the later 28. F-M to stay \(34 . \mathrm{D}\) a while \(3^{66} . \mathrm{D}\) with all 40. DEFFI-M, waited on
114. 3. C a straunger 14. K transposes it and be 25. BD'-M errand 26-37. E-M inexcusable 29. DF-M thus much 37. KLM transpose then and be
ris. 9. KLM of the truth II. F-M house that she 14. BD-K unto itustead of to afler owe 15. EFH-M ounit your aflar come 17. LM disdaining with 18. E-M amit I before would 21. LM by onth 22. D leave his wife 23. BD-M inward scorne 28. KLM said poor Pyrocles 32. GHKLM valor I valour 34. G-M of his former 116. I. D shee as so surprized 14-15. M faith he so much 25. M onzits in deede
sry. 2. E-M falling to tender ro. FGH under insteal of unto 15 . I benctits 17. D amits now 30. EF him to [end of line] to proceed 38. C witnesse KLM far from such

II8. 4. KL omit he before easily M amtis that he 5. D her in his hartie 7. KL murders D lay upon him 12. D garment r3. KLM onuit hath after shee 14. KLM transpose it and will 30. Fr naturall case 3 r. D rẹposed with mind

IIg. 13. KLM omit and before making 16. D transpores full \(a n d\) well 19. BD-I valour KLM valor 25. D set together \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) set all together 33. BD-M ill wards they had 36. BD-I valour KLM valor. .
120. I. M disperses 3. F ruaning 8. C omitr a before dreadfull 16. BD-M mouth full 30. HI comma instad of parentheris after fellowes 21. HI concluading parenthesis instead of comma after trees 29. CHI Alabaster 34. BD-M canma instead of frull stop ofter Scholemaister

I2I. 1. BD-M time or place 4, EFFI-M other things in him 19. BDEFKLM groning HI groaning 20. D omits a before disfigured 34. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) martherer \({ }^{27}\). C leaving them to 32. BD-M broken by disagreement 3 3. D her estate 39 . C sometime
122. 7. EFH-M omit paranthesis before who 8. EFHI parentkeris ' insiend of conmea before who KLM parenthesis before who 14. F-M be the cause 15 . D from this fore.deserved 16 . D of these two
123. 3. KLM "omil as affer far \(D\) mans wil \(D\) exteded as I sought \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7. C helps } & \text { If. } B D \text { had never love so commanding } \\ \text { love commanding } & \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M} \text { had never, love commanding } \\ \text { 21. KLM that }\end{array}\) love commanding \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) had never, love commanding 21 . KLM that stand's 2g. Coprints Aprill in Itglics 30-31. HI of thy unblemished 34-35. KLM O puind of mine 35. D withal

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124. 2. KLM determination 3. H let it to her 9. DEFH-M full slop instead of comma after "Musidorus" 15. BD-M your too much grieving 22. D of hir deare \({ }^{24}\) : K any any occasion \({ }^{25}\). KLM insart to before make. 29. KLM think, excellent 32. LM the state 33. D 20 parerzhesis before next but parenthesis instead of comman tofore far \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(34-3.5\). & C noble constitution \\
combination instead of company & 35. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
6. DEFH-M accounting 125. 4. CKLM transpose I and that r3. KLM excellencie 14. D well with you 18. BD-M of her case 25. D their was speech E-M there was a speech 26. I the inslenul of their before chiefest lamentations I combma 33. E-HKLM semicolon instead of full stop after 36. D at the last
126. 1. M in instead of it before want \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) omit a before well \(\quad 17 . \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) comma after rewardeth not afler that 30-3I. KLM print better have... enjoy a pardon in lialics 35. HI the wrong 39. D as man
127. 2. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) whither 3. KLM fortune 4. D and as rich as this 13. CDLM Gentleman 18. M transposes basely and be 35. D other to 27. D was the next 29. \(\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) the last \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) ditcoursers 34. F-M songs \& cryes of joy 35. See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected BD-M them Philanax C them, Philanax \(3^{8, F-M}\) token
128. 25. DEFHI inexpected KLM unexpected 32. GHI valour KLM valor 37. BD mindes 38. KLM which as it 40. KLM account's
129. 9. D Plaudizus 15-17. KLM print there is...or accidental in Halucs 19. IM with in 20. BD-M further \(C\) it pleaseth them 33. I doings 32. C keepe downe 34. DEFH-M whither \(35 . \mathrm{M}\) than hee 37. BD-M burthened 39. DEFH-M account
130. 5. BD-M insert with after which 8. DEFKLM to lose HI to love 10. \(\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{M}\) hands on her 13. HI Arcadie were 15. I answered instead of replyed 22. M self obedience 28 . III murtherers 32. CG-M handes on her 37. C Monarchicall \(B D-M\) is subject

13I. 3. D crueltie comming of the Prince I4. HI the part \(16 . \mathrm{G}-\mathrm{M}\) general cause 30. BD-M of a few
132. \(1 \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{F}\) valure GHI valour KLM valor \(19 . \mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) parentheris before standing nol before but 20. C omits a before cleere 33. DEFH-M accounted 27. BDEG-M Tz̈наuths F Tanazthus 36. C Contende revengefull 39. EF practise G-M practice
* 133. 15. C shewing of an untimely 16. M he could get r9. C in that esteemed good \(25 . \mathrm{BD} \rightarrow \mathrm{M}\) Timautus 28. B omits he before would 40. F-M proceeding
134. 12. D be brought 19. I anothers mans hand 26. M omits to \({ }^{\text {a }}\) brfore no lesse 32. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) murtherer 35. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{I}\) Timautus spefech \({ }^{\text { }}\) KLM Tinautus's speech
135. 2. - RD-I Timautus KLM Timautur's 3. I in bis soule 15. BD-HKLM murtherers \({ }^{25}\). \(\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) that there was 26 . KLM Sympathus's hands 29. F-M upon the Noblemen 29-30. G-M it is no season 30. BD-I Timantus KLM Timautuf \({ }^{\text {P }}\) 3I. BD-G
 360

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136. 5. BD-M sonne \& nephew I3. HI of these had promised for \(16 . \mathrm{M}\) Basilius's children EF the estate world would not 33. F-M no instead of not after have by a grave man in yeares
137. 17. BD-M print this linte int Italits F-M endeth 18. DF-M print The fourth in Itatics G-M. Eclogue 21. M omits had bafore at E-M ahy aptenesse \(\quad\) 24. M an hill 29 . KLM Basilitus's government 33. LNI hath enjoyed 34. I among
138. 2. F-M insert the before "Arcadian" DE print Arcadian in Roman type 6. BDE print Arcadians in Roman type 7. KLM humane causes 21. KLM zwith inzuard wailing 25. Ther forces 36. BD threatre 34. LM 0 blinde dead nature 35. F-M "danger" instead of "damage"
139. 16. D, Agelastes 17. KLM the exceedingness 19. DEFHIM bewayling \(2 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{r} 43\). ia. See vol. 1, notes to 498. 30-502. 19
143. 12. KLM onely his riming 23. D the mind is 37. I his paines
144. 4. I surest 8. IM. in our wailing \({ }^{20}\). LM ownit and before understanding \(\quad\) 33. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) print this line in Itatics
145. 1. KLM have the following title:

The \| Countess \| of | Pembroke's Arcadia. \| The Fifth Book.
6. F-M of the uttermost 9. BD-I estates KLM estate's ro. K Gentlemen II, H-M renowned 12. HI Evarchus 14. B—M by certaine
146. 8. C Kalandar 20. BD-I Timautus KLM Timautus's 26. BD-M Titnautus 3I. E-I Philazax cunning KLM Philanax's cunning 36. G-M eare
147. 4, G-M omit not afier is 8. D appearance \(\quad\) 13. \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) renowned 20. E-M day his seate 29. D had heard 30. H Evarchus
148. 4. F equanities 9. H Evarchus 14. KLM Philanax's proposition 18. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) Timaztuts 20. M factions instead of factious 33-24. KLM print who is...ears in Ilalics 38. E-M asking 30. BDM Timautus 31. BD-M Timatitus KLM her consent 36-37. LM print tice... of vertue in Ytalics 38. C omits a before just
149. 4. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) Timautus 6. H Evarchus 12. H Evarchus 14. GKLM received of Basilizs 15. H Evarchus 16. D possible speech 30. H Evarchus D unto instead of into 21. D Macedonia C visit the coast 36. H Evarchus 33. C in those partes 36. E prints Euarchus in Roman lype " H Euarchus 37. HIM practices
150. r. D hospitality instead of hostilitie FGHKLM nor inntead of not before ceasing 20. F government 21. LM for the resisting 23. C might attaine it 3I. G-M which witnessed of 38. C not succouring him in - 15x. 7. C colour H Evarchus 14. G-M nill the words 25. H Evarchus 26. H Evarchus 26-27. KLM Euvarchus's proceeding 28. M omits no befare wistlym 30. M no friendly D for that time 32. H Evar. chus 36. F-M insert a before short
552. 6. D Datphantus E-HKLM Diaphantus 7. F-M taking opportunitie 10.3 to warre cases of - 34. M place som 12,16, 20, 26. H Evarchics 30. KLM 38. H Evarcitus D deserts *

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153. 3. K beginning an end 4. K as shee was 7. H Evarchus 8. G\(M\) rose up 10. D saw them beare 13. D not much liked to \(16 . \mathrm{H}\) of a speaking to Evarchus \({ }^{23}\). BD-M into his raving 28. H Ewarchus 29. H-M renowned 34. H Evarchas
154. 9. KLM Lords 20. F-M open unto you 22. E-M omit one before that 26. D of his kingdome 28. \(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{M}\) semicolan after you 33. \(M\) Iicourishness 35. \(G-M\) semicolon after words \(G-M\) and \({ }^{\text {opn }}\) your answer G-M omit comma after answer CI depends

I55. 1. EI Evarchus
9. KLM omil own before mind 19. \(F-M\) though the people poysed gesture \(\mathbf{C}\) inpassionate ranted mine owne releife
7. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) with instead of which after time
10. KLM action
14. LM unto a 30. D other proffer 3I. E-M wel38. I transposes I and am 40. C war-
156. 6. E-M insert to before which \(D\) which was \(I\) am rio. M imagination rr. D nor sudden 12. E hope if be I into hate ry. H Evarchus 25. I who makes 25-26. KLM print the unwilling...desirer in Italics 26. KLM "unworthie" instead of undeserving 27. H Evarchus 34. EI Evarchus 35. C duty of his
157. 5. M joyned the present KLM bands 6. H Evarchus 13. KLMPhilanax's Embassage \(15-16\). KLM that accustomed 17. H Evarchus 20-25. KLM printone...multitude in Italics 20. M mean's sufficient 25. I thousand of the multitude 23. C omits as after For H Evarchus 29. F-M for his excceeding paine 30. H Evarchus 31. LM ownit so before judging H Evarchus 32. BD not yet 37. BHKLM comma instead of full stop after appeare I omits full stop
158. 6. K could no say further LM' could not say further 7. D him all his 13. \(D\) any overshooting 22. I diversitie 26. M that thou do not 29. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) that the uttermost \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) comma instead of semicolon after skill BD-M both instead of but before in 30. DILM and particularly of 34. EFH-M force \(40 . \mathrm{C}\) to despose my selfe
159. 2. DEFH-M comma instead of parenthesis after whereof HI comma after meane C concluding parenthesis instead of semicolon after trying DEFH-M omit semicolon after trying LM tyring instead of trying 6. EFH-M your selfe D omits that after rest 7. BD-M Whth many 8. H Evarchus 9. DLM service II. G-M as a small 13. C in the mixed 14. Hi Evarchius 21. C in blacke velvet 21-22. BD\(\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{M} \text { murtherers } & 25 . \mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M} \text { approched to the } & \text { 36. } D \text { with care } & \text { 39. } \mathrm{M}\end{array}\) omits by before her
160. 5. M blasphemously 6. KLM O God, 9. D' Is it to mee to M. the naughtiness of your 18. KLM her in a \(24 . \mathrm{D}\) he instad of she before was 26. LM omit ever 30. E-M assaultes 32. LM inserl and before had Comits a afler still D passion 36. DEFH-MF account 37. L determined denial
161. 13. LM where the minds 30. C would not have \(\quad 37 . \mathrm{D}\) disadventures
162. 6. M Princess EFH-M conma instead of parenthesis before as
7. EFH-M conma instead of concluding parenthesis after "Musidorus" M they could ever 33. LM her adversarie 34. WII vexation of her 33. HI onit to cifer resist

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163. 1. C wounde 2. I when a great 5-6. KLM print Eagle when...an Eagle in Italics 5. KLM onnit a before Cage 12. LM so strange a guard \(13 . \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{M}\) price 23. D that bad beene 25. C his power 26. KLM omit you after sever 29. KLM Pyrocles's education 30. DEFFI-M counted 39. LM can never make BD make you say LM that had made
164. 3. KLM which stayed ro. EFH—M gift BD-M owit so befort diligent 13. KLM hath instead of have 14. F-M thither 19. D omits note of interrogation after time 20. G-M all that is past 22. C therefore the wrong 23. KLM but all in other deserts 26. KLM bee but mischief 32. C hurt to the 35. M so dear I
165. 16. LM that we should not know 19. BD-M effects followe 21. EFFI-M past 24. KL transpose of and all M onits of after which 34- \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) as \(\mathrm{it}^{7}\) was for us \(\mathbf{3}^{6}\). \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) combyn instead of full stop after see
166. 4. C'omits the before cullours 11. C has no division into stanzas 14. E-M comma after "that" not after "feare"
19. E-M only eyes 23. M Then let let uss 30. E-I else that happened 33. D know who shall be
167. 8. D richly 9. FGK Diaphantus 13. D that instead of they before were 17. H Ewarchizs 19. I throne or judgement seat 21. KLM print Prince in Italics H Evarchers 25. KLM or an ornament 28. F Philivax HI Evarchus 35, 36. HI Evarchus
168. 13. H Evarchius 18. F-M extraordinarie a course 25. C that indeede of Zelmanes 27. D-M russet 35. KLM should be received 39. HI transpose other and two
169. 5. D was not so much 13., F-M amit a before white • 23. D amits of after but \(25 . \mathrm{M}\) wore
170. 12. E—M face in a boy 19. F-M whom instead of which 38. D nations of the world 34. LM Barilius's children 38. F-M Prince doth
171. 8. DEFH \(-M\) account 25. D to the tender 36. Domits parenthesis before having 37. D parenthesis before on HI Table on the which 39-40. C omils and only then like a suppliant \(D\) onely with such a suppliant
172. 1. C most honorable \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) saith he 13. C have instead of hath 20. M for my own 26. C burthen \(B-M\) upon mine owne 38. H. Evarchius
173. 3. LM manner izsicad of matter 5. M no farther 6-7. D wisedome, that shewes not altogether \(\quad\) 9. BD-M repay the touched 1x. LM Pyrocles's case: 12. KLM exceeding joyous 19. H Evarchus L to himself to no other name 23. F-M greater matter 37. D truth both make me deale 39. C omits parenthesis before neither EFH-M cowcluding parenthesis after need 40. I have what thou
54. G-M unto him the \(18 . D\) that - 274. 4. D with my wrong hath 37. H Evarchus
175. 5. \({ }^{\text {BD }} \mathrm{M}\) whereas 7. C concluding parenthesis instead of comma after private 9. B-M communitie of goods ro. B-M communitie of children 15 . C monarchicall 16. KLM of all her doings i8. D parenthesis insfent of connma before neither 23. F-M there kept 40. GM rose up

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176. 2. D of his judgement 2. B-M other manifest \(\quad\) 13. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) to the admiration G-N of a instean of of her after admiration \(2 \pi\). I joyned with the 32. H Evarchus 23. D that will charge 25. LM of the judgment 26. D could say manifest 3.5. GK Diaphantus L prints Iberia in Roman type 40. HIM Arcadian Lawes
177. 19. D onnits a after case of 26. H Evarchus 30. T-M onit but before like \(\quad\) 32. FH-M coumina instead of full stop afier sep̧anated 33. GK Diaphantus
178. I. H Ewarchus 4. B-M proofes of fanltes 8. D I my selfe 13. I recitall of wickednesse r. D that they can 25. D enlarger of the most harmelesse mischiefe Domits as after in 3x. LM accompanied like 33. TGK Diaphantus 34-35. C omits (for any shape...of shame) 39. D hurtfull sexe LM his subtile
r79. 5. GHI neat instead of neere 9. KLM transposershee and was 12. CEF murther 14. C murther 18. C did not only feare the 37-38. C ounits as much as in him lay) 37. DEFFI-M parenthesis before 2s 39. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) be accessary 40-r80. x. C omits (against whom...rebeli) and inserts a comna after sister
180. 1. D wee would rebell 2. F-M of this mightie 3. C preventing him 4. D Danatas F-M Danetas his hand 5. D as in the house 22. D prints God in small capitals 24. GHIM no practice to H-M a practice without 33. D prints God in small capitals 35. FIIM affraid 40. FGK Diaphantus
181. 5. E changes and treasures F-M changes and trecheries 6. D omils to affer then 7. GHK murther \(L\) murtherer M murderer 8. F-M to instead of in before so many II. I meanes itestead of mindes 15. HIM devices 16. FGK Diaphantus 17. G-M transpose can and you 19. H-M practice BD of our cloake \(G\) of you cloake \({ }^{20 .}\) D such a 22. BCD your Prince 26. E with according 27. C which murther 37. DD dishonouring of the 38. D Alas would not so many
182. 3. D Where thy eyes C sostone 6. C name this mankind 7. C procurer thy greatest 8. E-M cause instead of case ir. C may proofe 2I. F-M all the lawes 28. D if this act 30. \(C\) for when we shall think 32. C Philoclea that honour 35, C Alas although
183. 6. B-M sometimes 8-9. KLM in an indifferent r7. KLM of the matters 24. B-M so cunaing confusion 26. F-M absolutely 29. I compelled to heare 30-3r. D of his government 32. D his invective speech those fewe point 39. CEFH-M so vile \(40 . \mathrm{G}-\mathrm{M}\) disgracing
184. I. C be beleeved 22. D see her error D omits I afer While 28. LM transpose have and you 29. C prints Labyrinth int Italics 30. F-M transpose see and you 34. C all the wise 35. EFGKLM accusations 36. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) murther
185. 2-3. B-M Truely I am so farre . I3. D parenthesis before as not before for 2 2. B-M An honest 25. G-M for a sweete 27. EFH—M omit comma after matter 28. EFH-M parenthesis before which 3I. EFH—M concluding parenthesis instead of comma after truth
186. 15. FGKLM omit the before blourdie 21. BfD-M For mine owne \(34 \cdot \mathrm{mKL}\) iranspose I and may 3 3. DG-M wrote

\section*{NOTES}
187. 1. LM print this line in Roman type with the exception of Philoclea which is in Italics C prints Philoclea in lialics DG-K wrote L wrote 2-39. CDHI omit inverted commas in margin LM print this letter in Italics writh the exceplion of Arcadia and Philoclea which words are in Roman type 2. HI brachet before \(\mathrm{My} \quad \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) it is to me 8. I its originall 24. D omits for before I have 29. M if I have told you 34. F-M transpose is \(r n d\) it \(3^{66}\). KL insert the after to 39. HI bracket after children 188? 1-3. LM print these lines in Roman type x. CLM print Pamelas in Italics 2. C Arcadians M prints Arcadian in Italics I kept, that they 3. D osnits "thus" befors "franes"" 4-189. 8. CDHI amnit inverted" commas in margin LM print this latter in Italics with the exception of Basilius and Pamela which words are is Roman type 4. HI bracket before In 7. KLM how shall I KLM for as speech 9. D not to whome 9-10. D What to write it is hard for mee LM What to werite is hard for met 20. FM transpose shall and ever 36. F-M indefinitely
 \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { of these sweet } & \text { 12. F-M was too much } & 28-29 . F-K \text { he sent a }\end{array}\) spitefull care to \(30,33,36\). H Evarchiss
190. 3. F-M so much more vehement 34. F-M I see it no reason

19x. 28. D if I would 37. LM his countrey 39. EFH-M others unjust
192. 5. G Diaphantus KLM Diaphaztus's before traytors 18. GHIM valour KL valor 29-30. LM print commonly...weapon in lialics
27. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) against the time 36. G King death 38. HI at last hee comes
293. 1. G-M on else, but 21. E-M amit to before those 22. GHKL that experience know \({ }^{23}\). C witnessed to such by \(\quad\) 30. KLM insert the before laws 34. C may marke a profitable 36. M babler
194. 3. M inserts that before was 4. CDG-M effect in him 7. H Evarchus 8. B-M others speech g. BD-M whither 12. F-M called instead of caused 13. H in a most 17. H-M practice 18. BM voice and gesture \(19-20 . F-M\) whereof we are presently \(\quad 28\). I tranepases I and will 30. KLM subjects 3x. HI necessary relation K. relation between father 40. HI trumpeters
195. 6. M breaks 22. C And that most undoubtedly 24. FH-L print Greece in Roman type 36. B-M murther 37. E-M transpose mighty and against
196. 4. F-M then is this no I further I4. F-M countervaile a following x . F-M hath it beene \(\quad\) 20. F-M insert yet before would 21. KLM transpose then and is 24. See Corrigenda GK Dia力hantus 27. C seeing the causes of 32. B-L print Grecian in Roman type 35. M in private 36. \(^{\mathrm{M}}\) forcibly
197. I. B-M omit the before Grecian 7. E-M if they had 17. C murthers be \(3 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) to save such 198. I. L thus much doth Arcadian 17. HI Arcadian somewhat inusten' of somthing Pyrocles's 36. HI Eivarchus
8. F-M transpose so and yet I3. HI 18. GK Diaphantus - 3x. KLM to a bashfulness 30. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) 34. M

\section*{NOTES}
\(r\)
199. 3. \(M\) rather a passionate 4. F-M friend instead of servaunt 9. H—M accounted 14. KLM of the Prince 20. E their lovely 29. H Evarchus 30. I damage unto them 32, 34. H Evarchus
200. 3. D of this Countrie 4. E-M of all occurrents 5. H Evarchus 7. GK Diaphantus 8. H Evarchus 11. H Evarchus ri-12. LM Euarchus's words 12. BD-M whither they 13. KLM Hee requireth 14. BD-M whether D the same H Evarchus 14 -15. LM Eutarchus's presence 15. KLM doubtfull recital 18. F-M this description 24-25. B-M print Macedon in Italics 36. H Evarchuts 40. C such kinde of
201. 7. B-M with my most HI impartiall 18. \(D\) in one cause
202. 3. B-M "Kalnnder" instead of "K"erxenus" II. BCD with the rage of 13 . H Evarchus 14. B-HKLM murtherer \(\quad \mathbf{3 5}\). B-M hurt instead of heart after owne 26. E onsits but after power 27. GM with a manly eie 3I. B-M owne cause 33. D searchers
203. 3. HI Evarchus 14. E-M not to be tedious 18. M. my own life 36. LM your requesting
204. 4. M upon that name LM lest seeing too" 9. H Evarchus 16. BM that he fel againe to 20. H Evarchus 22. B-M such an one 24. H Evarchus 26. C when he heard 32. KLM print Dukes in Ilalics 39. BD-M "Kalander" ifstead of "Kerxemus" © Kalandar
205. 2. F-M omit had afier he 19. KLM pleased her self 32. H— M wrongly interpreted 36. F-M But a while it was HI the good Basilizs 37. II Evarchus
206. 4. B-M "Zelnane" instead of "Cleofila" 7. D weighing all these 10. LM lively burial 13. G-M was content so I5. E-M omit he 39. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) betrayed her \({ }^{31}\). EFH-M duely instead of daily \({ }^{3}\) 25; 28. H Evarchus 29. B-M betwixt the peerelesse D princesse \& princesses 32. B-M Kingdome instead of Dukedome 33. I place in that 35. CI Kalandar 36. B-M his son
207. 5. H Manalcas 12. BEF The end of the ffith and last booke of Arcadia D The end of the fifth and last part of Arcadia G-M The end of the fift Booke of Arcadia
208. 9. BD-M on sea with 15. KLM What joyn'd to desire 17. FM worke by desire : 18. F-M in to a beautic 33. BD-M wofull by Nature 28. KLM the strange
209. 2. LM pitie to a begger 8. KLM reflections II. DFG-M renowned LM of goddess \(15 . \mathrm{LM}\) sound unto 18 . \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) saluteth 28. KLM outward heart 30. F shill thinke

2Ir. 1. KLM state seem 7. KLM onit just C Walunt ro. KLM Virtues II. E Oh no, worthie E enter a little 13. D do not helpt them \(\quad\) I 6 . HI boddily ill 19 . G-M those fortunes lulls GKIN small rests rests in HI small rests rest in 32. GHI thought weake 26. KLM which will bee adherent
212. 1. C juyces DF-M joyes 4. F-IM may I disburden KL may I disburthen ro. KLM Eas do I feel 13. EHI-M by conquest 15. LM no comfort 2I. G-M fruits 24. F-M © say then F-M griefe \(\quad 3\).. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) worke

\section*{NOTES}
213. 2. DF-M As he makes GKL with shields 4. HI sensitive things 9. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) doth dwell 16. HI else to behold 25. F-M of it thunders 26. CEH-M Thus plag'de
214. I. HI Yet by my hopes

F-M all my comfort
6. LM that even give 8. \(B D-M\) is an aultar II. \(F-M\) If the parties meant 13. DFG Shepheard tale 56 . FGKLM from chearing flow HI from chearing spirit flow I7. GKL I them, whose 18. \(\mathrm{BDF}-\mathrm{M}\) seely cause E seely care 31. BDF-M no short-bitten 33. BD-M the clowted shoe
215. 7. BD Put East 12. DF-M Aseke 15. G Yet no so wise 16. LM yet mark 22. C-M earthly lodging 3r. DF niggard throne
216. 2. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) great men rise 3. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{I}\) low of folkes 12. G but but leane \(D\) leave to none 5 . KLM For him then 21. If bad his 25. BDFGKLM capon 37. GHI lesson thought
217. 6. \(D\) beauties quow 7. \(\mathrm{DF}-\mathrm{M}\) lovely place \(\quad\) 12. \(\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{M}\) The long perplexed 18. E no ill Thus doubting I Thus doubtings 25. HI heart to ake 27 . FGHKLM sprot HI now stomacke 36. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) we see small
218. 8. KLM dart leaving 12. F-M Tyrant 15. BDF-M boiling hart 30. HI staid with them

3I. M pull'd way
219. 9. M did hateful question
220. 11. III some who seeke 15. C Thy false I6. KLM doth his friend 20. HI friends to friend 37 . K reached him take
221. 7. LM did coward 24. LM to cast the loved 35. FG man so shun
222. 4. F-M To drowne proud 12. K so bee drawn \(15 . \mathrm{K}\) would hee caught 22. C easiy would DF-M easie would 36. HI brake forth his,
223. 2. E "Frelis" instcad of "Withon" 3. F Hare fram 12. KLM dart 14. F-M Doves DF-M that are 28. M But on eyes
224. 7. LM Within bow'd 14-15. C prints these as one line. 16-17. C prints these as one litre 20. E the more sweet it was 22. F-M see their eyes 24. G-M how sweet sawce 27 . M To see, to feel, to taste, to have, to know 37. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) other woe
225. 32-23. C prints these as one line 24-25. C prints these as one line 34. C giveme 36. BCDF-M invisible
226. 7. E I would exsell 25. KLM whose ruth and valiant 31. KLM inchoosing haste \(3^{6}\). \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) mine eyes
1227. 12. BD-M Leave sleepe 18. BDFGKLM On you foale E On yon foule HI On your foule 19. E his fockes \({ }^{20} \mathrm{KLM}\) amit first 21. E-M he rose 26 . LM wondring race 33. G-M to lovely Walke 36. BDE-L case he knew 37. FGKL For fearirig him so
228. 9. KLM painful custom 21. I wenkest henrt 28. FGHKLM
which will I that will KLM not counsel 229. 9. LM chth use ro. KLM with her eyes 20. F-M tyrant 27. F-M thinke that she is she, that 30. ISD-Molaide gpon womans

\section*{NOTES}
32. F-M omit that before doth (Queen's College, Oxford, MS \(\frac{\mathrm{R} \cdot 38}{30 \mathrm{I}}\) ) inserts the following:

Fistor. Theis wordes did once the loveliest Sheppardes use That erst I knewe and with moste paynefull muse Yet not of women judginge as he sayd. But first with rage, his rage on them upbrayde.
37. M long this fool
230. I. I of this false 5. M will bear a well 8. C Ruch harts 3I. BD in that speech

23r. I. BD-M waxed cold 7. LM they who see with 14. C hookes be tamed 25. M Which hath the palat 3f. After this line "the Old Arcadia" (Queen's College, Oxford, MS \(\frac{\text { R. } 3^{8}}{301}\) ) izaserts the following:

Histor. Maie youe see howe that youth esteemeth adge
And never hath therof rightlie deemed.
While hotte desirs, doe raigne in fancies rage
Tyll adge yt selfe, doe mocke yt selfe esteemed.
232. 6. F-M envie blinde II. F-M truce time I3. LM thou invstad of though 22. KLM such fault 36. BD-I latter feate
233. 2. I another saith, he playes 6. D each shepheards II. C tryall shoes 16. I cockling 20. KLM then there was I \(\quad\) 33. HI appertaines 31. C examples 34. F nould sing G-M could sing 35. E—M have flattery instead of stattery \(\quad\) 36. M Kings fishers \(39 . \mathrm{M}\) touch he
234. 3. KLM there was cal'd
14. C more sports
18. C anits divisions into stanzas 21. BD-M mine owne 30. E-M thoughts 33. KLM great passion
235. 6. EF thy song If. G-M the song J6. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) thereof aye last 19. BD-M Wherein no eare I car of joy 2f. F-M fame got 31. \(B D-M\) Or her will I 32. \(M\) my muse I sing
236. 3. E swect graves 7. E-M loose haires E-M breasts 19. KLM omit her 20. I made by all mens 27 . BD-M receive thy
237. I. C omits division into stanzas 14. HI Nor danger 's to \(H\) if 't be not If if' be not KLM if it bee not 16. D do I like I\%. LMM Here no treason 30. \(E-M\) cunning humorists 28. C graf is in a 32. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) faire as a lilly 33. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) as a Cedar 34. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) shade safety doth
238. I. See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected BD-M pretext 2. CD Lovely life 6. Printed from MS \(\frac{\mathrm{R} .3^{8}}{301}\), Queen's College, Oxford. The following variants accur in Bodl. MS è Mus. 37 : II. such a. 13. flower instead of hower
14. blessing goes
239. 1. flowes See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected 4. up your \(\quad\) xI. and losse is all my gaine 13. the witness \({ }^{r}\) 14. that beauties light 17. his instecd of this 18. doth 20. havne instead of harbour 22. of farest 25. do chefest instead of I cheifely 27. Unite in 30. them instead of men 32.nhis marting place解stead of the baye 34. better m \(\quad\) m

\section*{NOTES}
240. rr. without instead of above 12. waight doth instead of myghte hathe these instead of theire 13. have 14. winde instead of mynde 16. Instead of this line Bodl. MS has the follmwing:

As nere his home when storme or shelfe he Feares
18. hope 19. whome 25. at instead of as pinching 22. shewes 23. wilh sight instaad of lighte 24. Make a instioud of the before feare 26. toyled worke instead of minde
\({ }^{-}\)24r. The text is priuted from Thomas Newman's first Quarto (Br. Mus., G. ri543).
\(Q_{2}=\) Thomas Newman's second Quarto (Br. Mus., G. 11544) \(3=\) Matthew Lownes's Quarto (Bodl. Libr., Malone Collection)
Br. Ms. \(=\) Bright MS (Br. Mus., Add. \(\mathbf{5}^{5232}\) )
After the title page Qr inserts the follonving:
- T'o the worshifull and his very
good Freencle, Ma. Frauncis Flower Esquire, increase of all content.

IT was my fortune (right worshipfull) not many dajes since, to light vpon the famous deuice of Askraphel and Stella, which carrying the geneiall commendation of all meo of iudgment, and being reported to be one of the rarest things that euer any Englishman set abroach, I hane thought good to publish it vnder your name, both for I know the excellencie of your worships conceipt, ahoue all other to be such, as is onely fit to discerne of all matters ol wit, as also for the credite and countenaunce your patronane may give to such a worke. Accept of it I beseech you, as the first fruites of my . (fection, which desires to approoue it selfe mall dutie vnio you: and though the Argument perhaps may seem too light for your graue viewe, yet considering the worthines of the Author, I hope you will entertaine it accordingly. For my part, I haue beene very carefull in the Printing of it, and where as being spreil abrunde in written Coppies, it had gathered much corruption by ill Writers: I haue vsed their -helpe and aduice in correcting and restoring it to his first dignitie, that I knowe were of skill and experience in those matters. And the rather was I moued to sette it forth, because I thought it pittie anie thing proceeding from so rare a man, shouldc bee obscured, or that his fame should not still be nouriaht, in his works, whom the works with one vnited griefe bewailed. Thus crauing pardon for my bold attempt, and desiring the continuance of your worshippes fauour vuto mee, I eade.

> Yours alwaies to be comnaunded, Tho: Newman.

\section*{Somewhat to reade for them that list.}

.7Empus aulast plazsus aurea pompa venit, so endes the Sceane of Idiots, and enter Astrophel in pompe. Gentlemen that haue seene a thousand , lines of folly, drawn forth ex uno puncto impoudentice, \& two famous Mountaines to goe to the conception of one, Mouse, that haue had your eares deafned with the eccho of Fames brasen towres, when only they have been toucht with a leaden pen, that lawe seene Pan sitting in his bower of delights, \& a number of Midasses to admire his miserable hornepipes, let not your surfeted sight, new come frō such puppet play, think scorne to turn aside into this Theater of pleasure, for here you shal find a pqper stage streud with pearle, an artificial heau'n to ouershadow the faire frame, \& christal wals to encounter your curious
S. A. II.

AA
\(?\)
\(3^{69}\)

\section*{NOTES}
n
eyes, whiles the tragicommody of loue is performed by starlight. The chiefe Actor here is Melpomene, whose dusky robes dipt in the ynke of teares, as yet seenue to drop when I view them neere. The argument cruell chastitie, the Prologue hope, the Epilogue dispaire, videte queso et linguis animisque favetc. And here peraduenture, my witles youth may be taxt with a margent note of presumption, for offering to put yp any motion of applause in the behalfe of so excellent a Poet, the least sillable of whose name sounded in the eares of iudgment, is able to giue the meanest line he writes a dowry of immortality) yet ihose that obserue how iewels oftêtimes com to their hands that know not their value, \& that the cockscombes of our daies, like Esops Cock, had rather have a Baily kernell wrapt vp in a Ballet, then they wil dig for the welth of wit in any ground that they know net, I hope wil also hold me excused, though I open the gate to his glory, \& inuite idle eares to the admiration of his melancholy.

\section*{Quid petitur sacris nisi tantum fama pootis.}

Which although it be oftentimes imprisoned in Ladyes casks, \& the president bookes of such as cannot see without another mans spectacles, yet at length it breakes foorth in apight of his keepers, and vseth some priuate penne (in steed of a picklock) to procure lis violent enlargernent.

The Sunne for a time, may naske his golden head in a cloud: yet in the end, the thicke vaile doth vanish, and his embellished blandishment appeares. Long hath Astrophel (England's Sunne) withheld the beames of his spirite. from the common veiw of our darke sence, and night hath hovered over the gardens of the nine Sisters, while Igmis fatuzs, and grosse fatty flames (such as commonly arise out of Dunghilles) have tooke occasion in the middest eclipse of his shining perfections, to wander a broade with a wispe of paper at their tailes like IIobgoblins, and leade men vp and downe in a circle of absurditie a whole weeke, and neuer know where they are. But nowe that cloude of sorrow is dissolued, which fierie Loue, exhaled from his dewie haire, and affection hath vnhurthened the labouring streames of ber wombe, in the lowe çesterne of his graue: the night hath resigned her iettie throne vnlo Lucifer, ánd cleere daylight possesseth the skie that was dimmed ; awherfore breake of your daunce you Fayries and Elues, and from the fieldes with the torne carcases of your Timbrils, for your kingdome is expired. Put out your rush candles, you Poets and Rimers, and bequeath your crazed quarterzayns to the Chaundlers, for loe, here he cömeth that hath broēk your legs. Agolo hath resigned his Iuory Harp vnto Astrophel, \& he like Mercury, must lull you a sleep with hls musicke. Sleepe Argus, sleep Ignorance, sleep Impudence, for Mercury hath Io, \& onely Io Pran belongeth to Astrophel. Deare Astrophel, that in the ashes of thy Lone, liuest againe like the Phavix ; "0 might thy bodie (as thy name) liue again likewise, here amongst vs: but the earth, the mother of mortalitie, hath snacht thee too soone into her chilled colde armes, and will not let thee by any meanes, be drawne from her deadly imbrace; and thy diuine Soule, carried on an Angels wings to heaven, is installed in Hermes place, sole prolocator to the Gods. Therefore mayest thou neuer returne from the Elisian fieldes like Orphezus, therefore must we euer mourne for our Orpheass

Fayne woulde a seconde spring of passion heere spende it selfe on his sweet remembrance: luut Religion that rebuketh prophane lamentation, drinkes in the riuers of those dispaireful teares, which languorous futh hath outwelled, \& bids me looke back to the house of honor, where fro one \& the selfe same roote of renowne, I shal find many goodly branches deriued, \& such as with the spreading increase of their vertues, may somwhat ouemhadow the griefe of his los. Amongst the which fayre sister of Phabbus, \& eloquent secretary to the Muses, most rare Countesse of Pembroke thou art not to be omitted: whom Artes doe adore as a second Minerug, and our Poets extoll as the Patronesse

\section*{NOTES}
of their inuention; for in thee, the Lesbiazz Sappho with her lirick Harpe is disgraced, \& the Laurel Garlande which thy Brother so brauely aduaunst on his Launce, is still kept greene in the Temple of Pallas. Thou only sacrificest thy soule to contemplation, thou only entertainest emptie handed Homer, \& keepest the springs of Castalia Irom being dryed vp. Learning, wisedom, beautie, and all other ornaments of Nobilitie whatsoeuer, seeke to approue themselutes in thy sight, and get a further seale of felicity from the smiles of thy fauotur.

\section*{O Joue digna viro ni foue nata fores.}

I feare I shall be counted a mercenary flatterer, for mixing my thoughts with such figuratiue admiration, but generall report that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my rethoricke of clulnesse for so colde a commendation. Indeede to say the truth, my stile is somewhat heauie gated, and caunot daunce trip and goe so liuely, with oh my loue, ah my loue, all my loues gone, as other Shecpheards that hate beene fooles in the Morris time out of minde: nor hath my prose any skill to imitate the Almond lanpe verse, or sit tabring fiue yeres together nothing but to bee, to hee: on a paper drum. Oncly I can keepe pace with Grauesend barge, and eare not if I haue water enough, to lande my shlp. of fooles with the Tearme, (the tyde I shonlde say.) Now enery man is not of that minde, for some to goe the lighter away, will take in their fraught of spangled feathers, golden Pcebles, Straw, Reedes, Bulrushes, or any thing, and then they beare out their sayles as proudly, as if they were balisted with Bulbiefe. Others are so hardly bested for loading, that they are faine to retalle the cinders of Troj, and the sliuers of broken trunchions, to fill vp their bonte that else should goe empty: and if they haue but a pound weight of good Merchandise, it shall be placed at the poope, or pluckt in a thousande peeces to eredit their carriage. For my part euery man as he likes, Mens cutzasque is est qutisuue. Tis as good to goe in cut fingerd Pumps as corke shooes, if one were Cornish diamonds on his toes. To explain it by a more familiar example, an Asse is no great stateman in the beastes common-wealth, though he weare his eares ypseuaut nureffe, after the Muscouy fashion, \& hange the lip like a Capease halfe Open, or looke as demurely as a sixpenny browne loafe, for he hath some imperfections that do keepe him fro the comon Councel: yet of many, he is deemed a very vertuous mëber, and one of the honestest sort of men that are; So that our opinion (as Sextus Emzpedocus affirmeth) giues the name of good of ull to euery thing. Out of whose works (latelic translated into English, for the benefit of vnlearned writers) a man might collect a whole booke of this argument, which no doubt woulde proue a worthy commonwealth matter, and far better than wits wase karnell: much good worship laue the Author.

Such is this golden age wherein we liue, and so replenisht with golden Asses of all sortes, that if learning had lost it selfe in a groue of Genealogies, wee neede doe no more but sette na olde goose ouer halfe on dozen pottle pots, (which are as it were the egges of inuention) and wee shall haue such a breede of bookes within a little while after, as will fill all the world with the wilde fowle of good wits; I can tell you this is a harder thing then making golde of cuicksiluer, and will trouble you more then the Morrall of SEsops Glowworme, hath troubled our Englisk Apes, who striuing to warme themselues, with the flame of the Philosophers stone, haue spent all their wealth in buying bellowes to blowe this false fyre. Gentlemen, I feare I haue too much presumed on your idle leysure, and beene too bold, to stand talking all this while in an other mans doore: but now I will leane you to suruey the plensures of Paphos, and offer your smiles on the Aulters of \(V_{t m u s}\).

\section*{Yours in all Zesire tif please, Tho: Nushe.}

\section*{NOTES}

243-286. 8. S. I. r. Br. Ms. B-M in verse my love to show 3. Br. Ms. That thee (dear thee) B-M she (deare she)
8. Br. Ms. B-M showers 9. Br. Ms. B—M halting foorthe io. Q2 Br. Ms. B-HKLM Stepdame 13. Q2 Br. Ms. B-HK my trewand penne I my truant pen LM my trew and pen
S. II. I. B-FHI at the first EFHI nor yet with Br. Ms. a[defective] ...ed shot \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{I}\) dribbed 3. Q2 B-H in mine of time Br. Ms. in mind of time I in time of mine 6. Br. Ms. B-I but straight did not what 7. G Lones Q 2 Br. Ms. I forst \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) forc'd 13 . Br. Ms. BCD make mee self
S. III. 3. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-I fiaunt they in phrases KLM flaunt theirs in phrases 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. BD-M Enamling with pyde flowers their thoughts of gold C Enam'ling with pied powers their thonghts of gold statelyee Br. Ms. BD-M statelyer 7. Br. Ms. B-M eprich Indie 11. D spirits 13. E-M omit full stop after deed
8. \({ }^{5} \mathrm{KLM}^{2}\) natures
S. IV. 2. Br. Ms. abate \(D\) betwixt \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. \(B-M\) my will and wit 3. KLM love hath \(4 . Q_{2}\) Er. Ms. B- \(F\) lik'st not, deale not thou with it G-M likest not, deale thou 5. KLLM Scepter's use 6. Q2 Br. Ms. B-HKLM or Schooles KLLM my seat Q2 Br. Ms. B-M more fit 10. Q 2 Br . Ms. B-M The little Br . Ms. in thee \(\mathrm{rI} \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) DEFHKLM th' effect I th effects
S.v. Q2 Br. Ms. B-M reversc the order of the two quatrains I. 1 true, that we 4. Br. Ms. B-M charchman 5. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) found to serve \(\mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). BM formd to serve 6. Q 2. Br. Ms. B-M inward light 7. Br. Ms. B-M do swerve 8. C Rebels of Nature ro. Br. Ms. B-M trawspose but and be 14. Br. Ms. B-M. Trew and yet trew that
S. Vt. 4. Q 2 Br. Ms. BD-M friesing fires \(C\) freshing fires \({ }^{5}\). Br. Ms. \(B-M\) souge Io. DEFH-M While \(Q^{2}\) amits out his worles \(D\) of inastead of his before words
S. vit. 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M mixte of shades \& light : 6. Br. Ms. B\(M\) best to knitt and strength our. 7. Br. Ms. thos izustend of these \(Q_{2}\) Br. Ms. B-M brave gleames \(\quad\) 8. Q2 B-FH-M Sun-like should \({ }_{\text {rr. }}\) D beautie \(\quad{ }_{2} . \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) Br. Ms. B-M Both so and thus \({ }^{13}\). Br. Ms. Placed even there I Plac'd ever where DKLM his mourning I4. Qa which for her
S. Vill. 2. Br. Ms. First by F-M by tedious \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Nis. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) hart 3. Br. Ms. B-M Is instead of Were \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) Br, Ms. B-M marke Q2 Br. Ms. B-M dart 4. H-M soft pace Br. Ms. fliing race \(B-M\) flying race \(\quad\) 5. Qz Br. Ms. B-M North climes Br. Ms. 方-M doo int stead of too 6. Q2 Br. Ms. B-I frosen clippes KLM onit strave 7. D onits art 8. \(Q_{2}\) he preach'd himselfe in Stellas joyfull face Br . Ms. B-M hee perchd himself in Stellas joyfull face \(9 .{ }^{n} \mathrm{D}\) mourning sun \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. BCD on snow E-I or snow Io. E-I waking boy Q3 who though \(D\) pure lig \(\mathrm{Ir}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) heate must needes in nature growe 12. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-M thence take D his f I3. D omits lay 14. FHI omit He before burnt \(K\) burt FH-M unawares
S. IX. r. LM calls 2. Br. Ms. B-M choysest furniture 3. Qa CI Alabaster 5. Q2 romes forth Br. Ms. B-M coms forth 7. Br. Ms. B-M Wh name 8. KLM mixtred ro. Q2 H Lookes ore Br. Ms. B-G Looks over I Looks o'r KLM Looks o're y. Qz Br. Ms. B-M those lightes r3, Br. M5. BD-M doth tpuche \(13 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{I}\) mind instead of mine

\section*{NOTES}
S. X. 2. Br. Ms. Wouldst arguing be 3. Br, Ms. B-M wisht 4. Br. Ms. B-M choysest iustead of chiefest \(\quad 5 . Q_{2} B-M\) heavens inside to see Br. Ms. heavens in sight to sec 6. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M thornie soile \(\quad 7 \mathrm{Br}\), Ms. B-M which instead of that before senses 8. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M leave love 12. Br. Ms. C-M For soon 13. Br. Ms. B-M thou kneeledst and offredst
S. xi.* 3. Br. Ms. B-M the heaven 5. Br. Ms. C-M For like 6. Br. Ms. B-LM guilded leaves or 7. Br. Ms. B-M fine instead of faire G pictures 10. KLM eye 11. B-M pitfould 12. \(Q_{2}\) bo-peepe or touching Br. Ms. H-M ' ndeep or cowching I4. Br. Ms. the instead of her before hart K omits'Th
S. xII. 12. Br. Ms. B-M her iockes \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) thy day-nets Br . Ms. thy daynties \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) thy daunces Br. Ms. B-M none scapes 4. Br. Ms. B-M That her sweet \(Q_{2}\) all instead of oft \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms} . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) thy lames \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) t'arise 6. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). \(B-M\) That her grace gracious makes thy wrongs 7. Br . Ms. B-FH-M words B-FHI spenke KLM spake 8. Q2 Br. Ms. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) lifts thy fame to the skyes \(11 . \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) Br. Ms. B-M faire day all is
S. xiII. 1. Q \& Br. Ms. B-M betweene fowa, Marr, \& love t. EFH\(M\) talons \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms, \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) held \(\quad\) 5. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) fielde C -EI vert field FGHKLM Vertfield \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-M bare 8. C thunders-bolt 10. KLM face shee make's 12. Br. Ms. B-M curtains I3. B-M these last 14. Br. Ms. B-M scantly gentlemen
S. xIv. 7. G sould even 10. KLM staid in truth 12. Br . Ms. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) If that be Br . Ms. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) hartes \(\quad 13\). \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) lose unchastitie Br . Ms. lewse unchastitie \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) loose unchastitie
S. Xv. 4. D into our Q2 Br. Ms. B-I Poesie D ring 5. LM doth \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-M Dictionaries 7. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M poore Petrarchs 8. Q2 \& devised wit do sing Mr. Ms. BCE-H and denisend wit doo sing \(D_{\text {and denisend wit to sing I and denisend wits doe sing } 11 \text {. I goods }}^{\text {I }}\) will come 12. Br. Ms. BD-M your name . 13. Br. Ms. B-M brests 14. Q2 HI begin t'endite Br. Ms. B-GKLM to endite
S. XVI. 3. DEsprites \(Q_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. C-M soone incline 7. FGKLM I sought I I taught 8. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) my soule judging \(\mathrm{Hr}_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{Ms}\). \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) paine 9. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) I (fool) thus \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) onit young 1 I . C omits is 14 . \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) Br. Ms. B-M As who by being poysond doth poyson know
S. xvin. 2. Br. Ms. growen B-M growne 4. Q 2 Br . Ms. B-FHI pace instead of place 5. HI Mars his hate 8. Q2 Br. Ms. C-I Brake bowe, brake KLM Brake bow Br. Ms. B-M while Cupid
S. xvirl. 1. Br. Ms. scharp checks B-M sharpe checkes 3 . \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-M just counts KLMI thy self 4. CD have lent 9. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br}\). Ms. B-M youth inslead of wit 1r. Q2 Br. Ms. B-M. Which for reward, spoyle it with vaine annoyes
S. XIX. 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}^{4} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) yet while 7. CD do frame 8. Q r omits this line, but after line 7 which ends the page, gives, as a catchword Accuse, which must have been the first word of the missing line. The line in this edition is printed from \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\). Br. Ms. B-F Avise themselves G-M Advise theniselves io. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) who fare Br . Ms, who fars \(12 . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M prop my mind 13. Br. Ms. witts unfitt I4. Q2 B-M your wit
S. XX. I., Br. Mfs. BCEF death wound 3. Br. Ms. B-M in dark bushe 5. DEF Tyran 6. Br . Ms. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}\) faire levell 7. \(\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Br}\). \(\mathrm{Ms} \mathrm{~B}-\).M which veiles Br . Ms. BD-M the heavenly 8. Q2 Br. Ms. B-HKLM There łimselfe with his shot he cloisc ro. Q2 staid pleas'd with prospect Br. Mุ. 13-M stayed pleasd with the prospect o 12. Dr.

\section*{NOTES}
\({ }^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{M}\). B-M lightning
13. Br. Ms. B-M And then KLM diseern'd Br .

Ms. B-M glistering
\(\mathrm{I}_{4} \mathrm{C}\) is pierc' d
S. XXI. I. \(Q_{2}\) freend right helthfull canstiekes blame \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) friend (right healthfull eausticks) blame 2. Q2 B-K doth windlase so LM doth widnlas so 3. DEFH-M mine owne \(Q_{2} C\) showe 5. \(Q_{2} B-M\) I reade 6. \(Q_{2}\) coltish giers 7. \(Q_{2} B-M\) that friendly foe \(\quad\) 9. \(Q_{2}\) B-M Mareh BD-M made of me 10. D If thou the May of \({ }^{12}\) 2. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) B-M Sure you say well, your wisedomes golden I3. B-EM Dig \(r_{4}\). KLM world oft so fair
S. xxir. 2. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Progressing then from fayre Twynns golden 3. BD-I no scarfe of \(C\) no searce of 4. Q2 B-I shining forth of heat in his ehiefe pride 7. Q3 Fantnes well mading KLM fancie's wel shading ro. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{BE}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{him}\), which open shone CDLM him with open shone 12. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) the hid 13. \(Q_{2}\) Her dainties \(Q_{3}\) omitr the before cause \(I_{4} . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) which others
S. XxIrr, \(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{C}\) wit 3. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Whenee those same \({ }^{\text { }}\) 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}\) \(M\) missing ayme do gesse 6. Q2 Deem'd \(\quad\) 9. B-M ambitions rage 10. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) still elyming \(12 . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) or over-wise instead of farre otherwise \(B-M\) race instead of case 13. \(Q_{2} B-M\) Of all \(B-I\) hath KLM had LM stopt
S. Xxiv. 3. Q2 B-M And damning their owne selves to Tantal's smart 4. B-G want, more blist HI want, more blest 5. B-I heav'n such wit doth 7. C And loving Love 8. B-M sacred instead of scattered 9. Q 2 B-M who instead of whom II. Q3 And came with I2. L pepriv'd of feet but \(M\) depriv'd of feet but
S. xxv. t. C weight 3. B-M met 6. C-FKLM Whiles 8. BD-M inward sunne \(C\) sunns B-FHL minde 9. LM eares 10. \(B-M\) of her selfe, took \(B-M\) shee instace of hee \(\quad\) 12. \(Q_{2} B-M\) I her did see \(\quad\) 13. \(B-M\) in that face \(\quad I 4\). LM And finding \(Q_{2}\) \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) th' effect instead of defect
S. xxvf. I. B-I dustie instead of duskie \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) darescome 2. C foole 3. Q2 number, waies, greatnes, eternitie, B-Irnumbers weighs...... KLM numbers, waies, greatness, eternitie, i. B-M Promising wonders, wonder do invite 5. B-M skie 6. K But to bespangle. LM But to dispangle \(7_{1} Q_{2} B-M\) Braule whieh in that \(G-M\) the instead of that 9. \(Q_{2}\) B-M I doe Nature unydle know II. \(G-M\) raine on \({ }^{I 2}\). \(Q_{2}\) \(B-M\) did fayle 13 . \(Q_{2}\) oft foresee \(B-F H-M\) oft fore-judge \(B-\) FH-M raee instead of case
S. Xxvir. 3. B-M words, or answers 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) make speech of speech arise. 8. B on me selfe \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) and instead of all - ro. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) his inatead of this 14. D power
S. xxviri. 3. Q 2 for good now doe CDEG-M Gods sake 5. B-M say ijastaded of see Io. Q2 B-M Nor in hid́ waies B-K do guide 14. B-M onely reading unto me this axt
S. Xxix. I. Q 2 B-M Neighbord 3. B-M coasts 4. B-M to store their eampes 7. B-M frontiers ir. C-M carre 12. B-M Her flesh instead of Herselfe LM is food innstead of his foode LM is armof instead of his Armor \(\quad\) 13. Q 2 B-M And I but for because my prospeet lyes 14. \(Q_{2} B-M\) that eosst, am \(Q 2\) omits a before slave
S. XXX. 2. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) his instean of her \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) hornes this yeere on Christian 3. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) Poles right king meanes without \(4^{4}\) KLM fit instead of fire. 7. B-M be lost 8,9. Not in Q 1 dn this edition these lines are printed from Q2 8. D pleasant C Organ-trae 9. B-FH-

\section*{NOTES}
\(M\) of that same ro. B-M father once made it halfe ir. B-M the Scotch Court be no weltring r4. B-FH-M of you
S. xxxi. 2. B-M how wanne a face 6. GKLM thou fell'st B-M a Lovers 7. B-M reade it in thy 8. C that state \(D-M\) thy state 9. Q3 Them even 1r. B-M as here they be
S. xxxir. 3. Q2 BD-M A Prophet oft, and oft an Historie \(C\) oft, and oft in historie 4. B-M fiy or creepe \(\quad\) 5. Q2 B-M power instead of hold 6. C-M close up it. C in well 12. D treasure 13. H-M myfire S. XxXiII. I. B-M ô me 2. D-M or could 4. C heav'nly wretch B-FH-M transfose did and I 8. B-M Nor Fortune r2. Q2 BM And yet could not \(14 . \mathrm{K} \mathrm{I} \mathrm{bad}\)
S. Xxxiv. 3. D of the dally 4. Q2 I3. powers \(B-M_{n}\) confuse
S. Xxxv. 4. \({ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{Q}_{3} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) infinite instead of excellence 5. KL Nestor's 6. B-GKLM Reason B-M cole in me Ir. B-M naming instend of meaning 14. \(B-M\) when thou
S. Xxxvi. I. B-M this new assault 2. B-E conquerd golden ransackt F-I conquered golden heart K conquered yielding ransack't heart LM conquered yielding, ransack't to heart win 6. KLM My fortress raz'd, thy banners rear'd within 7. B-M conquest, do not these 8, B-I now warre KLM wilt thou war r3. Q2 B-M Long since
S. xxxivic. Sec p. \(2 g g\).
S. xxxvic. I. \(Q_{2} B-M\) This night 2. B-M To hatch mine \(Q_{2}\) and the unbitted thought B-I and that unbitted thought 3: C chiefe power 2. LM omit I Q2 B-M omit hart D inserts a semicolons after what BCEFHI in closde up ro. K Wat instiad of Was LM What \(Q_{2}\) open sence \(B-M\) opend sence r2. \(Q 2 C-M\) Better sights \(B-M\) sights in sights \(r_{3} . Q_{2}\) Conclude a new 14. \(^{2} Q_{2} C-M\) that unkind
S. Xxxix. 2. B-M The baiting place of wit 4 . C-FH-MI Th' in. different 5. KLM shield or proof 6. B-M Of those ro. B-M deafe to noise B-I blind to 12. B-M by right 14. Q3 B-M - where instead of rare
S. XL. I. KLM write as still to lie 3. F-M Thou hast B-M mind, none of the 4. \(F-M\) By still \(C\) still stept \(B-M\) while olher 5. \(Q_{2}\) \(B-M\) if from the height 6. Q1 B-M Thou canst vouchsafe 7. B-M that instead of which befure long 8 . \(Q_{2} B-M\) then how I by thee am ii. D noble \(Q_{2}\) wreake DEFH-M wreckes
S. xLi. 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) sent from 6. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) folkes 8. HI but a chance 9 . B-M because of hoth 10. B-M them who did excell II. B-M man of armes 12. B-M shot 14. Q2B-M the beames B-M my race
S. XLII. 2. B-M insert be afler beames BCE-I omil all before joyes D onit all joyes 6. QadB-M Onely loved tyrants just in crueltie 7. KLM Lo not [at befiuning of line] Q 2 from poore mc, once remove \(B-M\) not, \(\hat{0}\) do not from poore me 9. \(Q_{2}\) B-M For though I never see them ro. C
- language insicad of languisht ri. KLM Yes still on I4. B-M be instead of best
S. XLIII \({ }_{3}\) 4. \(\mathrm{Bn}_{n-\mathrm{M}}\) choise sport 7. CD weapon 8. M omits "her" 9 C would play \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) he is instead of his eyc ro. D-FH -M doth 12. D quiet sake It. I nq man can to lim come
S. xliv. 4. M is not of Tygre's \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) Tygets \({ }^{5} \mathrm{~B}\) BG- EG and yet no pitie I find \(F\) heares, yet I no pkie finde 6. D But now I crie I grace

\section*{NOTES}
me doth 9. Q2 \(B-M\) truth save this 10. \(Q\) a complaint \(B D-M\) doth tuch 12. Not in Q 1 and Q3. In this edition the line is printed from Q 2 13. \(B-M\) of mine KLM amnoy.
S. XLV. I. B-M wo 2. Q 2 B-M beclowded stormie 4. B-M Not instead of No \(\quad Q_{2} B-M\) though thereof the cause \(C-M\) know 5. Q2 B-M hearing instead of "Hermes" Q \(2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) which did '6. Q2 B-M a grievous case \(\quad 7 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{I}\) gate in LM therefore insiead of thereof 8. B-I That from that sea deriv'd teares spring did KLM That frem her eyes a spring of tears did g. \(Q=B-M\) ymag'd things ro. \(D\) yet if instead of yet with \(Q 2 B-M\) free scope II. DEFH—M wracke \(Q_{2}\) \(B-M\) doubts 12. B-M that you in me do reed r3. \(Q_{2}\) some thrise sad I.4. Q2 B-M I am not I, pittie
S. XLVI. 2. KLM Blind biteing boy
6. \(Q\) a B-M roge thou then should'st bee 8. \(Q_{2}\) on further 12. \(B-M\) his pardon \({ }_{\text {r }}\) 13. \(Q_{2}\) So long though he from booke mich to desire B-M So long (though he from booke myche to desire) 14. B-M you can
S. xLvit. 3. \(D\) thy free 6. \(D-M\) sprite 7. \(Q_{2}\) faith the daily helpe I crave \(B-M\) faith, tho dayly helpe \(I\) crave \(8 . Q_{2} B-M\) May get no 12. B-FH-M Let her do BD-M here she 13 . Q \(2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) O instead of woe Q2 B-M that eye \({ }^{1} 4 . Q_{2} B-M\) Doth instead of Must Qa BCD my hart give to my E-M my heart to give my Q2alye
S. Xlvili. 3. \(Q_{2} B-M\) chastnes, paine doth learne delight 4. \(Q_{2}\) \(B-I\) humblenes growes on with \(5, Q_{2} B-M O\) let \(7 . Q_{2}\) be driven from \(B-M\) be hel-driv'n from \(\quad 12 . B-M\) death-wound \(\quad \mathrm{I}_{4} . \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) B-M to glaye with
S. XLiX. 3. B-M horsmanships \(Q_{2} B-M\) while hy strange worke I 5. B-F The raine \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) my ryder 6. \(B-M\) humbled thoughts HI if reverence 7. M Curb's in II. B-M desire I4. Q2 manage, my selfe do take delight B-M Manage my selfe takes delight
S. L. I. \(Q_{2} B-M\) fulnes of my thoughts of thee
2. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Cannot be stayed within \({ }^{5 \cdot} \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) so formed
8. B-M portrait that which in this world \(Q_{2} B-M\) is best \(\quad\) so. \(Q_{2} B D-F H-M\) out what I Ir. \(B-M\) these poore \(M\) to finde I2. \(D\) hath dashed 13. \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) stopt \(\mathrm{I}_{4} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) bare
S. LI. 2. B-M still fluently proceed 3. B-M entertainment 4. Q2 \(B-M \cdot\) somewhat new 5. B-M not the burthen 10. C-M cunning II. C-M wayes instead of waves 12. G-M confers my Stellas 13." \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) And is even woe that so sweet Comedie B-M And is even irkt that so sweet Comedie 14. \(Q_{2} B-M\) unsuted speech
S. LIt, 2. Q2 B-M Stella must 3. Q2 B-M lips, her all, faith Love doe this \(\quad .5 . \mathrm{D}\) that litle 7. K heir heav'nly LM sure are heav'nly 8. D your instead of our B-M hearts
S. Liur. I. D by cunning 2. Qz I did mee adresse \(B-M\) staves did me andresse 3 . Q 2 While that the peopl's showtes: I must \(B-M\) While with the peoples shouts I must 4. \(^{2} Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) praise, even filld 6. B-FKLM Marses liverie 7. Q2 B-FH-L What now sir 9. B\(M\) by made a window Q2 sent forth light B-M send forth light fo. BrM mine eyes \(\quad\) 11. C-FH-M forgat 12 . \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) Nor trimpets
S. Liv. 3. B-M lockes of yowed haire 6. B-M them, whg y. D Where he \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) now I dare to. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Professe in deede, \(I\) do not Cuptid's art \(11 . Q_{2} B-M\) Hut you faire \(\quad\) 12. \(Q_{2} B-M\) is but worne in the to say

\section*{NOTES}
S. LV. B-M reverse the order of S. LV and S. LVI 3. Q2 B-7f weeke, without one peece of looke 5. Q2 B-M those Letters 6. Q2 B-M Which in her face teach vertue \(\quad 7 . Q_{2}\) BD-M Somewhat thy leaden counsels which I C Somewhat they lead'n counsels which I 8. Q3 As a freende \(Q_{2} B-M\) that meant 9. B-M now that I alas do ri. Qz B-M colde stuffe
S. IVF. I. Q \(2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) of invoked your \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) whole ayde 2. CDF to engarland 3. B-M despisde instead of disguisde 4 . B-M grace instead of skill 3. \(Q_{2} C-M\) words \(I\) stayde \(\quad\) 8. \(Q_{2} B-M\) their blacke \(C-M\) banner \({ }^{\text {9. }} \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) But now I meane no more your helpe to trye \(\quad\) 10. \(Q_{2} \quad B-M\) Nor other \(Q_{2} B-M\) specch to prove 51. C-FH-M incessantly 13. BCD sounds B-HKLM mine eare I mine eares \(F-M\) doth hit \(14 . Q_{2} B-M\) eloquence like it
S. LVII. I. KLM Who BD-M many fights C sights 7. B-M arm'd but with 8. B-M soone be pierc'd ro. \(C\) then inslead of them \(Q_{2}\) B-F so sweet is she, most \(G-M\) so sweet as she 12. Q2 B-M A prittie case I hoped her to bring 13. Q2 B-M To feele my B-M griefes
S. LWin. 3. \(Q_{2} B-M\) no pace els their guided steps can find 4. \(Q_{2}\) as in them \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) more shorte or slacke doth raine 5. \(^{2} \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{FH}-\) \(M\) this instead of his 6. Q2I tropes with strongest reason lin'd \(B\) HKLM tropes, with strongest reasons lin'd 8. \(Q\) ? \(B-M\) transpose forme and lively to. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{HI}\) Th' Anatomie \(\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) wooed woe 14. Q2 Even in sad mee a joy to B-M words, even in sad me did
S. Lix. 2. B-M love, I burne, I burne in 6. \(Q_{2} B-M\) songs thyne owne voyce 15. Q 2 B-F This sour-brenth'd mate taste of GLM This sowre-breath'd mate-taste of \(K\) This sowr breath'd matetaste of
S. Lx. 2. Q 2 Where 'al my good I C-FH-M Where all my good I 3. \(Q_{1} B-M\) Heaven of joyes 4. \(D\) Thundring \(D-M\) lightuings 5. HIM rugged step 7. \(Q_{2}\) whereing 9. \(Q_{2} C-M\) witt-beaten long II. B-M lovely hate \(12 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) how I do I4. C-FH Blist \(Q_{2}\) durssed
S. LXI. 3. \(Q_{2}\) assailde, invade her \(B-M\) assaid, invade her 4. \(Q_{2}\) \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) her sweete breath'd deferice \(\quad\) 5. B indeed infelt affections C indeed in felt affection \(D-M\) indeed infelt affection 6. Q2 B-M soule and sence. 8. B-I Then his BD-M desires 9. B-FH-M since her chast mind \(G\) since this chaste mind \(\quad\) 10. B-M I straight must 13. BM Angels sophistrie
S. LXII. 2. C-M I cald
3. Q3 BD-M eyes, love though unfelt \(C\) Love thought unfelt \(Q_{2} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) doth shine 4. BCDF-M Sweet said that I true E Sweet say that I true 5. Q a B-M I joyed 6, B-I but loued a Love not blind 10. Q z those Tempests \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) tofie 14 . B-M ye may S. LXIII. I. I vertue* 5. C must low 8. B-M Least once should not 9. Not in Q1. The line in this edition is printed from \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) anow lo Pean sing 10. Q2 B-M Heavens Envy 12. B-E sayes (ó this deare Stella nay, F-M sayes (0 this deare Stella say)
* \(\rightarrow\) After this Sonnat B-M itusert the First song [see p. 286].
S. LXIV. 5. Q 2 my face breake in my eye BEF bedimme my face, breake in mine eye CD bedimme my face, breake in mine eye G-M be-dimme my face, breake in mine eye 6. KLM step D omits hut affer steps B-M labour trace 7. B-M with scorne B-M case insteal of race nl \(^{11}\). B-M ought do care 12. B-I nor with another 13. GHI ontits that afler But

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CS. Lxy. 2. B-M giv'st no better eare M blind inastead of binde 4. Q2 B-M wel recount, but none can prise 6. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) so to be wise 8. \(\mathrm{BCE}-\mathrm{M}\) mine eyes \(9 . \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) light, my heart, my life C Mine eyes, my life, my heart, my life, alas. in. Q2 C Tygrish 13. \(Q_{2} B-M\) armes, if learn'd fame truth hath spred
S. Lxvi. I. Q2 C-L cause a hope Q \(_{2}\) B-M feede instrad of finde 2. D-FHI burd'n 3. B-M apprehending \(\quad\) 6. \(\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Fortune wheels \(Q_{2} B-F\) sort slowe \(G-M\) sorte flow 7. D no wit or B\(M\) on the stilts \(9 . C-F H-L\) amid \(D\) feares as hope i2, Q 2 mee, while I looke other way \(B-M\) me, while I lookt other way \(\quad 13 . Q_{2}\) B-FH-M backe instead of blacke
S. IXVII. 3. B-M The ruines of her conquest 4. D take him, beforc 5. B-M Her eyes-speech 7. Q2 B-M Looke on againe B-M trie instead of prie 8. DEFH-M in margine II. \(M\) thou ill to comfort 12. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) how so thou interpret the contents
S. Lxviri. 3. Q2 dath onely 'spire \(B-M\) doth only aspiren 5. \(B-M\) treasures \(F-I\) my instead of thy \({ }^{8}\). \(Q_{2}\) B-M Fed by thy worth B-I blinded instead of kindled 9. Q \(2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) most sweete II. B-GKLM set on Vertues feet HI set on Veruus feet 14. Q 2 B-M vertue to enjoye
S. LXIX. I. Q3 still lo showe B-M for my low stile to show 2. BM nobler state 4. See List of Misprints etc., which have been corrected \(Q_{2} B-M\) What Oceans of \(B-M\) do flow 5. B-I saw through 6. C powte my selfe \(Q_{2} B-M\) on thee 8. \(Q_{2} B-M 6\) see \(9 . D\) hath his words In, \(Q_{2} B-M I I 6 I m a y\) 12. \(Q_{2} B C E-M\) but thus \(D\) give this but BEFH-L conditionly 14. B-M covenants
S. Lxx. 2. Q1 B-L her in sad rymes to creepe \(M\) her in sad times to creep 3. DE to enjoy 4. Q2 B-M loves Cup do keepe 6. BM as well as 7. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) liverie is, the \(\quad\) 8. \(B-M\) as well as Q2 eyes weepe \(\quad\) 9. \(Q_{2}\) shew the height of delight \(B-M\) shew thou height of delight 10. KLM note
S. IXXI. s. M Who well in 4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) true goodnes showe \(\quad\) 5. I shall we finde 7. \(B-F H-M\) those night-birds \(10, Q_{2}\) doth strive II. Q 2 Who marke in thee what is in deede B-M marke in thee what is in thee most I2. \(Q_{2} B-M\) So while \(B-M\) beautie drawes the heart to love
S. Ixxil. 1. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) mine olde .4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) doth blowe 10 B-M will worthie 14. D are instead of art \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) owits but \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) yet alas how shall?

After this Sonnet B-M insert the Second song [see p. 28\%].

\section*{S. IxXIII. 4. FGHIL so oft}
6. \(B-M\) suckt \(Q_{2} B-M\) did lye 8. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) love, not humble I C nor humble I 12. KLM soul instead of Foole I3. G-M invest 14. B-EaAnger
S. Ixxir. 1. KLM Aganifpe's well 2. B-M Nor ever did 10. Q2 BD-M speake doth flowe C speake do flowe II. C both please . 12. B-M is it thus 14. B-M sweet instcad of sure
S. Lxxv. 3. HI for's faire 4. guift, imp feathers of no fame B-M * gifts impe feathers oft on Fame \(7 \cdot Q_{2} B-M\) mad instead of make \(9 . Q_{2}\) Flower de lys 10. KLM hedgd with II. KLM himetribute \({ }_{r}\) I3. B\(M\) worthy knight 14. Q2 B-M then fayle his
S. Lxxyr. 3. Q2 B-M Benighted instear of Bath'de B-M omits shining 6. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) gentle force \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) mine eyes \(\quad 7 . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) beames most freshly gay
8. BDEFH—M sprites
10. M Her flame B-

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FH-M glistring \(\quad\) r. I Mine heart \(\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) ah instead of oh 12. \(\mathrm{O}_{2}\) \(B-M\) shade can coole \(\quad \mathrm{r}_{3} . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) walking hed I4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) with me her beames to bed
S. Lxxvil. 1. Q2 \(B-M\) beames be joy 4. \(Q 2 B-M\) doth misse 6. \(B E-M\) make 7. \(Q_{3}\) whose past-praise hue \(B-M\) passe-praise hue 8. \(Q_{2} B-M\) which doe \(9 . M\) plaint \(H I\) plant it selfe in th' eares 11. BEFF consterd D constred 12. M Make's my best thoughts BCEFH\(M\) quietst \(D\) quitest \(C-M\) judgment \(\quad\) 13. \(Q_{2} B-M\) but these
S. IXXVIII, 5. BDEFFI-M harme 7. B-M owne hurt 8. BM injurie 10. KLM paws, a spoyl in. B-I stirre still, though on thomes T2. Q2 B-M eyes aye seeking 13. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) eares as never 14. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) Is it not evill that \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) such \(\mathfrak{a}\) divell wants'
S. Lxxix. 1. \(M\) would fairly \(\quad\) 2. \(B-M\) sweetner art \(\quad\) 3. \(Q_{2}\) \(\begin{array}{llll}B D-F H-M & \text { pleasing'st } M \text { comfort } Q_{2} B-M \text { holds a part } & 4 \cdot B- \\ M \text { Which coupling } & Q_{2} \text { cupids sight } & 6 . B D-M \text { opens } & Q_{2} B-\end{array}\) \(M\) hart p. \(Q_{3} B-F H-M\) imparte \(\quad\) g. \(B-M\) the meane \(10 . C\) friendly stay B-M blowes both wound \(12 . Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Poore hopes, Q2 wealth a stage of \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{I}\) wealth, ostage of CKLM wealth, hostage of ग3. HI Breake fast
S. Lxxx. I. KL.M with pride 2. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) it witt thee to C it were thee to 5. Q 2 B-M "Muses" instead of Graces 6. B-M Sweetner of 7. \(Q=B-M\) fastner \({ }^{2}\) g. \(Q 2 B-M\) hart compeld my mouth to say 10, B-M my mouth will stay 12 . B-M his inastead of this \(Q_{2} B-M\) race renewe \(13, I_{4}\). Instead of these lites \(Q_{2} B-M\) have the following:

Without how farre this praise is short of [IKLM in] you.
Sweete lipp you teach my mouth with one sweete hisse.
S. Lxxxi. I. B-M which doest 2. \(Q_{2} B-M\) Or Gemmes or fruits 3. B-M sweetning to the 4. Not in C 8. Q2 B-L least shade out \(M\) least at shade out \(9 . K L M\) forbid \(12 . Q 2 B-M\) deare life you 13. KLM what wit to ceas
S. Lxxxir. I. I all duties be 2. Q1 \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) in excellencie passe 3. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) \(B-M\) His who till B-M lookt in a 4- Q2B-M Orhirs \(5 . Q_{2}\) that keepes 6. BDEFH-M th' Esperian C th' Hesperian 8. B-M those Cherries if. Q2 an hungry 13. Q2 B-M sweare even by the same
S. Lexnilt. \({ }^{1}\). B-M have borne you long \(5 *\) B-M bare instead of heare It. B-I Sir Phipp lest off your KLM sir Philip lest off your After this Sonnet B-M insert the Third song [see p. 288].
S. Lxxxiv.
More oft
\(\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\)
\(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) than to answeet
\(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{M}\) chambers melodie
3. \(\begin{array}{lll}M & \text { More oft } \\ \text { onward } & Q_{2} B-M \text { than to a } F-M \text { chambers melodie } \\ Q_{2} B-M \text { where I my heart } C \text { safe lest } D \text { safelest } & C-M \\ E-M\end{array}\) safe left 9. B-F still faire, honourd by publike GHI still faire, honour by KLM still fair, honor thy 12. Q2 B-M you no lot
S. Lxxxv. I. Qz B-M I see the house my harte tliy selfe containe 3. BE I sprites \(4 . D\) the limits \(Q_{2} B-F H-M\) straine \({ }^{\text {5. }} Q_{2} B-M A\) braime 7. Q a B-I While every office themselves will discharge KLML While every office will themselvs discharge 9. E-M serving iustean of servants \(Q\) a let cye ro. \(C\) to tall \(D\) to all \(Q 2 B-M\) summ'd instead of found \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) in her face \(11 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) which wit to wonder \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) tye 13, 14. Not in Q 1. The lines in this edition are printed from \(Q_{2}\) After this Sonnet B-M insert the Fourth song [see p. 288]
S. Lxxxvi. I. \(\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{M}\) came thinchange \(\quad 2 . \mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{BCE}-\mathrm{M}\) desert D

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offits deserts 4. \(Q_{2} B-M\) eye 7. \(Q_{2} B-M\) of felicitie \(\quad\) 9. \(Q_{2}\) \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) O ease your hand, treat not \(\quad\) r2. Q1 B-M Use something 14. B-M should make B-EG once instead of ones

After this Sonntet B-M insert the Fift song, Sixt song, Seventh song,'
Eight song; Ninth song [see pp. 2go-2g8].
S. Ixxxvif. 2. Q3 B-M hart of my hart 3. BCE-HK tempests instead of temples D temsteps ILM tempest 4. Q2 B-M By Yron lawes, of duetie to depart 8. \(Q_{2}\) my sadded sense did \(B-M\) my seddest sence did 9. B-M wept 12. DE the 'ffect F-M th' effect 13. \(Q_{2}\) And nothing than that cause more B-M And nothing then the cause more
S. Lxxxyily. 2. Q2 B-M deare Captainnesse 4. Q2 B-M That to winme mee oft showes a present 8. G-M cares to g. \(_{2} Q_{2} B-F\) Tush absence while thy mistes eclypse that light G-M Tush absence while thy mistresse eclipse that light. \(10 . Q \geqslant B-F I F-M\) sense flyes 12. Q2 B-M settes foorth 13. BCE-M'In hart both sight and D In haxt doth sight and \(Q_{3} B-M\) Love now coupled
S. Lxxxix. 2. B-M my day 3. \(Q_{2} B-M\) eyes wont to give 4. \(Q_{2}\) Hemisphare leaves mee in night B-M Hemisphere, leave me in night 7. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Tyr'd with the dustie 9. BDE both of the day. I4. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) the flames of hottest \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) sommer day
S. xc. 2. BD-M live insteal of like 3. B-L mine history 4. \(_{10} Q_{2}\) B-M praise not, all 8. Q3 Graven B-L mine Epitaph 9. BM Ne if I would, I could just
ro. B-M land to me thereof should t1. Q2 B-M my Plumes from HI other
S. xci. I. D now while by humors cruell 2, B-M light of my life 3. Q2 B-M And that faire you 5. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) shew like candle light 8, \(\mathrm{B}-\) M Or seeing gets blacke \(Q_{2} B-F H-M\) but in blacknesse I4. M Nor them B-I them, of no, but
S. XCtI. 2. B-M you allow me them by \(C\) rare izatead of rate 3. \(Q_{2}\) B-E you cutted Spartantes imitate F-M you curted Spartanes imitate 7. \(Q_{2} B-M\) well of late \(9 . B-M\) she sit \(r 2 . B-M\) pastime, times journey she 13. B-M daignd \(\quad\) 4. BCE—M sayd, still say the same D all, we said, still say the same

After this Sonnet B-M insert the Tenth song [see p. 298].
S. Xcirr. 1. Q 2 Fate, of fault B-EISLM fate, 6 fault, 6 curse, child \(F\) I faire, \(O\) fault, \(O\) curse, child 5. BD-M (if Caitifs breath may call thee) Q 2 B-M this instead of his 6. Q 2 BD-M that my fowle stumbling C that my soule stumbling \(B-M\) so instead of fell \(7 . \quad\) Q a BCE-M From carelesnes D From carefulnesse 9. LM life instemd of selfe KLM vain sens give ro. B-M I bave (live I and know this) harmed thee Ir. B-E Tho worlds quite me F-M Tho words quite me BC me selfe 12. Q2 B-M paines my paines er3. DKLM my hurts D harts racke
S. xcrv. r. D thy words \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) braine instead of vaine \(\quad 3 . \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) \(B-M\) that inbent eyes 6. \(Q_{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) now instead of wit 8. G-M harbenger \(Q_{2} B-M\) death lodge there his traine g. \(Q_{2}\) Or if the lofe of plaint yet mind forbeares \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) Or if thy love of plaint yet mine forbeares 10. KLM As if a \(Q_{2} B-M\) caitife worthie so to dye un. Q2 Yet waye thy selfe and wayle in causefull teares: BD-M Yet waile thy selfe, and waile with causefull teares, C Yet waile thy selfe, and waile with careful teares, 13. Q \(2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) Yet growest more wretched than thy nature bgares: \(14 . \mathrm{Q}_{2}\) \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) By being
S. XCV. 2. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2} \mathrm{C}\) your least friend \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{I}\) your left fricnd 6. \(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\) B-M hope yeeld when 7. B-E Delight piotests he is not for the accurst F-I protests \(h^{\prime}\) is not for thee accurst 8. BDEF Though oft himselfe my mate in arme he sware C Thought of himselfe my mate in arme he sware \(G\) Though oft himselfe my mate in armes be swore H-M Though of himselfe my mate in armes he sware \(\quad\) 9. C narrow instead of Sorrow \(Q_{2}\) \(B-M\) Sorrow comes with such mayne rage 10 . B-M children, tcares finding 14. Mou shalt
S. xcvi. r. BCD Thought with good 2. D Since kin B-M both one liverie 4. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) from thy owne \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{E}\) Sun light 6. \(\mathrm{BCE}-\) M Slow heavinesse in both holds one degree D low heavinesse in both holds on degree \(\quad\) 9. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) mazefull solitarinessc io. \(\mathrm{BD}-\mathrm{M}\) of sprites \(B-M\) powers to stur II. BD-M In thee or sprites or sprited gastlinesse C In thice or spirites or spired gastlinesse 12. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) nights side I hath far \(\quad\) 13. B-FH-M length yet doth invite some rest \(G\) length yet doth invite some test 14. C Thou thought KLM Though thou still
S. xcvir, 2. Instead of this line B-M have the following: Shewes her of at the full her fairest face 4. B-M hits instead of hurts 6. D endlesse 9. \(Q_{2}\) (alas) and Ladie ro. B-M delights 12. B-M joy it selfe 13. C braines 14. B-M Sunnes sight
S. XCviri. 3. Q3 fortune stand 4. B-M How thy lee shores by GKLM stormed mel 7. BCD spur, though gold and EFG though gald and HI though gall'd and KLM though gal'd and 1o. B-FH-M lively to my sight \(11, B-E\) makes each
S. xcix. 2. D not art B-M granteth 3. HI marke, wanting KLM maxk-wanting 4. Q2 qnivers \(D\) quiers \(5 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) my mind doth 7. B-M Takes in that sad hue, which with th' inward night, 8. B-I powers keepes perfit harmony KLM powers keep perfit 9. BM. birds charme, and that sweete aire II. B-M the floure of blisse 12. B-M In tombe of lids
S. C. I. B-M O teares, no tenres, but raine from = now more then most faire show \(4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{M}\) gracefull pitty \(5 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{MO}\) honied sighs, which from 7. B-M Wing'd with whose breath, so pleasing Zephires blow 8. B-H As can refresh I-M And can 9. DF O plants GHI Opants Qz surgred BD surged ro. B-M That eloquence it selfe envies your praise r1. B-F While sobd out words G-M While sobd, our words a F3. B-I heavenly signes must
S. cl. 2. B-M which breathes \(4 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) brags it selfe \(F G\) best graces \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) best grace 5. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) in so faire guise \({ }^{7}\). B-I is inseperate from 8. B-M weepe in thee 10. B-M comes up and downe to Ir. BD-GKLM to asswage HI t'asswage 12. B-M care sweates for her \(Q_{2}\) his darlings 14. B heavenly amind \(C-M\) heavenly a mind
S. CII. I. B-M Where be those Roses gone, which sweetned so our eyes? 2. B-M Where those rose red cheeks, which oft with faire \(F-M\) doth frame 3. \(B-M\) The height of 4. B-M from my morning \(\quad\) 5. B-M colour vade of those verniltion dies 6 . \(B-M\) engraind the same 8. BM hart still unto thraldome ties 9. B-M Galleins adoptive sonnes ro. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) faulk on sicknesse rr . \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) me (say they) mistakc \(\mathrm{BE}-\mathrm{M}\) it furm \(D\) it farres 12. B-M love which makes \(B-E\) his paper 14. B-M While
S. ciri. I. BD-F Tems D that did with many a \(W\) I say nuy sclfe weth many a
2. BCE-I I saw thy selfe 3. Qz loves Livery B-M

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jdyes livery 5. D could not daunce 6. B-M with beauties 9. BM And faine those FEols youth there would 10. D stile to flie 12. BM She so discheveld, blusht; 13. B-M O faire \(14 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) Let honor
S. CIV. 2. B-M poysonous care my lookes you marke 3. D That each word, nay sight of 6. B-M that scarcely any \(\quad 8\). \(B-I\) rigours exile 12. CDKL morall E-IM mortall \(B-M\) notes \(B-M\) meaning teare, 13. B-M ribs, and puffing proves T4. BD-FH-M love, fooles* After this Sonnet \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) insert the Eleventh song [see p. 300].
S. cv. I. Br. Ms. Unhappy light 3. Br. Ms. B-M thy object \(D\) to imbrace 5. Br. Ms. B-M her I love and lack 6. Br. Ms. B-M fault who bent thy daaling 8. B-M what in Br . Ms. B-M the way ro. Br . Ms. B-M guiltles thereof your Nectar mist 11 . B-I from whence the 12. Br. Ms. H-I did your strife resist 13. Br. Ms. B-M which did I4. \(\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{I}\) Which instead of With \(\mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{Ms}\). B-I no wrorse curse
S. CVI. 4. Br. Ms. B-M say instead of saw 5. M the daintie Br. Ms. B-M cheer instead of cleare 6. Br. Ms. Thou touldst "B-M Thou toldst BD their famist case 7. Br. Ms. B-M But thou art gone now that self 14. See List of Mispriats etc., which have been corrected Q2 and so forget his woe \(\mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms} \mathrm{~B}-\).M and not thinke of his woe
S. CVIL. 2. Br. Ms. B-M bestows 5. Br. Ms. B-M for a while give 7. Br. Ms. \(B-M\) thoughts \(B D-M\) give thy \(C\) give my 8. Br. Ms. \(B-M\) both usc and art ©I. BI. Ms. BCE-M. Till it have wrought what D Till it hath wrought what 12. Br. Ms. B-M On servants Br. Ms. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) of instead of of \(\quad 53\). \(\mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{Ms}\). \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) woorkes reproove 14. IKLM scorningly
S. cVint. f. BD-M mine owne
3. \(\mathrm{Br} . \mathrm{Ms}\). B-M fornace to my
7. Br. Ms. B-M Most rude dispaire doo I2. Br. Ms. B-M in mee C-M onely annoy After this Sonned B-M have The end of Astiophel and Stella.
286. 9. Int \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) these Songs are distributed. arnong the Sinnets. See notes m to Sonnels LXIII, LXXIL, LXXXIII, LXXXV, LXXXVI, XCII 13. C breasts B\(M\) orecharg'd to Musicke I8. B-M praise is due Ig. B-M heav'n forgate 20. \(B-M\) wit in fairenesse 2 I . \(D-M\) womankind 24 . \(B-\) \(M\) step \(B-I\) of instead of al \(26 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) is due \(28 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) doth passions nourish 30. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) is due
287. 2. B-M Who long dead beautie \(4 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) hopelesse rueth 5. B-M which loosest fastest tieth 7. Q2 be due 8. I rever dieth Io. \(B-M\) bolts 12. \(C E-M\) not miracles 14. KLM Which my breast \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) to Musicke \(21 . \mathrm{D}\) is too cruell \(\quad\) 30. D She the hand \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) which waking 32. B-M Now will I
288. 1. D smelling 3. B-I Now will I but venture this KLM Now will I venture this 7. B-M will I awray hence flee \({ }^{\text {a }}\). Published inz England's Helicon (1600) 16. BD-M shepheard brood 17. M()) Fove's BC Engl. Hel. D-M daintie food 19. BC Eng. Hel. D-M As his light was her eyes, her 20. Eng. Hel. Love defineth 21. GHK \(O\) beast B Engl. Hel. D-M looke, Love, lo, Stella shineth \(\quad 225\) BD-M The birds, beasts, stones C Engl. Hel. The birds, stones 23. KLM trees or stoens 24. GHII beast KLM birds com unto 26. KLM They amaz'd, but 28. Published in Englang's Helicon ( 5600 ) 32. C Engl. Hel. D-M rewarde

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289. 4. B-M Jealousie it selfe to 9 . \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) flowers on fine bed
8. BC Eng. Hel. D-M Cupids yolwe 14. BC Eng. Hel. D-M beames but to Eng. Hel. to enclose \(\mathrm{I}_{5}\). BC Eng. Hel. D-M raise my hap more 16. B-M else, none can 22. BC Eng. Hel. D-M Yong folkes, take 27. BC Eng. Hel. D-M ere he graunt 34. BC Engl. Hel. D-M but let me first endite
2go. T. Engl. Hel. why faine yo. thee \(9 \%\). Engl. Hel. and you doo swear brew my tange 17 KLM grew my tangue 17. KLM spent in the art most sweet poison thy light
 all I said so well, as no \(M\) man is denied 27. BD-M thnugh metamorphosd \(\quad 70 . B-M\) who late thought of thy 32. \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{M}\) Thou then 33. GKLM of Beautie B-M worth i;zttend of worke B-M th' enheritrix of 34 . \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) mansion seat of 35 . BDEFKLM thou flew mast C omits this line \(G\) thou stew most 37. B-M Whase owne fault cnsts him downe, bardly ligh seat recovers
291. 3. BCD hidnest gifts E-M kindest gifts
5. B-M laugh, while both 6. B-F wrongd, must G-M wrong I doe thinke themselves 8. CE-I Muse. Defiance KL Muse I Defiance M Muse, Defiance 9. B-M Threat'n what may be done, yet do more then you threat'n 13. \(B-M\) fine odourd snow 16. \(B-M\) soule, so fraught 17. B-E helpe, most faith dost most oppresse F-I helpe, most faith doth most oppresse KLM help, most faith thou do'st oppress 18. BD-M of evils C of evill 19. BD-M worse then worst M a Thief; Thief? 20. C worse instead of worst \(B-M\) theeves the cheefe: 22 . \(B-M\) steale but goods, which 22. B-M rob my joyes from 24. B-M far worse of constant 25. B-HK-M rob, but will not slay 30. BD-KM murder in trath 3r. B-M But murder private 32. C lay them B-M unjustest Tyrannie 33. BEF tyran 34. BCE-M For thou doest lord my heart, who ain D For thou dost load my heart, who am KLM born a slave 36. C-M by unright deeds B-I a Tyran
292. 1. BDEF tyrans B-M make F-M folkes 2. \(M\) then; do 3. B-M Rebell by Natures law, Rehell by law of reason 4. KLM in Realnof 5. D the Prince 6. LM once touch with 8. B-I white with vagabunding shame KLM white with blackest bloting shame 9. D Sunne 10. KLM Venze's badge 15. B-M protest, my sight never thy face enjoyeth 18. B-FH—M so evill 19. KLM repent, that are far 22. B-M the heav'n for thee 24. B-M Who tempt \(Q_{2}\) tempting plagues \(B-F H-M\) tempted plague \({ }^{25}\). BD-M murdring BD-F Tyran 27.9Q2 still in me 28. DM forward 30. B-M That all these cruell words your \(35 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) the former place
293. 5. B-M plead their right 8. B-M These gentle 14. B-M heavenly hew 15. Q 2 harmonie 19. \(B-M\) more loftly swels 22. \(B-\) Maction 28. BD-GKLM Musike 34. B-I Eye-judgement of
294. 2. BD -M Arbiter 5. BCD on this side chiefe praise 14. DM consot If. BCDF-M tunes do not I6. B-I so closde with wit 17. BEF set a title vaine 18. HI wonder schools 20. H—M We have so E show [the h is broken and loaks like n] F-M snow 2r. D Or seeking haven 23. \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) frothy thoughts, as easly thence 36. B-M but adoring see . 27. B-I here descended be 28. KLM onit a face

\section*{NOTES}
29. Q2 life-given 31. Q2 Angls 32. Published in England's Helicon ( 600 ) Q2 The eighth Sonfet 36. Br. Ms. HC Engl. Hel. D-M New perfumed
295. 4. Br. Ms. BC Eng. Hel. D-M But each in the other blessed 8. D In her sight her . 12. D Enterchangeable 13. Br. Ms. BC Eng. Hel. D-M they did but \({ }^{\text {Mik, }} \mathrm{tBr}\). Ms. D-M woes 26. Br. Ms. BC Engl. Hel. D-M Triumphing pro 3 3. Br. Ms. B-M they once are \({ }^{\circ} 35 .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) when when it 3 . F B-Mgles
thhap Writ Br. Ms. B Engl. Hel. D-M each character 296. 2. M With ins. \({ }^{\text {3. Br. Ms. Engl. Hel. E-M Whose face all all beauty passethe }}\) D Whose face all, beauty passeth 4. Br. Ms BC Eng. Hel. D-M thy minde which yet surpassethe 7 . BC Engl. Hel. D-M Graunt, 6 me, what 8. Br. Ms. BC Engl. Hel. D-M no fault there Ir, Br. Ms. BC Engl. Hel. D-M since I love you I2. Q2 from me Br . Ms. BC Engl. Hel. D-M may instead of nere 25. D his hand 2\%. Br. Ms. SCC Engl, Hel, D-M hands repelling \({ }^{28}\). Br. Ms. BC Eng. Hel. D-I grace excelling Br. Ms. BC Engl. Hel, D-M here insert:

Then she spake; her speech was such,
As not earcs but hart did tuch:
While such wise she love denied,
As yet love she signified.
Astrophel sayd she, my love
Cease in these effects to prove:
Now be still, yet still lieleeve me, Thy griefe more then death would griave me.
If that any thought in me,
Can tast comfort but of thee, Let me fed with hellish anguish, Joylesse, hopelesse, endlesse languish.
If those eyes you praised, be
Halfe so deere as you to me,
Let me home rcturne, starke blinded Of those eyes, and blinder minded.
- If to secret of my hart,

I do any wisli impart, Where thou art not formost placed, Be both wish and I defaced.
If more may be sayd, I say,
All my blisse in thee I lay; If thou love, my love content thee, For all love, all faith is meant thee.
Trust me while I thee deny,
- In my selfe the smart I try, Tyran, honour doth thas use thee, Stellas selfe might not refuse thee.
Therefore, Deere, this no more move, Least though I leave not thy love, Which too deep in me is framed, I should blush when thea art named.

\section*{NOTES}

The following variations have been noted betwoing the ut trinted above from
B and the other texts:
1. I. I she spoke Cease in thee effects 1. ir. CLM feed 1.2. D not earo HKLM
1. 8. Engl. Men leath/
on thee \({ }^{\text {l. }} 27 . \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) Tyrant
29. D Therewith all way 30. D Leaning bi to pussion rent HII so passion rent
297. x. Publishadi in England's Helicon ( 6000 ) 4. Eng. Hel. yee may
5. B-GKL Fio the I. BC Engl. Hel. D-M in mischi Engl. Hel. D-I fiercest shepherdesse \({ }^{18}\). BC Engi. Iel. D-I Fiettich but yet fairest ever 19. B-GKLM Stella whom ô heavens do blesse HI Stella whom? heavens blesse 25. BD-M can in good eawes be C in good javes be Engl. Hel. good ly us be 26. BD-M Toward 29. BC Engl. Hel. \(D-M\) spring must see \(\quad\) 32. \(B-M\) Why alas doth she then sweare 36. BC Engl. Hel. D-I helplesse instead of hopelesse
298. 6. G-M wellaway 8. B-Mr For she knowes, if she display 9. \(Q_{2}\) omits her si. B-M Then adien, deere flocke adicu I4. D Tell in her piteous blaying \({ }^{15}\). BC Engl. Hel. D-M unjust decaring I8. \(B-M\) thine eyes may see 2I. D do divonce 22. B- E of the lover 23. BD M Or if I B-F me selfe \({ }^{34 .} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) After parting ought forgot. 26. IM Let uot tongue 29. B-M therefore I will send thee 34. GKLM hopes doe tarry
299. 6. After lhis line \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{M}\) insert the following: Thinke of that most gratefull time, When my leaping heart will clime, In my lips to have his biding, There those loses for to kisse, Which do breath a sugred blisse, Opening rubies, pearles deviding. Thinke of my most Princely power, When I blessed shall devower, With my greedy licorous sences, Beauty, musicke, sweetnesse, love While she doth against me prove Her strong darts, but weake defences. Thinke, thinke of those dalyings, When with Dovelike murmurings, With glad moning passed anguish, We change eyes, and hart for hart, Each to other do depart, Joying till joy make us languish.
The following variations have besn noted betwoen the text printed abowe fross B and the other folios:
1.2. \(F-M\) thy leaping 1.5.C Which doth 1.8. KLM Which \(I\) blessed P. 12. C strong carts 1. 57. HI doe impart LM to depart 7. B-I O my thought my thourgts \(\quad\) 8, B-I Thy delights ny woes 9. B-M My life melts with too
S. xxxvil. 13. Eparents

\section*{NOTES}

F1300. 1. Seernate to Sonneferv
18. Br. Ms. faultes instead of thoughts 21. \(F-M\) still affection 23. \(E\) if we new \(F-M\) if ye new 25. FH M they pictures 26 . XK LM saint perfection
301. 3. H-M it doth shake ro. I But to my soule FIT-M harbour there 13. Br. Ms. unjustest st. Eight of these Sonnets were pablished in Henry Constable's Diana [I594]. See also note to 302. 21. 18. D oprits this. line 20. Printed as wor VI of Decade 3 in Constable's Diana 27. KLM the wind
302. 1. H my loathed 3. H prison brake 4. C justice quiet 5. D garden have 6. G vowed stave 7. Printed as Sonnet VII of Decade 3 in Constable's Diana F-M puft up with hope of 12. CLM eflectes "Diana" that easely . 18. "Diana" and cry, ot helpe 19. "Diana" no will to wish 20. "Diana" stammering minds good Cupjods 21-303. 12. Onitted in E-M. This posm was printed with some variutions int the third Book of the Arcadia, see vol. I, p. 442
303. 5. D Fame saw I was 8. C onnits fame 14. Petblished in England's Flelicon (1600) Engl. Hel. so soone as 25. C Thy throne without, my throne my heart 27. KLM by strong hand worken
304. 1. KLM Basciama wita 2. F-M Desires 3, F-M my head 14. HI doe dwell in me 18, CF-M answere strong 27. LM Since that truth 33. C therc rayneth
305. 8. C As to the swanne 12. Also inz Bodl. MS, Rawlinson Poet. 85, fo \(55 . \quad 14\). Printed as Somnet II of Decade 3 in Constable's Diann 55. "Diana" that monster 18. "Diana" catife wretch 19. "Diana" ills 21. D were her best "Diana" gitts abide 24. LM since hee hath 25. \(M\) rapping 26. "Diana" thine error \(D\) thy terrour 28. Printed" as Sounet III of Decade 3 in Constable's Diana
306. 2. "Diana" her day well-stepping 4. "Diana" First sayling 9. Printed as Sonnet IV of Decade 3 in Constable's Diana m, I2. "Diana" thou lothed paine 13. C How hol'st 14. "Diana" Who curst dotif a blesse, who weakneth 15 . "Diana"" chastly heare 20. HI-M helpe 'gainst 21. "Diana" yet whilst 23. Printed as Sonnet V of Decade 3 27 Constable's Diana 25. D think G-M thinkes what others 28. "Diana" Or on the earth no fierie sprits may move CD spirits 30. G-eMF what do sense \(35 . F-M\) But thus she "Diana" paines
307. 1. K Rectus 6. M foresworn \(\quad\) 8. \(\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{M}\) winde 13 . H wintres r6. LM Apollo make's HI somtimes 17. D shows LM show 18. D-M wisdome 20-2 2 . [margin] HI Ex Catullo 23. CF oportet DI optat 26. H to love that is 27. KLM omit In FGH mind or waters KLM midde or waters 28. FGH Qui scepta 29. D metunn in 30. I be lov'd
308. 7. KLM Hath neither 15-309. 10. Published in England's Helicorp (5600) 17. Engl. Fiel. earth unseene 31. Engl. Hel. shrikings 26. H. 6 th' impresaion 29. sifter this line Engl. Hel. has S. E. D 30-309. 10. Also in Bodl. MS, Rawliuson Poet. 85 , fo 82 Int England's Helicon this Sonntet has the following heading Another of the same
309. 6. F-M mine owne good hap ro. After this line Eng. Hel. has S. Phil. Sidney 11. KLM saies 17. D gods; themselves 20. F Esewhat 24. H foulely

\section*{NOTES}
310. 20. M when Carthage laugh

C sulent zustead of silence 2 . EFIIKilM zMasert a semzcolean after not I zaserts a comma 27. CD a dust 28 Pronted as Sonnet VIII of Decade 3 an Constable's Diana. This Sonntel was also publashed an England's Helicon (1600) 32. "Diana" minds 34. "Diana" shadie

3Ir. I. I restlesse caves 2. EFH-M ascent 7. K my thoughte 14 D"beautues 25. Printed as Sonnet IX of Decade 4 it Constable's Dinna
312. I. I loathed pait of me \(\quad\) 2. "Diand" weane day-some breath 5. D deaths pait both 8. E-M my hatt to please \(I_{3}\) E-HKLM Moule I Mole 17 I to the light doth 20. E-HKLM Moule \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { I Mole } & 27 \\ M & \text { ieason } 3 \text { r. } G-M \text { should bring so } \\ \text { 32. } G-M\end{array}\)

\section*{- Bruetons}
313. II. Gp-M strange fish \(20 \mathrm{CF}-\mathrm{M}\) Alabaster \({ }^{25}\). \(\mathrm{CF}-\mathrm{M}\) Alabaster , \({ }^{27}\). M stack 30. M omzts soone 34. D though vaine
314. 4. H-M hath lost 6. LM cliffs 9. C of this deapth flies I7 C in a womans I8 F-M An heaven 20. After thas line E-M ansert A Dialogue betweene two Shepherds, uttercl in a pastorall shew, at Wilton. [See p 323] 21. CILM Wilhelmus I omtts \&c. 22. M Who have 24. I his sight be raised \({ }^{27}\) HI unites 32. HI He never dyes 34. KLM his life still 36. KLM her death

325 KLM know 26. KLM on my sourows 28 M bee which those spurits 29 KL dispens 3I. C showes

3r6. 8. C fath in fayling fate
3I7. 8. C Thus do I die thuts 9. D Changed to change 20. C (r) tendred spint 2 I. E-M For so fare a lame

358, 6. C Glorie dreedeth \(\quad\) Io. D of Neapolutan II. F-I my aweetnesse 1z. I My farre reason 27. FH-M No more is
319. 10. C Ty my haire I-M wholly I\%. Thes poem was publushed in England's Helicon (: 6000 ) 28. DFH-M this haire \(30 \mathrm{CF}-\mathrm{M}\) Duana 32. H—M If I were 36. D \(\mathfrak{I}\) do but
320. \({ }^{2 y}\) LM Till what I

25 E-HKLM Sireon I Sinon before my Natures

32I. 3. "HI The glosse 4. C the truth shape 6. D yokes ro322. 6 Published zn England's Helicon ( 1600 ). Also \(2 n\) Br. Mus., Add MS 28253, fo 3, where at 25 endorsed
\[
1584
\]

Ringe owte yor bells lett mowreninge showes be spredde for Love ys dedd |l A dytiye mad by Sr Phillip Sydnye gevene me att Puttenye || In Surrye


Decembris x \({ }^{0}\) Ann \({ }^{0} 1584\)
10 Add MS pirnts as two lizues 15. Add. MS fayth fowle scome 20 Add MS prapts as two lines have you not hard it sedd 35. M Hus soul Add."MS Executors 2\%. Add. MS prints as two lines C richtly 29 Engl. Hel. And wrong his Mis instead of his 3I. Add. MS Whose Epitaph 34. Add. MS prants as two lutes wronge attstaad of rage 35. D omits
13. Eng Hel. Ah haires, you are not 28. C with blisse emjoyn'd 33 D

\section*{NOTES}

322 2. D deserts 3. Add. MS Wherfore fiom 5 Add. MS That Love can 8. C and dreg 1T 12. F-M price 21. Also in Bodl. MS, Engl. Poet. d. 3. fa I 24 M fanling pleasure 26. Bodl. MS pleasures bee 29. M bee the gude 34, D thy love in me

323 I. See note to 314. 20 21. LM for this it weie 24. KLM make mee 26. LM And look? so neer 27. LM What these are

324 1. FH—M Will. Who 3. FHI Will. What LM What made thee band so 4. H-M Drck. Wonder 5. GK save thy \%8. F Dick Her 9. FH—M Will. If io F Duck Teares \(6 . F-M\) will be all fed 19 LM I cannot lack the good 23. LM cruell woild

325-328. Pubishead in Davison's Poetical Rhapsody. The text w here printed from the 36 II edtition the the B1. Muss. (pp. 17-21)
329. I. The folzos have no tulle 2-338. First publushed in the Fooko of 1598. 12. E you titles \({ }^{14}\). D-M of me poore \({ }^{5}\) 17. \(\mathrm{FH}-\mathrm{M}\) Onely one daughter 19. F-M bearng her 22. F \(\rightarrow M\) in the countrey 24. M anserts may before think 31. D incombend 33. F a good peace
330. I, D very formenly \(\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{M}\) contameth 8 M onesself II. LM your sheeld 13. M wise, but still it maker you I8. E-M wood 21. D one or other side KLM one nor the other side 24. KLM autoritie 30. After this lune F-M ensert the following

Lalus the old Shepheard.
3I. CF-M onnt "Lalus 6cc "[ntagen] F-M your digntue Hi no give \(3^{6}\) KLM your 37. KLM bram-pain 38. I fansicall

33r. 7. KLM omnt it after of II CI with you 12. HIL enmity 12-13. KLM Potentassina 14. F-M juvenall 20. D sohemmado 26 M that certam D poifecto 28. G \(\rightarrow\) M Mares LM mouth instead of month 33. FH-M onnt "May Lady." [margun] 37. CFH-M omat "Rombuss." [matgzn]
332. 5 CFH—M amut "May Lady." [matgan], 6. KLM sight of this age hath io CFH-M omat "May Lady." [margnn] 16. KLM month 20 M tuth \(27 . \mathrm{KLM}\) month \(36 . \mathrm{K}\) to to nice great LM to mee great
333. 20. Published tn England's Helicon ( 5600 ) 21. Eng. Hel. comceste 23 Eng Hel. lave and die 30. D plowed wn thy
334. 8. Instead of thas lane Eng. Hel. has the followng.

Both kneeling to her Najaestie
18. F-M insert a before moderator \(\quad\) 20. KL blessing KLM of my
22. D mine honestie 26. HI Roxus 27. KLM art not thou
28. KLM bone 33. KL it is youn 35. F-M sheepish
335 I. D art thou not
3. KL such an one
6. LM they fain 8. KLM quat as lamb IT. G-M Jractiom I4. D gravitated 18. L.M obtruse 19 C comtma after "defintendum" FII-L semticolon zo. FHIK Mayas LMM Myolas 30. D concerve srastead of concerne

336 2. G-M have I heard 3. I under bushes in our field 8. \(G \rightarrow\). L. of her clokefull \(M\) of our dolefill 14. KLM of him bee moie 18. D omits all before the fat 22. KLM that the sheep - 23-24. C contsgrentibus 26 E-M omvi a before "Sillegusme"
337. 8. LM doth not so far 10. D onbets 25 after which KLM insert as after mutich 13. HI propastitis 29 D Esphitus - 34. D Esphrlus
338. 3. KL thathee obtazn 14. KIMM such ant ane 15. I-M blesse 16. C desart 17, G-M Thus wofxil \(T\) 3n

A LIST OF MISPRINTS, ITC., WIIICH FIAVE BEEN CORRECTMD.
3. 20. in warde 29. beloved 39. it harh
16. 24. alittle
22. 4. desions
23. 20. to wartes
32. 37. 11nrefram'd
40. 24, aprologue
45. J. and Imaginatife
73. 15. hollandsweet
85. 36. no full stop after husband
86. 23. weight of of a
87. 4. withall
89. 7. somerfaults

9193 I , allliving
102. 28. concurting \(s\)
109. 35. resoluti
113. 25. whtsoevar
116. a. e of omitted
122. 40. jndgement
127. I. thither ward 35. full stop after them
142. 24, Muses
155. 37. a bashed
156. 16. form me
158. 26. of yom
159. 26. withall
160. 13. her helfe
178. 35. solitatie
189. 38. cammaunded
190. I4. Toomuch
194. I. compssion 7. judgẽment:
230. 30. young
233. 76. be waile
235. 8. Rocount
238. I. prelext
239. I. slowe
244. S. V. 4. Churh-men
254. S. Xxx. 4. Musconie
270. S. LXIX. +. Ouans
272. S. LXXIv. 4, sarcred
\({ }^{2} 278\). S. xc. 8. graved
284. S. crir. 13. with sight
285. S. CVI. I4. so his forget woe

2go. 15. Thought
294. 3r. reoyce
300. 1. Eeleventh
316. II. up to
317. 33. of deathes
319. r6. live the lesse,
3328. 30. Void of of wishing

33I. 23. Æiveas
336. 29. extingnish
338. 27. will
349. \%. once mynde

\section*{A LIST OF MISPRINTS}

\section*{A LIST OF MISPRINTS, ETC., WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN CORRECTED.}
8. 5. Whith
12. 19. Ginecic
24. 12. brodehendes
45. 35. jorneyl
85. 5. Damatas
106. 10. withall the force
128. 25. in expected
139. 19. be wayling
173. 39. (neither
179. 38. lay)
212. 16. thoh
239. 6. full stop omitted after sheilde
294. 26. 3 Hear
331. 37. O Moribus
334. 27. O Midas
345. 40, th Stockes

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